PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE GRAND LODGE

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF CANADA,

AT ITS ORGANIZATION IN A. L. 5855,

AND

AT SUBSEQUENT GRAND COMMUNICATIONS

FOR THE YEARS 1856-7-8-9 AND '60,

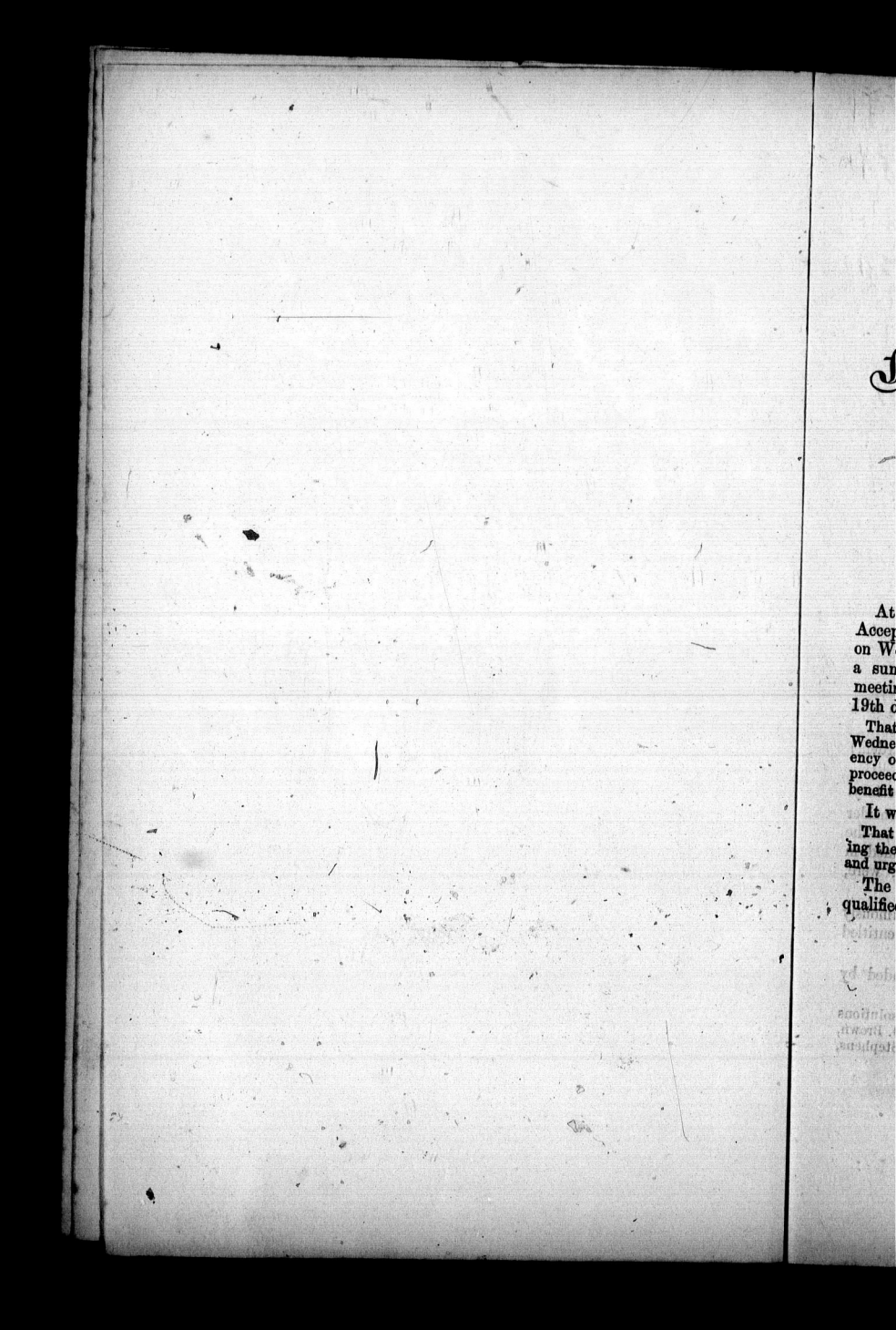
INCLUSIVE.

HAMILTON:

SPECTATOR STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, CORNER JAMES AND MAIN STREETS.

1874.

HS557
A2
F74
1874



PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION

OF

Free and Accepted Masons,

HELD AT

THE CITY OF HAMILTON, C. W.,

On the 10th day of October, 5855.

At a Convention of Delegates from the Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, held at the Masonic Hall, Hamilton, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October, 5855, in conformity with a summons issued under the following resolutions passed at a meeting of Masons, held at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, the 19th day of July, 5855, when it was resolved:

That a Convention of Delegates be held at Hamilton, on the 2nd Wednesday in October next, for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing an Independent Grand Lodge of Canada, and to proceed with such matters as may be deemed most desirable for the benefit of Masonry in this Province.

It was likewise resolved:

That the Secretary be instructed to address a communication, embodying the foregoing resolution, to every Lodge in the Province, inviting and urging upon them to be properly represented at that Convention.

The following Lodges were duly represented by their properly qualified officers:

Brockville	Lodge,	Brockville.
Niagara	"	Niagara.
Union	"	Grimsby.
Norfolk	"	Simcoe.
Nelson	"	Clarenceville.
St. Andrew's	"	St. Andrews.
Golden Rule	"	Stanstead.
St. George's	"	Montreal.
Zetland	"	Montreal.
Barton	"	Hamilton.
Dorchester	"	St. Johns.

Prevost	Lodge,	Dunham.
St. George's	"	St. Catharines.
Strict Observance	"	Hamilton.
Amity	"	Dunnville.
Composite	"	Whitby.
St. George's	"	London.
King Solomon	"	Woodstock.
St. Lawrence	"	Montreal.
Great Western	"	Windsor.
Acacia	"	Hamilton.
Shefford	"	Waterloo.
Hoyle	"	Lacolle.
St. John's	"	Hamilton.
Independent	"	Quebec.
Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, Montreal.		
Wellington	Lodge,	Dunnville.
Hawkesbury	"	Hawkesbury
St. John's	"	London.
King Hiram	"	Ingersoll.
St. John's	"	Cayuga.
St. Thomas	"	St. Thomas.
Brant	"	Brantford.
Vaughan Lodge	"	Vaughan.
Wellington	"	Stratford.
Harmony	"	Binbrook.
Brighton	"	Brighton.
St. Andrew's	"	Quebec.
King Solomon's	"	Toronto.
Prince Edward's	"	Picton.
Thistle	"	Amherstburgh.

The Convention was opened at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M., with solemn prayer.

V. W. Bro. C. Magill, (Past Provincial Grand Junior Warden,) was called upon to preside.

V. W. Bro. Thomas B. Harris was requested to act as Secretary.

On the recommendation of a Committee appointed to consider rules and regulations for the government of the Convention,—the rules and regulations for conducting public business, contained in the Book of Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, were, *mutatis mutandis*, unanimously adopted.

On motion of V. W. Bro. Wm. M. Wilson, it was unanimously agreed that each Lodge represented at the Convention be entitled to three votes.

It was moved by V. W. Bro. Wm. M. Wilson, seconded by W. Bro. Dr. Fenwick, and unanimously adopted:

That the following brethren be a Committee to prepare resolutions for the adoption of this Convention:—Bros. Thos B. Harris, D. Brown, D. Curtis, Wm. M. Wilson, A. Bernard, Dr. Lundy, W. C. Stephens, G. Railton, W. B. Simpson, Richard Bull, and John Osborne.

The Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention resumed its sitting at half-past seven P. M., V. W. Bro. C. Magill, presiding.

The Committee appointed to prepare resolutions for the adoption of the Convention, submitted the following preamble :

Whereas, the existence of Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in this Province, hailing from three several Grand Lodges, is a system productive of much evil to the Craft, creating a diversity of interests and allegiance,—an absence of harmony in action and working, perpetuating local and national feelings, and thus estranging the affections of brethren, whose Order knows no country and is confined to no race; and,

Whereas, the Benevolent funds of Canadian Freemasons, small as they are, are constantly taxed to relieve needy brethren from Europe, while our resources are doubly drawn upon by contributions to the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland, and to the Provincial Grand Lodges of Canada, thus creating a constant drain upon those funds, from which but little return can ever be expected; and,

Whereas, the distance between Canada and the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland presents a very serious difficulty in regard to the necessary correspondence, as well as the prompt receipt of Warrants and Certificates, which have been delayed for months, and in some cases for years, greatly to the inconvenience of the fraternity in Canada: and,

Whereas, important communications, and even remittances of money, have been suffered to lie for years in the Grand Secretary's office of England, without the least acknowledgment of their having been received in due course, brethren being compelled to leave the Province before they could receive from England the certificates for which they had long previously paid: and,

Whereas, the communications of the Provincial Grand Lodges of Canada to the Grand Lodge of England,—though respectfully and masonically expressed, especially when in the form of petitions or remonstrances, have been treated with silent contempt, their very receipt remaining unacknowledged: and,

Whereas, the Provincial Grand Masters of Canada and their Deputies are not appointed by, and are entirely irresponsible to the Freemasons of Canada, being the mere nominees of the Grand Lodges of Great Britain,—the members of which can know but little of the state of the Craft, or the masonic position of individuals in this Province: and,

Whereas, whilst the Provincial Grand Lodges are thus rendered irresponsible to and independent of the Craft in Canada, experience has shown that they are unable to secure from the parent Grand Lodges that attention and respect which are due to their position:

Therefore be it resolved:

That in order to apply a remedy to the evils,—to form perfect fraternal union and harmony, establish order, ensure *tranquillity*, provide for and promote the general welfare of the Craft, and secure to the fraternity of Canada all the blessings of masonic privileges,—it is expedient, right, and our bounden duty, to form a Grand Lodge of Canada.

It was moved, in amendment, that the following words be added to the resolution:

And that the same be now organized, but that the working thereof be held in abeyance until the action of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland be made known on the subject.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 38 Lodges to 3. The original motion was then, after due consideration, carried with one dissentient,—the dissenting brother desiring it to be understood that his dissent was caused from the absence of full instructions from his Lodge; he individually expressing his hearty concurrence in the original resolution.

It was then moved by W. Bro. G. L. Allen, seconded by W. Bro. Wm. Bellhouse, and unanimously adopted:

That we, the representatives of regularly warranted Lodges here in Convention assembled, resolve;

That the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada be and is hereby formed upon the Ancient Charges and Constitution of Masonry.

On motion of W. Bro. J. Osborne, seconded by Bro. J. H. Isaacson, it was unanimously resolved:

That a Committee be appointed, consisting of W. Bros. W. M. Wilson, W. C. Stephens, R. Bull, Dr. Lundy, A. Bernard, T. B. Harris, and Dr. Duggan—with power to add to their number, to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 11th Oct. 5855.

The Convention resumed its sitting at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., V. W. Bro. C. Magill, presiding.

The Committee appointed to prepare rules and regulations presented their report.

It was moved by W. Bro. A. S. Abbott, seconded by Bro. Taylor, and unanimously resolved:

That the draft of Constitution, now read by the Secretary, be and is hereby adopted as the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

On motion of W. Bro. A. S. Abbott, seconded by Bro. J. B. Butler, it was unanimously adopted:

That rules and regulations having been adopted, the Convention proceed to the election of Grand Officers, to hold office until the 2nd Wednesday in July, A. L. 5856.

The following officers were declared duly elected:

M. W. Bro.	Wm. Mercer Wilson,	Grand Master.
R. " "	A. Bernard,	Deputy Grand Master.
" " "	W. C. Stephens,	D. D. G. M. Western District.
" " "	W. B. Simpson,	" Central "
" " "	W. Eaden,	" Eastern "
" " "	Richard Bull,	Grand Senior Warden.
" " "	James Daniel,	" Junior Warden.
" " "	Rev. Dr. Lundy,	" Chaplain.
" " "	William Bellhouse,	" Treasurer.
" " "	Thos. B. Harris,	" Secretary.

The Grand Master elect was pleased to make the following appointments:

V. W. Bro.	Rev. G. Scott,	Asst. Grand Chaplain.
" " "	C. Magill,	" Senior Deacon.
" " "	George L. Allen,	" Junior Deacon.
" " "	J. H. Isaacson,	Asst. " Secretary.
" " "	Thomas Duggan,	" Supt. of Works.
" " "	J. Osborne,	" Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	G. E. Fenwick,	Asst. " Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	J. W. Haldimand,	" Sword Bearer.
" " "	William T. Thomas,	" Organist.
" " "	Geo. W. Powell,	" Pursuivant.
" " "	J. R. Holden, J. C. Butler,	" Stewards.
"	Jno. Morrison,	" Tyler.

On motion of W. Bro. Taylor, seconded by W. Bro. James Daniel, it was unanimously adopted:

That every Lodge concurring in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, shall have authority granted them for the purpose of continuing their work, and that some reasonable time be mentioned therein to enable them to make out the returns to the parent Grand Lodges; and should they fail to fulfil this engagement, then all protection from the Grand Lodge of Canada will cease.

On motion of W. Bro. Jas. Daniel, seconded by W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, it was resolved:

That a Committee be appointed to revise and amend the rules and regulations, and to report at the first Annual Communication.

The following were appointed the Committee, viz:

V. W. Bros. W. C. Stephens, R. Bull, Dr. Lundy, C. Magill, Thos. B. Harris, Wm. Bellhouse, and Dr. Duggan.

Moved by W. Bro. Dr. Lundy, seconded by Bro. Taylor, and resolved:

That a Committee be appointed to assist the Grand Secretary on the Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge, and that the purchase of the Grand Lodge regalia, together with the books and all other necessaries, be confided to such Committee.

The following Brethren were appointed:

V. W. Bros. W. C. Stephens, Dr. Lundy, R. Bull.

On motion of W. Bro. A. Bernard, seconded by W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, and unanimously adopted:

That the thanks of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and of the Craft in general, are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the brethren of Hamilton, for the indefatigable zeal and perseverance which they have evinced in devising the best means of establishing the Grand Lodge of Canada, as well as for their generous hospitality to the brethren from a distance.

It was, on motion of W. Bro. Dr. Lundy, seconded by W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, resolved:

That the Seal now produced be used for temporary purposes, and that a new one be procured by the Committee on Correspondence.

On motion of W. Bro. A. Bernard, seconded by W. Bro. Wm. Bellhouse, it was unanimously resolved:

That the Grand Secretary be instructed to request all Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada to forward to him, at an early day, the number of their Warrant and the date of their formation, duly authenticated.

The Convention was adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock on Friday morning.

FRIDAY, Oct. 12, 5855.

The Convention resumed its sitting at a ¼ past 5 o'clock, P. M.

In consequence of V. W. Bro. C. Magill having declined to accept the office of Grand Senior Deacon, the Grand Master elect appointed W. Bro. Geo. L. Allen to be Grand Senior Deacon, and W. Bro. Thos. Perkins to be Grand Junior Deacon.

On motion of W. Bro. Richard Bull, seconded by W. Bro. J. R. Holden, it was unanimously adopted:

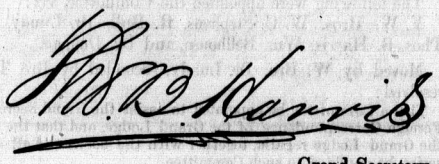
That the Grand Master elect be requested to name three members of the Grand Lodge as a deputation to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the residences of such Grand Masters or Past Grand Masters as may be most convenient, for the purpose of inviting them to this Grand Lodge, to install the M. W. Grand Master elect.

The Grand Master appointed the following brethren such deputation:

W. Bros. A. Bernard, W. C. Stephens, and Thos. B. Harris.

The Convention was adjourned with solemn prayer.

ATTEST.



Grand Secretary.

FRIDAY, November 2, 5855.

The Convention resumed its sitting at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Present:

M. W. Bro.	Wm. M. Wilson,	Grand Master elect.	
R. " "	W. C. Stephens,	D. D. G. M. "	
" " "	R. Bull,	Grand Senior Warden	elect.
" " "	James Daniel,	" Junior Warden	"
" " "	Rev. Dr. Lundy,	" Chaplain	"
" " "	William Bellhouse,	" Treasurer	"
" " "	Thos. B. Harris,	" Secretary	"
V. " "	Henry Grist,	" Senior Deacon	*pro. tem.*
" " "	Thomas Perkins,	" Junior Deacon,	
" " "	John Osborne,	" Dir. of Ceremonies.	
" " "	Dr. T. Duggan,	" Supt. of Works.	
" " "	J. R. Holden,	" Steward.	
	" John Morrison,	" Tyler.	

BRETHREN.

Bro. D. Benedict.	Bro. R. Benner.
" W. H. Park.	" J. A. Bruce.
" J. Rogerson.	" J. E. Dallyn.
" J. B. Ellison.	" James Smith.
" W. G. Crawford.	" T. C. Brownjohn.
" C. Norton.	" L. Rosenband.
" William T. Thomas.	" Albert Drey.
" C. Magill.	" C. Kelly.
" M. Davis.	" A. C. Quimby.
" John Austin.	" I. C. Chilman.
" J. R. Skinner.	" J. W. Mulloch.
" T. T. Roe.	" A. Randall.
" G. F. Thomas.	" George Nixon.
" George Vandyke.	And other visiting Brethren.

The deputation appointed to proceed to the residences of such Grand Masters as may be deemed expedient, to invite one or more of them to assist at the installation of the Grand Master of Canada, reported:

That they had proceeded to Detroit, and secured the services of the M. W. the Honorable H. T. Backus, Past Grand Master of the M.W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan, who was in attendance, and ready to proceed at once to the consecration, installation, and investiture of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The M. W. Bro. H. T. Backus was introduced, and took his seat on the Throne.

The M. W. Grand Master and the Grand Officers elect of the Grand Lodge of Canada were then presented.

The M. W. Past Grand Master, H. T. Backus, performed the

ceremonies of consecrating the Grand Lodge of Canada, and installed the Grand Master, and invested and installed the Grand Officers in due and ancient form.

The Grand Marshall declared:

That in the name and by the authority of the Ancient Constitutions of Masonry, and the proceedings of a Convention convened pursuant to the same,

I proclaim this new Grand Lodge, by the name of "The Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada," duly constituted.

On motion of R. W. Grand Senior Warden, seconded by R. W. Grand Junior Warden, it was unanimously resolved:

That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due, and are hereby tendered to the M. W. Bro. the Honorable H. T. Backus, for his fraternal kindness in consecrating this Grand Lodge, and installing the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the impressive manner in which that important ceremony was performed.

The M. W. Grand Master then closed the Grand Lodge in Ample Form, with solemn prayer.

ATTEST.

Grand Secretary.

Grand Lodge of Canada.

PROCEEDINGS

At the First Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, held at the Masonic Hall, in the City of Hamilton, on Wednesday the 9th day of July, A. L. 5856, A. D. 1856.

Present:

GRAND OFFICERS.

The Most Worshipful Bro. W. Mercer Wilson, Grand Master, On the Throne.

R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, Deputy Grand Master.
" " " W. C. Stephens, D. D. G. M. Western District.
" " " W. B. Simpson, " Central District.
V. " " Charles Magill, as Grand Senior Warden.
R. " " James Daniel, " Junior Warden.
" " " Rev. Dr. Lundy, " Chaplain.
" " " Wm. Bellhouse, " Treasurer.
" " " Thomas B. Harris, " Secretary.
V. " " G. L. Allen, " Senior Deacon.
" " " Henry Crouse, as " Junior Deacon.
" " " Dr. Thomas Duggan, " Supt. of Works.
" " " John Osborne, " Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " " J. H. Issacson, Asst. " Secretary.
" " " W. T. Thomas, as " Organist.
" " " J. W. Powell, " Pursuivant.
" " John Morrison, " Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

W. Bro. Geo. Powell.
" " Hiram Fulford,
R. " " W. B. Simpson,
" " " James Daniel.
" " A. S. Abbott.
" " Joseph F. Rolfe.
" " Geo. Duncan.
" " Joseph Cornick.
" " Thos. Fletcher.
" " " A. Bernard.
W. Bro. Jno. W. Baine.
V. " " Charles Magill.
R. " " W. C. Stephens.
" " " Thos. B. Harris.
" " Elisha Gustin.
" " David Brown.
" " " Rev. F. J. Lundy.
" " " Wm. Bellhouse.
" " H. B. Bull.

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form, with solemn prayer.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master appointed the following brethren a Committee on Credentials:—R. W. Bros. Simpson, Daniel, and Harris.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following representatives of regularly chartered Lodges present, also the officers of the undermentioned Lodges under Dispensation, whom they recommended to be admitted and allowed to take part in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge:

Norfolk Lodge, Simcoe.
W. Bro. H. Crouse, W.M.; W. Bro. G. W. Powell, P.M.

Sussex Lodge, Brockville.
W. Bro. Samuel Ross, W.M.; W. Bro. H. Fulford, P.M.;
" " W. B. Simson, P.M.

Prince Edward's Lodge, Picton.
W. Bro. David Barker, W.M.

St. John's Lodge, London.
W. Bro. James Moffat, W.M.; Bro. A. S. Abbott, S.W.;
" W. Daniel, J.W.; W. " Joseph F. Rolfe, P.M.;
" " James Daniel, G.J.W., P.M.

Great Western Lodge, Windsor.
W. Bro. George Duncan, P.M.

Thistle Lodge, Amherstburg.
W. Bro. William Bungay, W.M.; Bro George Gott, J.W.

Wellington Lodge, Dunnville.
W. Bro. D. McIndoe, W.M.; Bro. D. McSwain, S.W.

St. John's Lodge, Cayuga.
Bro. John Robert Carroll, S.W.

St. George's Lodge, St. Catharines.
W. Bro. Thomas Fletcher, P.M.

Harmony Lodge, Binbrook.
W. Bro. Jeremiah Taylor, W.M; Bro. John Brown, S.W.

St. George's Lodge, Montreal.
W. Bro. A. Bernard, D.G.M., P.M.

Lodge of Military and Social Virtues, Montreal.
W. Bro. A. Bernard, D.G.M., (Proxy for W.M.)

Zetland Lodge, Montreal.
W. Bro. John H. Isaacson, Asst. G. Sec., W.M.;
" John Martin, J.W.

Lodge of Strict Observance, Hamilton.
W. Bro. John Osborne, G. D. of C., W.M.;
" " William Bellhouse, G. Treas., P.M.

St. John's Lodge, Hamilton.

W. Bro. John F. McCuaig, W.M.; W. Bro. John W. Baine, P.M.;
" W. T. Thomas, G. Organist, J.W.

Barton Lodge, Hamilton.

W. Bro. H. B. Bull, W.M.; W. Bro. Charles Magill, P.M.;
" Richard W. Thorne, J.W.

Acacia Lodge, Hamilton.

W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, D.D.G.M., W.M.;
" Dr. Duggan, G. S. of W., S.W.;
" " Thos. B. Harris, G. Sec., J.W.

Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead.

W. Bro. Elisha Gustin, P.M. (Proxy.)

Provost Lodge, Dunham.

W. Bro. David Brown, P.M. (Proxy.)

Union Lodge, Grimsby.

W. Bro. J. Wesley Lewis, W.M.; Bro. Andrew Randall, S.W.;
" " Rev. Dr. Lundy, G. Chaplain, P.M.

King Solomon's Lodge, Toronto.

W. Bro. James E. Smith, W.M.; Bro. Joseph A. Fisher, J.W.

Shefford Lodge, Waterloo.

W. Bro. E. Gustin, (Proxy for W. M.)

Vaughan Lodge, Maple.

Bro. James Bowman (Proxy for W.M.)

Brant Lodge, Brantford.

Bro. George W. Malloch, S.W.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

St. Andrew's Lodge, Caledonia.

W. Bro. Dr. Wm. McPherson, W.M.; Bro. William Waugh, S.W.;
" Wm. A. Spooner, J.W.; W. Bro. Jos. Cornick, P.M.

St. John's Lodge, Ingersoll.

Bro. John Patterson, S.W.

King Lodge, King.

W. Bro. James Bowman, W.M.

Kilwinning Lodge, London.

W. Bro. William Muir, W.M.;
" Donald McDonald, (Proxy for S.W.)
" Dougald McInnes, (Proxy for J.W.)

Alma Lodge, Galt.

Bro. Norman Booth, S.W.

Rehoboam Lodge, Toronto.

W. Bro. G. L. Allen, W.M.; Bro. E. R. O'Brien, S.W.

Jacques Cartier Lodge, Montreal.
W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, Asst. G. Sec., (Proxy for W.M
St. Francis Lodge, Melbourne.
W. Bro. A. Bernard, D.G.M., (Proxy.)
Victoria Lodge, Sherbrooke.
W. Bro. A. Bernard, D.G.M., (Proxy.)

On motion of R. W. Bro. Bernard, the report of the Committee on Credentials was unanimously adopted.

Worshipful Brother David Brown was introduced, and presented his credentials as representative of the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of the State of Vermont, which the Most Worshipful the Grand Master was pleased to receive and confirm.

The minutes of the Convention held on the 10th day of October, 5855, at which the Grand Lodge was established, and on the 2nd day of November following, when the Grand Lodge was consecrated and the Grand Master and Grand Officers were installed and invested, were read and confirmed.

The Grand Master then read the following

ADDRESS:

WORSHIPFUL BRETHREN AND BRETHREN:

Nine months have passed away since the brethren met in this city in solemn convocation, for the purpose of taking into their most serious consideration the state and requirements of Masonry in this Province; the result of their labours was the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada. It is unnecessary now to refer to the doubts which agitated the minds of the brethren as to the necessity and propriety of the step which was ultimately decided on, after a long and anxious discussion on the various important points the question involved, and when after a careful research into precedents, the light of truth directed us, without violating any of our obligations, but acting in strict conformity with the true spirit of them all, to that great result which will be remembered with gratitude by all future generations of Canadian Freemasons, and looked upon as the dawn of a new era of masonic prosperity in the Province.

Whilst we have much cause for deep gratitude to T. G. A. O. T. U., for the large measure of success that has already rewarded our zealous labours in the cause of masonry, our path has not been free from difficulties and obstacles. In both sections of the Province there are some brethren, who, disregarding the claims of charity and brotherly love, have aspersed the integrity of our motives and sneered at our earnest efforts to advance the interests

of our common cause, and unmindful alike of justice and truth, have characterized us as traitors to the Order. But actuated by the true spirit of Masonry which has, and I trust ever will, direct the actions of this Grand Lodge, your officers have steadily persevered in the conscientious discharge of the important duties entrusted to them, to remove the unfounded prejudices of the ignorant, and to correct or to defy the opposition of the violent. The manner in which they have performed their arduous duties merits your warmest approval, and I trust that the Lodges will continue to afford them their united and earnest support, to ensure the permanent prosperity and dignified position of the Grand Lodge.

There are many matters of interest and importance to be brought before you at this Communication, and your prudent action thereon will secure the future harmonious working of the Grand Lodge. You are fully alive to the necessity of approaching the discussion of those matters in a proper masonic spirit, keeping prominently in view that the good of the craft is the object to which our efforts are directed; and I feel assured that, however we may individually differ in opinion as to the best method to be adopted in order to secure that great end, we shall never forget that as brethren it is our especial duty to work together in harmony, peace and unity.

The amended Constitution comes before you as first in importance, and I am satisfied that the Grand Lodge will cordially join with me in saying, that we feel deeply indebted to those brethren who have devoted so much time, care and ability to the compilation of that important work. I would here refer in an especial manner to the valuable services of R. W. Bro. Stephens, in that and other matters; his advice and co-operation have been of the greatest importance to our cause, and I have ever found him ready and willing to afford both. At my suggestion, printed copies were forwarded to every Lodge for careful consideration, and that the brethren might offer suggestions of such alterations as they thought desirable. These suggested alterations have now been re-considered, and the document as amended will be submitted for your adoption.

Since the last meeting of the Grand Lodge I have officially visited nearly all the Lodges in this part of the Province, and in every instance my reception was most kind and fraternal. I would take this opportunity of earnestly impressing upon those brethren who may hereafter fill high positions in the Grand Lodge, the necessity and importance of paying frequent visits to the subordinate Lodges, which will not only have the effect of drawing still closer the bonds of brotherhood, but will also satisfy those brethren whose lot has been cast in the more distant and less settled parts of the Province, that we take a deep and lively interest in their masonic

welfare and happiness, and that they are indeed members of that great mystic fraternity which has endured for ages and extends its benefits to the remotest regions of the world.

In the course of my masonic tour, I observed with regret that there existed a great diversity in the working of the various Lodges; and conceiving that one uniform system of work is essential to the well being of the craft, I would strongly recommend to your serious consideration whether that object would be best secured by first deciding which system of work now in use shall be permanently adopted, and then promulgating it by Lodges of Instruction, or by appointed lecturers, or by any other means you may approve. Before quitting this subject, I would suggest that the Committee which you may appoint to decide on the mode of work to be followed by the craft in Canada, should be requested also to take into consideration and report upon the propriety of adding the "Mark" to the "Fellow Craft's" degree. It has long been my opinion that the "Mark" is not properly a part of the "Arch" degree, but belongs to the second degree; and a similar view of the subject appears now to have been taken by the Grand Lodge of England as well as by several other Grand Lodges.

The subject of numbering our subordinate Lodges will also claim your attention during the present session. This is a matter of some importance; and though not unattended with difficulty, I entertain no doubt but that a careful investigation of the subject by a special Committee will result in a satisfactory conclusion.

I desire warmly to congratulate you upon the prompt and hearty recognition accorded us by the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Ireland. As a large number of the subordinate Lodges now affiliated with this Grand Lodge were formerly working under warrants from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the action of that Grand Body was looked for with much solicitude by us all; and the truly fraternal manner in which the expression of our masonic feelings was reciprocated by them, binds us still closer in that bond of brotherly love which I trust will remain unbroken and unstrained so long as the sun and the moon shall endure.

A number of Grand Lodges in the United States, also, have already, in the most fraternal spirit, acknowledged the correctness of our masonic position, whilst a few others have delayed their recognition out of courtesy to the Grand Lodge of England, waiting until an opinion had been expressed by that Grand Lodge. I am not disposed to condemn the extreme caution exercised by that portion of our sister Grand Lodges in this matter, but will merely say that whilst the Grand Lodge of England is looked up to by Canadian Masons with sentiments of the highest respect and regard, and whilst her approval of the step we have taken will be hailed by

all with delight and satisfaction, we do not for a moment admit that her decision in the matter can in any way affect the legality of our position. The correctness of our course has been clearly demonstrated by many of the most distinguished and best informed of masonic writers and authorities; and although by some parties our proceedings have been condemned, I have neither met with nor heard of a single instance in which any but worthless and specious arguments have been adduced against the correctness of our action, or our present constitutional position.

The present meeting of the Grand Lodge has been deferred beyond the appointed time, in the hope that I should have been able to lay before you the reply of the Grand Lodge of England to our Address. I regret, however, to say that up to this time no communication has been received. We must, therefore, confidently hope that the true spirit of Masonry which has ever prominently distinguished the Grand Lodge of England, will so direct their counsels at their next meeting that they will approve of the action we have taken for the security and benefit of the craft in this Province, reciprocate the sincerely fraternal feelings we entertain towards them, and recognize with cheerful satisfaction their sister Grand Lodge of Canada. I would strongly recommend that until the decision of the Grand Lodge of England shall have been received, the course which has hitherto been pursued towards the members of those Lodges which have not yet affiliated with us should be persevered in, and that we should continue all fraternal offices to those brethren whose conscientious scruples have deterred them from at once joining us in the establishment of an independent Grand Lodge, feeling assured that when the justice of our cause has become fully understood, the Grand Lodge of Canada will unite under its banner the whole masonic fraternity of the Province.

I observe by the report of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, in June last, that M. W. Joseph D. Evans, the Grand Master, in his address to the Grand Lodge, stigmatizes us as a spurious Grand Lodge, and pronounces us schismatic and rebellious. He even goes farther than this, and presumes to censure the action of those distinguished Grand Bodies who have acknowledged our masonic existence and position as an independent Grand Lodge.

We have strong reasons for believing that the course taken by Bro. Evans was induced by a circular recently issued by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, wherein it is asserted that the statements contained in our Address to Grand Lodges are not borne out by facts; and this charge, or rather ingeniously arranged misrepresentation, supported by further misrepresentations of parties well known to you to be actuated by personal and interested motives, and to be the agents of the Provincial Grand

Lodge, has doubtless misled the Grand Master of New York. I trust we are warranted in the conclusion that the observations of Bro. Evans were made in ignorance of the principal facts connected with our recent movement; for it would, indeed, be painful to me to adopt the only other alternative, and believe that any statement of a brother holding the high position of Brother Evans amongst the Masons of New York, could have been made with an utter disregard of truth.

The circular of the Provincial Grand Lodge is the first case that has come before me of any one having openly dared to dispute the truth of any statement contained in our Address, which, with a desire that our case should become thoroughly known, was extensively circulated all over this continent. The first I knew of the existence of the circular, which appears to have been carefully concealed from us, was a few days since, when a distinguished brother, a leading member of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, informed me that such a circular had been addressed to them. Since my arrival in this city a copy has been put into my hands, and it will presently be laid before you. Had it not been for this evidence, I would not have believed that the "officers" who still cling to the Provincial Grand Lodge would have descended to calumniate our proceedings, which they well know to have been taken on calm reflection, with strictly conscientious motives, and in perfect accordance with the principles of the Constitution of Freemasonry.

In addition to the 2,000 miles which I have travelled exclusively on masonic business, in the Province, since our last meeting, I returned last week from a visit to Kentucky, which involved a journey of 2,000 miles more. I visited the Kentucky brethren on their *special* invitation, and with a desire to make the acquaintance of the leading members of our Order in the neighbouring Republic, and I cannot find words to express the gratification I experienced from the kind and fraternal welcome with which I was received, and the pleasure and advantage I derived from the intercourse with the brethren with whom it was my good fortune to meet. These honors and attentions I received as your representative, and it gives me great pleasure to communicate the fact to you.

I desire to recommend to your favorable consideration that important undertaking to which our distinguished Brother Robert Morris has devoted so much time, ability, and capital. I allude to the republication of standard masonic works. By the labor and enterprise of Brother Morris in placing within the reach of all a fund of masonic information, not only in the publication referred to, but also in the valuable periodical conducted under his auspices, a flood of masonic light has been bestowed upon the craft, of

inestimable benefit to the Masons of the present day, and which was quite unknown to our masonic progenitors. There are many other masonic periodicals deserving your warmest support, and brethren desirous of becoming intelligent working Masons should avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring the valuable information thus placed within their reach. I cannot quit this subject without expressing the great pleasure I experienced on the receipt of the first number of an ably conducted masonic sheet, published in Montreal, under the title of *The Canadian Masonic Pioneer.* The spirit and enterprise displayed by our Montreal brethren in originating this periodical, entitle them to the gratitude of the craft; and, well knowing that it is to be conducted by some of the best informed Masons of the Province, we may look forward with confidence to its becoming an invaluable disseminator of masonic light and truth.

Before concluding my Address, I desire to express my high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Grand Lodge, and to the craft generally, by our esteemed brother the R. W. Dr. Bernard, the Deputy G. Master. His unwearied exertions, his untiring energies, his talents and his time, have been freely and cheerfully devoted to advance the interest of the Grand Lodge, and entitle him to our grateful thanks. In these remarks I feel assured that I express the feelings of the Grand Lodge.

W. M. WILSON,
Grand Master.

On motion of R. W. Bro. Stephens, seconded by R. W. Bro. Bellhouse, the Grand Master appointed the following brethren a Committee to consider and report on the various subjects embraced in his Address.

R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, V. W. Bro. J. Osborne, W. Bro. A. S. Abbott, Bro. E. R. O'Brien, and Bro. Martin.

Dispensations granted by the Grand Master for the following Lodges were then confirmed and warrants ordered:—

On motion of R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, seconded by R. W. Bro. James Daniel—

For St. Andrew's Lodge, Caledonia.

W. Bro. Joseph Cornick, W. M.;
Bro. William McPherson, S. W.;
Bro. William A. Spooner, J. W.

On motion of R. W. Bro. James Daniell, seconded by V. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson—

For Kilwinning Lodge, London.

W. Bro. William Muir, W. M.;
Bro. William Gore Chambers, S. W.;
Bro. F. W. Thomas, J. W.

On motion of W. Bro. J. Rolfe, seconded by W. Bro. A. S. Abbott—

For Rehoboam Lodge, Toronto.

W. Bro. G. L. Allen, W. M.;
Bro. Edward Roby O'Brien, S. W.;
Bro. Wm. Henry Pardy, J. W.

On motion of R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson—

For St. Francis Lodge, Melbourne.

W. Bro. James Atkinson, W. M.;
Bro. W. A. Thomson, S. W.;
Bro. William Montgomery, J. W.

On motion of V. W. Bro. Isaacson, seconded by Bro. Martin—

For Jacques Cartier Lodge, Montreal.

W. Bro. John W. Haldimand, W. M.;
Bro. Leandre Franchere, Jr., S. W.;
Bro. Rudolphe Laflamme, J. W.

On motion of V. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, seconded by W. Bro. D. Baker—

For St. John's Lodge, Ingersoll.

W. Bro. John Galliford, W. M.;
Bro. John Patterson, S. W.;
Bro. John Fursman, J. W.

On motion of R. W. Bro. James Daniel, seconded by W. Bro. J. Rolfe—

For King Lodge, King.

W. Bro. James Bowman, W. M.;
Bro. Issac Smelsor, S. W.;
Bro. William Watson, J. W.

On motion of W. Bro. David Brown, seconded by W. Bro. J. Taylor—

For Alma Lodge, Galt.

W. Bro. Hiram Fulford, W. M.;
Bro. Norman Booth, S. W.;
Bro. Æmilius Irving, J. W.

On motion of R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, seconded by W. Bro. Salmoni—

For Victoria Lodge, Sherbrooke.

W. Bro. J. S. Watson, W. M.;
Bro. Arnold Lindsay, S. W.;
Bro. John J. Boyd, J. W.

A petition from brethren in Kingston for a warrant to form a Lodge to be called the Cataraqui Lodge, was then read, and on motion referred by the Grand Master to a committee consisting of R. W. Bros. Bernard and Stephens, and V. W. Bro. Isaacson.

The Grand Lodge was called from labour to refreshment.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sitting at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.

Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

The following report from the committee appointed at the Convention on the 12th of October, 5855, to revise and amend the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, was then read.

REPORT.

Your committee beg leave to report that, after carefully consulting the various masonic authorities, and well weighing what appeared to them the wants of the fraternity in Canada, they have compiled, and now offer for the consideration of your Grand Lodge the accompanying amended Constitution.

The amended Constitution, as submitted by the committee, was then considered *seriatim*, to page 26.

The Grand Lodge was then called off from labor to refreshment to meet at 10 o'clock the following morning.

THURSDAY, 10th JULY, 1856.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sitting at 10 o'clock.

The M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.

Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

The consideration, *seriatim*, of the amended Constitution was proceeded with and concluded.

On motion of R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, seconded by W. Bro. H. Fulford,

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, submitted by the committee, and as amended by the Grand Lodge was unanimously confirmed and adopted, and ordered to be entered on the minutes, and to be printed as the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE & ACCEPTED MASONS

OF CANADA.

WE, THE GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA, in order to form perfect fraternal union, to establish order, to ensure tranquillity, to provide for and promote the general welfare of the craft, and to secure to the fraternity of Canada, all the blessings of masonic privileges, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

OF THE GRAND LODGE.

1. The style and title of the Grand Lodge shall be—

"The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada."

2. The officers of the Grand Lodge shall be respectively elected or appointed, as hereinafter provided, and hold their offices for one year, or until their successors shall have been regularly elected or appointed.

The election and appointment of all officers shall take place at the Annual Communication, when all officers of the Grand Lodge shall be duly installed or invested, and proclaimed in ancient form.

3. The following officers shall be elected, viz:

By ballot of the Grand Lodge,

The Most Worshipful the Grand Master.
" Right " Deputy Grand Master.
" " " Grand Senior Warden.
" " " " Junior Warden.
" " " " Chaplain.
" " " " Treasurer.
" " " " Registrar.
" " " " Secretary.

By an open vote of the Grand Lodge,

The Grand Tyler.

By the representatives of the Lodges of the respective districts present at the Annual Communication, subject to the confirmation of the Grand Master,

The Right Worshipful the District Deputy Grand Master.

4. The following officers shall be appointed by the Grand Masters, viz:

The Very Worshipful Grand Senior Deacon.
" " " " Junior Deacon.
" " " " Superintendent of Works.
" " " " Director of Ceremonies.
" " " Asst. " Secretary.
" " " Asst. " Director of Ceremonies.
" " " " Sword Bearer.
" " " " Organist.
" " " Asst. " Grand Organist.
" " " " Pursuivant.
Eight " " " Stewards.

5. The Grand Lodge shall consist of the elective and appointed officers (excepting the Grand Tyler) mentioned in the two preceding articles, with all Past Grand Officers, continuing to subscribe to a Lodge; the Masters and Wardens of all private Lodges (duly returned,) and all Past Masters (duly returned being subscribing members to a private Lodge.

6. Should neither of the representative officers, or Past Masters of a Lodge, attend any Communication of Grand Lodge, such Lodge, by a vote of the Lodge, properly certified by the Worshipful Master and Secretary, and under seal, may delegate any other brother entitled to a seat in Grand Lodge to represent their Lodge, but no brother can represent more than three Lodges.

7. The rank of officers and members of Grand Lodge, shall be as follows:

The Grand Master.
Past Grand Masters, in seniority.
The Deputy Grand Master.
Past Deputy Grand Masters.
District Deputy Grand Master, London District.
" " " " Hamilton "
" " " " Toronto "
" " " " Central "
" " " " Montreal "
" " " " Eastern Townships "
" " " " Quebec "
Past District Deputy Grand Masters.
Grand Senior Warden.
Past " " "
Grand Junior Warden.
Past " " "
Grand Chaplain.
Past " "

Grand Treasurer.
Past " "
Grand Registrar.
Past " "
Grand Secretary.
Past " "
Grand Senior Deacon.
Past " " "
Grand Junior Deacon.
Past " " "
Grand Superintendent of Works.
Past " " "
Grand Director of Ceremonies.
Past " " "
Assistant Grand Secretary.
Past " " "
Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.
Past " " " "
Grand Sword Bearer.
Past " " "
Grand Organist.
Past " "
Assistant Grand Organist.
Past " " "
Grand Pursuivant.
Past " "
Grand Stewards.
Past " "

The Masters, Past Masters, and Senior and Junior Wardens of private Lodges, in the order of the numbers of their respective Lodge Warrants.

8. The elective officers (except the Tyler) to be chosen by ballot, shall require a majority of all the votes present.

9. No brother shall be eligible to any elective office in the Grand Lodge, unless he has been regularly installed Worshipful Master of a private Lodge.

10. Should a vacancy occur in any office of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master shall nominate a qualified brother to supply the place, *pro tempore*.

11. Brethren of eminence and ability, who have rendered service to the craft, may, by a vote of the Grand Lodge, be constituted members of the Grand Lodge, with such rank and distinction as may be thought proper.

12. No member of the Grand Lodge shall attend therein without his proper jewel and clothing, nor wearing any jewel not recognized by the Grand Lodge.

13. Should any Lodge have neglected to make its returns and payments to the Grand Lodge for the space of one year, the Master, Wardens, and Past Masters of such Lodge shall not be permitted to attend any meeting of the Grand Lodge until such returns and payments shall have been completed.

14. No brother shall be permitted to attend the Grand Lodge as Master, Past Master, or Warden, until his name and appointment shall have been duly returned and transmitted to the Grand Secretary's office.

15. The Annual Communication of Grand Lodge shall be held on the first Wednesday in July, at which the place of holding the next Communication shall be decided. None but members shall be present at these Communications, without permission of the Grand Master. No visitor shall speak to any question, without leave of the Grand Master, nor shall he, on any occasion, be permitted to vote.

16. The Grand Master shall, as soon as convenient after the opening of the Grand Lodge, appoint the following standing committees, to whom shall be referred all such matters as appertain to them respectively:

1.—On Credentials.
2.—On Correspondence.
3.—On the Condition of Masonry.
4.—On Constitution and Regulations.
5.—On Warrants.
6.—On Grievances.
7.—On Appeals.
8.—On Finance.
9.—On Accounts of Representatives.
10.—On Charity.
11.—On Audit.

17. The committee on credentials shall consist of three Masters or Past Masters, who shall attend within the porch of the Grand Lodge at that Communication, for the purpose of guarding, under the superintendence of the Grand Pursuivant, against the admission of any but those who are qualified, and have their proper clothing and jewels, and have signed their names to the accustomed papers, and are in all respects entitled to admission.

18. The Grand Master, or, in his absence, the Deputy Grand Master, or, in his absence, the Grand Wardens, may summon and hold Grand Lodges of emergency, whenever the good of the craft shall, in their opinion, require it: the particular reason for convening such Lodge of emergency shall be expressed in the summons, and no other business shall be entered upon at that meeting.

19. There shall be a masonic festival at the Annual Communication in July, which shall be dedicated to brotherly love and refreshment, and to which all regular Masons shall have access, on providing themselves with tickets from the Grand Stewards.

20. If, at any Grand Lodge, stated or occasional, the Grand Master be absent, the Lodge shall be ruled by the Grand Officer next in rank and seniority who may be present, and if no Grand Officer be present, by the Master of the senior Lodge.

N. B.—The Grand Lodge is declared to be opened in *ample form* when the Grand Master is present, in *due form* when a Past Grand Master or the Deputy presides, at all other times only *in form*, yet with the same authority.

21. All powers and authorities, and rules and regulations for the government of the Grand Lodge, or private Lodges, or committees, respectively, during times of public business, or meetings, or proceedings, shall be used, and exercised, and enforced respectively by the officers or members by any law or constitution authorized to preside or act in the absence of the Grand Master. or any superior officer or member in such Lodges, or committees, or in the general improvement of the craft, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if such substituted officers or members were specified in every law or constitution in which any powers or authorities are given, or rules or regulations prescribed for the principals, unless special provision is made to the contrary.

22. In the Grand Lodge alone resides the power of enacting laws and regulations for the government of the craft, and of altering, repealing, and abrogating them, always taking care that the ancient land-marks of the Order are preserved. The Grand Lodge has also the inherent power of investigating, regulating, and deciding all matters relative to the craft, or to particular Lodges, or to individual brothers which it may exercise either of itself, or by such delegated authority as, in its wisdom and discretion, it may appoint; but in the Grand Lodge alone resides the power of erasing lodges and expelling brethren from the craft, a power which it ought not to delegate to any subordinate authority.

23. No Lodge shall be erased, nor any brother expelled, until the Master or officers of the Lodge, or the offending brother shall have been summoned to show cause, in the Grand Lodge, why such sentence should not be recorded and enforced.

24. All differences or complaints that cannot be accommodated privately, or in some regular Lodge, shall be reduced into writing, and delivered to the Grand Secretary, who shall lay them before the Grand Master, or the committee appointed by the Grand Lodge. When all parties shall have been summoned to attend thereon, and the case shall have been investigated, such order and

adjudication may be made as shall be authorized by the laws and regulations of masonry.

25. When any memorial, or other document, shall be presented by any member of the Grand Lodge, either on behalf of himself or another, the member presenting it shall be responsible that such paper does not contain any improper matter, or any offensive or indecorous language.

26. No brother below the rank of a Past Grand Master shall assume the Grand Master's chair, though he be entitled in the absence of the Grand Master, to rule the Grand Lodge.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GRAND LODGE DURING THE TIME OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

1. THE Grand Lodge being opened, the Regulations are to be read. The minutes of the last Regular Communication, and of any intervening Grand Lodge, are then to be put for confirmation, and all communications from the Grand Master, and Deputy Grand Master, and reports from the District Deputy Grand Masters and Committees, are there to be read and taken into consideration, and the other business regularly proceeded with.

2. All matters are to be decided by a majority of votes, each Lodge having three votes, each Past Master one vote, each officer of Grand Lodge (except the Grand Tyler) not otherwise entitled to a vote, shall have one vote by virtue of his office, and the Grand Master a casting vote in case of equality; unless the Lodge, for the sake of expedition, think proper to leave any particular subject to the determination of the Grand Master. The votes of the members are always to be signified by each holding up one of his hands, which uplifted hands the Grand Wardens or Deacons are to count, unless the number should be so unequal as to render counting unnecessary.

3. All members shall keep their seats, except the Grand Deacons, Grand Director of Ceremonies, and his assistant, and the Grand Stewards, who are allowed to move about, from place to place, in the discharge of their duties.

4. No brother shall speak twice to the same question, unless in explanation, or the mover in reply.

5. Every one who speaks shall rise, and remain standing, addressing himself to the Grand Master, nor shall any brother presume to interrupt him, unless to address the Grand Master to order, or the Grand Master shall think fit to call him to order; but, after he has been set right, he may proceed if he observe due order and decorum.

6. If any member shall have been twice called to order for

transgressing these rules, and shall, nevertheless, be guilty of a third offense at the same meeting, the Grand Master shall peremptorily command him to leave the Lodge for that Communication.

7. Whoever shall be so unmasonic as to hiss at a brother, or what he has said, shall be, forthwith, solemnly excluded the Communication, and declared incapable of being a member of the Grand Lodge, until, at another time, he publicly own his fault, and grace be granted.

8. No motion on a new subject shall be made, nor any new matter entered upon after eleven o'clock at night.

OF GRAND MASTER.

1. THE Grand Master shall, according to ancient usage, be elected and installed at the Annual Communication. He is then to nominate such of his Grand Officers as it is his prerogative to appoint, and with the elective Grand Officers, they are to be thereupon installed or invested in ancient form.

2. No brother shall fill the office of Grand Master for more than two consecutive years, but he may be re-elected after the expiration of the following year.

3. Should the Grand Master die during his Grand Mastership, or be rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office, (by sickness, absence, or otherwise,) the Deputy Grand Master, or, in his absence, the District Deputy Grand Master of the District, or in his absence, the Grand Wardens, shall assemble the Grand Lodge immediately, to record the event; which Grand Lodge shall appoint three of its members to invite the last preceding Grand Master to act until a new election take place; should he decline or be unable to act, then the last but one, and so on; if no former Grand Master be found to act, the Grand Lodge shall be summoned to elect a Grand Master.

4. The Grand Master, under sanction of the Grand Lodge, may by warrant appoint any brother of eminence and skill to represent the Grand Lodge in a sister Grand Lodge. He may also, with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge, constitute any distinguished brother, who may be regularly deputed from a sister Grand Lodge, a member of the Grand Lodge of Canada, with such rank as the Grand Lodge may deem to be appropriate.

5. The Grand Master has full authority to preside in any Lodge and to order any of his Grand Officers to attend him. His Deputy is to be placed on his right and the Master of the Lodge on his left hand. His Wardens are, also, to act as Wardens of that particular Lodge during his presence; but if the Grand Wardens be absent, then the Grand Master may command the

Wardens of the Lodge, or any Master Masons to act there as his Wardens, *pro tempore*.

6. The Grand Master may send his Grand Officers to visit any Lodge he may think proper.

7. Should the Grand Master be dissatisfied with the conduct of any of his Grand Officers, he may submit the cause of complaint to the Grand Lodge; and, should it appear to the majority of the brethren present that the complaint be well-founded, he may suspend or displace such Grand Officer. If displaced, another Officer must be elected or nominated, as previously provided, but no Grand Officer can be removed unless with the approbation of the Grand Lodge.

8. The Grand Master may summon any Lodge or brother to attend him, and to produce the warrant, books, papers, and accounts of such Lodge, or the certificate of such brother. If the summons be not complied with, or a sufficient reason given for non-compliance, such summons is to be repeated as a peremptory summons; and if such last summons be not attended to, such Lodge or brother may be suspended, and the proceeding notified to the Grand Lodge.

9. The Grand Master shall not be applied to on any business concerning Masons or masonry, but through the Grand Secretary, the Deputy Grand Master, or the District Deputy Grand Masters.

10. If the Grand Master should abuse his power, and render himself unworthy of the obedience of the Lodges, he shall be subjected to some new regulation, to be dictated by the occasion.

OF DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

1. This officer is to be elected at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and in order to secure a proper supervision of the affairs of masonry in both sections of the Province, he shall not be elected from that portion in which the Grand Master resides, and if present is to be immediately installed, according to ancient usage. He must have been Master of some regular Lodge. In the absence of the Grand Master, the Deputy possesses all his powers and privileges.

2. The Deputy Grand Master has full authority, in the absence of the Grand Master, to preside in any Lodge which he may visit with the District Deputy Grand Master on his right hand and the Master of the Lodge on his left hand. The Grand Wardens, if present, are to act as Wardens of that particular Lodge, during the Deputy Grand Master's continuance there; but, if the Grand Wardens be absent, then the Deputy Grand Master may command the Wardens of the Lodge, or any other Master Masons to act as his Wardens, *pro tempore*.

3. He may hear and determine any subjects of masonic complaint, or irregularity respecting Lodges or individual Masons, and may proceed to admonition, or to suspension, until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, according to the general laws of the craft. A minute of all such proceedings, stating the offense and the law applicable to it, together with his decision, is to be transmitted to the Grand Master through the Grand Secretary. When the case is of so flagrant a nature as, in the judgment of the Deputy Grand Master, to require the erasure of a Lodge, or the expulsion of a brother, he shall inform the Grand Master thereof through the Grand Secretary, and specially notify the same to the Grand Lodge with his opinion thereon.

4. The Deputy Grand Master has no power to expel a Mason, though, when satisfied that any brother has been unjustly or illegally suspended, removed, or excluded from any of his masonic functions or privileges, by a Lodge within his district, he may order him to be immediately restored, and may suspend, until the next Communication of the Grand Lodge, the Lodge or brother who shall refuse to comply with such order.

5. The Deputy Grand Master may summon any Lodge or brother to attend him, and to produce the warrant, books, papers, and accounts of such Lodge, or the certificate of such brother. If the summons be not complied with nor a sufficient reason given for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued; and, in case of contumacy the Lodge or brother may be suspended, and the proceeding notified to the Grand Lodge and the Grand Master through the Grand Secretary.

6. He has power to give or to refuse consent for the removal of a Lodge from town to town, or from one district into another, notifying the Grand Secretary for the information of the Grand Master.

OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

1. The District Deputy Grand Master, for each District, shall be nominated by the Lodges in that District and confirmed by the Grand Master at the Annual Communication in July, and, if present, regularly installed. He must be an installed or Past Master and a resident in the District for which he is appointed. This officer is invested with a rank and power, in his particular District, in the absence of the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master, similiar to those possessed by the Grand Master himself.

2. He may preside in every Lodge he visits within his District, with the Master of the Lodge on his right hand.

3. He may hear and determine any subject of masonic complaint, or irregularity respecting Lodges or individual Masons,

within his District, and may proceed to admonition or to suspension, until the decision of the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master, shall be made known thereon. A minute of all such proceedings, stating the offense and the law applicable to it, together with his decision, is to be transmitted to the Grand Master through the Grand Secretary, or to the Deputy Grand Master, and when the case is of so flagrant a nature as, in the judgment of the District Deputy Grand Master, to require the erasure of a Lodge, or the expulsion of a brother, he shall make a special report to the Grand Lodge, with his opinion thereon.

The District Deputy Grand Master has no power to expel a Mason, but when satisfied that any brother has been unjustly or illegally suspended, removed, or excluded from any of his masonic functions or privileges, by a Lodge within his District, he shall report the circumstances to the Grand Master or the Deputy Grand Master who may order him to be immediately restored, and may suspend until the next Communication of the Grand Lodge, the Lodge or brother who shall refuse to comply with such order.

4. If the District Deputy Grand Master shall neglect to proceed on any case or business, which may be sent for his decision within a reasonable time, the application or complaint may be transmitted to the Grand Secretary. An appeal, in all cases, lies from the District Deputy Grand Master to the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master, or Deputy Grand Master.

5. The District Deputy Grand Master may summon any Lodge or brother, within his District to attend him, and to produce the warrant, books, papers, and accounts of such Lodge, or the certificate of such brother. If the summons be not complied with nor a sufficient reason given for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued; and, in case of contumacy, the circumstances are to be reported to the Grand Master, or Deputy Grand Master, who may suspend the Lodge or brother, as before provided.

6. He has power to give or refuse consent for the removal of a Lodge from town to town, within his District, but not from his District into another, or from another District into his own, without the sanction of the Grand Master, or Deputy Grand Master.

7. He is required to correspond with the Grand Lodge, and to transmit to the Grand Secretary, at least fourteen days prior to the Annual Communication, a circumstantial account, in writing, of his proceedings, and of the state of masonry within his District, together with a list of such Lodges as may have been constituted since his last return, and the fees due thereon to the Grand Lodge.

OF GRAND WARDENS.

1. The Grand Wardens shall be elected and invested at the Annual Communication.

2. When the actual Grand Wardens are in the Lodge no others can supply their places, but in their absence the senior Past Grand Wardens present shall act *pro tempore*. If no past Grand Warden be present, the Grand Master or presiding officer may direct any other members of Grand Lodge to act as Grand Wardens for that occasion.

3. The Grand Wardens, whenever commanded, are to attend the Grand Master, or Deputy Grand Master; and while he presides in any particular Lodge, are to act there as his Wardens.

OF GRAND CHAPLAIN.

The Grand Chaplain shall be elected and invested at the Annual Communication, and shall attend all Communications and other meetings of the Grand Lodge, and there offer up solemn prayer suitable to the occasion, as established by the usage of the fraternity.

OF GRAND TREASURER.

1. The Grand Treasurer shall be elected and invested at the Annual Communication.

2. The Grand Treasurer shall give a joint bond, with two sureties, to the Grand Master and such other trustees as the Grand Lodge shall nominate, in such penalty and with such conditions as may be deemed expedient for the due performance of his trust.

3. To the Grand Treasurer shall be committed all moneys raised for the general charity, or for any other public use of the Order, of which he shall keep an account in a book, specifying the respective uses for which the several sums are intended, and shall disburse the same in such manner as the Grand Lodge shall direct, and produce his accounts of receipts and disbursements before every Regular Communication; and these accounts shall be annually audited by a committee, who shall make their report thereon at the Annual Communication in July.

OF GRAND REGISTRAR.

1. The Grand Registrar shall be elected and invested at the Annual Communication.

2. He shall have the custody of the seals of the Grand Lodge, and shall affix, or may authorize the Grand Secretary to affix, the

same to all patents, warrants, certificates, and other documents issued by the authority of the Grand Lodge, as well as such as the Grand Master in conformity with the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge may direct.

3. He is to superintend the records of the Grand Lodge, and to take care that the several documents issued be in due form.

4. The Grand Master may, by a written document, direct the Grand Registrar to take charge of any District for which there is not a District Deputy Grand Master, and he shall thereby be empowered to perform all the functions of a District Deputy Grand Master.

OF GRAND SECRETARY.

1. The Grand Secretary shall be elected and invested at the Annual Communication.

2. The Grand Secretary is to sign and certify all instruments from the Grand Lodge, under seal or otherwise; to issue summonses for all meetings of the Grand Lodge and its committees, and to attend and take minutes of their proceedings; to receive the returns from the several Lodges and enter them in the books of the Grand Lodge, and duly report the same to each Communication of the Grand Lodge; to transmit to all the Lodges the accounts of the proceedings of every Communication or other meeting of Grand Lodge, and all such other papers and documents as may be ordered either by the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, or Grand Lodge; to notify all Lodges, quarterly, of all expelled, suspended, or excluded members, and all rejected candidates; to furnish the District Deputy Grand Masters with all proper documents and information that they may require; to receive all petitions, memorials, &c., and to lay them before the Grand Master or other proper authority; to attend the Grand Master, or the Deputy Grand Master, and to take to him any books and papers he may direct; to conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge, and generally to do all such things as heretofore have been done or ought to have been done by a Grand Secretary.

OF GRAND DEACONS.

1. The Grand Deacons are to be appointed by the Grand Master on the day of his installation.

2. If the Grand Deacons be absent, the Grand Master or presiding officer may appoint any members of Grand Lodge to officiate *pro tempore*.

OF GRAND SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS, GRAND DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES, ASSISTANT GRAND SECRETARY, ASSISTANT GRAND DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES, GRAND SWORD BEARER, GRAND ORGANIST, ASSISTANT GRAND ORGANIST, GRAND PURSUIVANT, GRAND STEWARDS, GRAND STANDARD BEARERS AND GRAND TYLER.

1. The Grand Superintendent of Works, Director of Ceremonies, Assistant Secretary, Assistant Director of Ceremonies, Sword Bearer, Organist, Assistant Organist, Pursuivant, Stewards and Standard Bearers, are to be appointed annually by the Grand Master on the day of his installation. They are to attend all Communications and other meetings of the Grand Lodge.

2. The Grand Superintendent of Works ought to be a brother well skilled in the science of geometry and architecture. He is to advise with the proper committees on all plans of buildings or edifices undertaken by the Grand Lodge, and furnish plans and estimates for the same; he is to superintend their construction, and see that they are conformable to the plans approved by the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge; he is to suggest improvements, where necessary, in all the edifices of the Grand Lodge, and, on the first meeting in every year, report on the state of repair or dilapidation of such edifices; and make such further reports, from time to time, as he may deem expedient.

3. The Grand Director of Ceremonies, in addition to his other duties, has the care of the regalia, clothing, insignia and jewels belonging to the Grand Lodge.

4. The Grand Pursuivant is to preside over the Masters and Past Masters nominated to attend within the porch of the Grand Lodge. He is, at every meeting of the Grand Lodge, to preserve order in the porch, and with the assistance of the brethren nominated for attendance there, to see that none except those who are qualified, and who have their proper clothing and jewels, and have signed their names to the accustomed papers, and are in all respects entitled to admission, be admitted.

5. Eight Grand Stewards shall be annually appointed for the regulation of the Grand Festival, under the direction of the Grand Master. They shall also assist in conducting the arrangements made for the Communications and other meetings of the Grand Lodge.

6. Grand Standard Bearers may be appointed by the Grand Master, as the occasion may require. They must be Master Masons, and are to carry the standards of the Grand Lodge and Grand Master on all Grand Ceremonies. They are not, however, by their appointment, members of the Grand Lodge, nor are they to wear the clothing of a Grand Officer.

Any Grand Officer entitled to have a standard, may, whenever it shall be necessary, appoint a Standard Bearer, who must be a Master Mason.

7. The Grand Tyler is to be elected by an open vote at the Annual Communication.

The Grand Tyler is to attend all meetings of the Grand Lodge, assist in the arrangements, and see that none be admitted but those properly entitled.

If any Grand Tyler shall, without the special license of the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master, attend at any masonic funeral or other public procession, or shall officiate or attend at any meeting or pretended Lodge of Masons not being regularly constituted, and not acknowledging the authority of the Grand Master, or not conforming to the laws of Grand Lodge, he shall thereby be rendered incapable of ever after being a Tyler or attendant on a Lodge, and be excluded the benefit of the general charity.

OF PRIVATE LODGES.

1. The officers of a Lodge are: the Master and his two Wardens, with their assistants, the two Deacons, Inner Guard, and Tyler; to which, for the better regulation of the private concerns of the Lodge, are to be added a Treasurer and Secretary; and other officers, viz., a Chaplain, Director of Ceremonies, and Stewards may also be added, and shall hold office until their successors shall have been regularly elected or appointed.

2. Every Lodge shall annually elect its Master, Wardens, Chaplain, Treasurer and Secretary, by ballot, such Master having been regularly elected, and having served as Warden of a warranted Lodge for one year; and, at the next meeting after his election, when the minutes are confirmed, he shall be duly installed in the chair according to ancient usage. He shall then appoint the Deacons, Inner Guard, Director of Ceremonies and Stewards; also all committees for conducting the business of the Lodge; and shall invest all the elective and appointed officers. Tylers are to be chosen by an open vote of the Lodge.

3. Every Lodge has the power of framing by-laws for its own government, provided they are not contrary to or inconsistent with the general regulations of the Grand Lodge. The by-laws must be submitted to the District Deputy Grand Master for the approbation of the Grand Master, and when approved, a fair copy must be sent to the Grand Secretary, and also to the District Deputy Grand Master; and when any alteration shall be made, such alteration must, in like manner, be submitted, and no law or alteration will be valid until so submitted and approved.

The by-laws of the Lodge shall be fairly written in a book, and shall be delivered to the Master on the day of his installation, when he shall solemnly pledge himself to observe and enforce them during his mastership. Every brother shall also sign them when he becomes a member of the Lodge, as a declaration of his submission to them; and every member shall at all reasonable times have access to such by-laws, which should be printed for the use of the Lodge and delivered to the members.

4. The Master of every Lodge is to cause the ancient charges, the regulations of Grand Lodge relating to private Lodges, and the by-laws of his Lodge, to be read in open Lodge once in every year.

5. The Master is responsible for seeing that a book or books be kept, in which the Secretary shall enter the names of its members and of all persons initiated or admitted therein, with the dates of their proposal, admission, or initiation, passing and raising; and also their ages, as nearly as possible, at that time, and their titles, professions or trades; together with such transactions of the Lodge as are proper to be written.

6. The regular day of meeting of the Lodge shall be specified in the by-laws.

7. A Lodge of Emergency may at any time be called by summons, giving seven clear days' notice, by the authority of the Master, or in his absence, of the Senior Warden, or in his absence, of the Junior Warden; but on no pretense without such authority. The particular reason for calling the Lodge of Emergency shall be expressed in the summons, and afterwards recorded on the minutes; and no business but that so expressed shall be entered upon at such meeting.

8. Every Lodge shall keep a book, in which each member attending, at each meeting, shall sign his name before entering the Lodge; and a similar book, or a portion of the same book, for visitors, who are in like manner to enter their names, masonic rank, and the name of their mother Lodge and the Lodge hailing from.

9. The precedency of Lodges is derived from the number of their warrant of constitution, as recorded in the books of the Grand Lodge. No Lodge shall be acknowledged, nor its officers admitted into the Grand Lodge, nor any of its members entitled to partake of the general charity or other masonic privilege, unless it has been regularly constituted and registered.

10. No Lodge can make a Mason, or admit a member, without strictly complying with all the regulations enacted for the government of the craft on these occasions.

11. No Lodge shall, on any pretense, make more than five new brothers in one day, unless by dispensation; nor shall a Lodge be

permitted to give more than one degree to a brother on the same day; nor shall a higher degree in Masonry be conferred on any brother at a less interval than one month from his receiving a previous degree, nor until he has passed an examination in open Lodge in that degree.

12. No Lodge shall make a Mason for a less consideration than £3 15s., nor on any pretense remit or defer the payment of any part of this sum. The member who proposes any candidate must be responsible to the Lodge for all the fees payable on account of his initiation.

13. Every Lodge must receive as a member, without further proposition or ballot, any brother initiated therein, provided such brother express his wish to that effect on the day of his initiation, as no Lodge should introduce into Masonry a person whom the brethren might consider unfit to be a member of their own Lodge.

14. Every Lodge must be particularly careful in registering the names of the brethren initiated therein, and also in making the returns of its members, as no person is regularly entitled to partake of the general charity unless his name be duly registered, and he shall have been at least two years a contributing member of a Lodge.

15. To prevent injury to individuals, by their being excluded the privileges of Masonry, through the neglect of their Lodges in not registering their names,—any brother so circumstanced, on producing sufficient proof that he has paid the full fees to his Lodge, shall be capable of enjoying the privileges of the craft; but the offending Lodge shall be reported to the Grand Lodge, and rigorously proceeded against for neglecting to make the proper return, and detaining moneys which are the property of the Grand Lodge, and which had been paid to the Lodge for specific appropriation.

16. The Master is to see that all moneys received or paid on account of the Lodge, be entered in proper books by the Secretary and Treasurer; and the account of fees or dues received on account of, and payable to the Grand Lodge, kept separate and distinct from the moneys belonging to the private fund of the Lodge. The accounts of the Lodge shall be audited at least once in every year, by a committee appointed by the Lodge.

17. Each Lodge shall procure for every brother initiated therein, a Grand Lodge certificate, to be paid for by the Lodge.

18. No Lodge, or officer or member of a Lodge, shall, under any circumstances, give a certificate or recommendation to enable a Mason to proceed from Lodge to Lodge as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to Lodges for relief.

19. No Lodge shall form any public masonic procession without a license from the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, or

District Deputy Grand Master, except in case of funerals, which shall be immediately reported to the Grand Secretary and the District Deputy Grand Master.

20. All Lodges are particularly bound to observe the same usages and customs; every deviation, therefore, from the established mode of working, is highly improper, and cannot be justified or countenanced. In order to preserve this uniformity, and to cultivate a good understanding among Freemasons, some members of every Lodge should be deputed to visit the other Lodges as often as may be convenient.

21. No brother can be a member of more than one Lodge at the same time; but this law is not to take effect until after the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge in 1857.

22. Lodges have the power of electing any brother an honorary member of their Lodge by a vote of the Lodge.

23. If any brother behave in such a manner as to disturb the harmony of the Lodge, and be thrice formally admonished by the Master, and persist in his irregular conduct, he shall be punished according to the by-laws of that particular Lodge, or the case may be reported to higher masonic authority.

24. Every Lodge has the power of excluding a member for gross, immoral or infamous conduct, or for non-payment of dues; but no Lodge shall exclude any member without giving him due notice of the charge preferred or complaint made against him, and of the time appointed for its consideration. He shall be at liberty to be present, and be afforded every opportunity of defending himself; when the case has been investigated he shall withdraw, and the votes of the brethren shall be given openly. The name of every brother excluded, together with the cause of his exclusion, shall be sent to the Grand Secretary, and also to the District Deputy Grand Master.*

25. A member excluded for non-payment of dues, may be immediately restored by the Lodge on payment being satisfactorily made, notice thereof being given to the Grand Secretary and District Deputy Grand Master of the District.

26. The jewels and furniture of every Lodge belong to, and are the property of, the Master, Wardens and brethren of such Lodge; nor shall any jewel be worn in a Lodge other than those specified for the officers, except such honorary or other jewel as shall appertain to, or be consistent with, those degrees which are recognized and acknowledged by and under the control of the Grand Lodge.

27. All minutes, lists and books of account belonging to a Lodge,

* The term *expelled* is used only when a brother is removed from the craft by the Grand Lodge. Upon the removal of a brother from a private Lodge, the term *excluded* only is applicable.

must be produced by the Master when he shall be so required by competent authority.

28. The majority of the members of a Lodge, when congregated, have the privilege of giving instructions to their Master, Past Masters and Wardens, before the meeting of the Grand Lodge; because such officers are their representatives, and are supposed to speak their sentiments.

29. Each Lodge shall annually make a return to the Grand Secretary of the Masters, Wardens and Past Masters of the Lodge, and including all members who claim to be entitled to attend in a Grand Lodge as Past Masters, as having served the office of Master in some other Lodge, specifying the Lodge in which each of such Past Masters has served the office of Master; and no brother shall be permitted to attend in Grand Lodge unless his name shall appear in some such return.

30. Each Lodge shall make its returns and payments regularly to the Grand Secretary; and in case of neglect for one whole year to make such returns and payments, or if the Lodge do not meet during that period, it is liable to be erased. The Master, Past Masters and Wardens of a Lodge which shall have neglected for more than one year to make its returns or its payments to the Grand Lodge, are thereby disqualified from attending the Grand Lodge, or sitting upon any committee, until those returns and payments shall have been completed.

31. By a vote of the Lodge, the fees of any member in indigent circumstances may be remitted, a representation thereof being made to Grand Lodge.

32. If a Lodge be dissolved, the warrant shall be delivered up to the Grand Master.

33. If the warrant of constitution of a Lodge be sold, or procured by any other means than through the regular channel of petition to the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master, such warrant shall be forfeited, and the Lodge erased.

34. As every warranted Lodge is a constituent part of the Grand Lodge, in which assembly all the power of the fraternity resides, it is clear that no other authority can destroy the power granted by a warrant; if, therefore, the majority of any Lodge should determine to quit the Lodge, the constitution or power of assembling remains with the rest of the members. If all the members of a Lodge withdraw themselves, the warrant ceases and becomes extinct, and all the authority thereby granted or enjoyed reverts to the Grand Master.

35. No Lodge shall be erased, or its warrant declared forfeited, until the Master or officers shall have been warned, in writing, of

their offense, and shall have been summoned to answer to the complaint made against them.

36. If any Lodge, or its Master and Wardens, be summoned to attend, or to produce its warrant, books, papers or accounts, to the Grand Master or his Deputy, or the District Deputy Grand Master, or any committee authorized by the Grand Lodge, and do not comply, or give sufficient reason for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued; and in case of contumacy, such Lodge may be suspended, and the proceeding notified to the Grand Lodge.

37. A Lodge offending against any law or regulation of the craft, to the breach of which no specific penalty is attached, shall, at the discretion of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, or District Deputy Grand Master, be subject to admonition or suspension, as before provided.

OF THE MASTERS AND WARDENS OF LODGES.

1. All preferment among Masons shall be grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; therefore no brother shall be elected Master of a Lodge, or appointed to any office therein, merely on account of seniority or rank. No Master shall assume the Master's chair until he shall have been regularly installed, though he may, in the interim, rule the Lodge. It is necessary, previously to the installation of the Master, that the minutes of the preceding meeting of the Lodge should be read and confirmed, so far, at least, as to the election of the Master, after which the usual ceremonies of installation are to be performed. Should the minutes of the election of Master not be confirmed, then a summons must be issued for the following regular meeting of the Lodge, setting forth that the brethren were again to proceed to elect a Master; and on the confirmation of the minutes of that election on the following ordinary meeting of the Lodge, the installation of Master will follow.

2. Every Master, when placed in the chair, shall solemnly pledge himself to observe all the old-established usages and customs, and to preserve the landmarks of the Order, and most strictly to enforce them within his own Lodge.

3. No brother shall continue in the office of Master for more than two years in succession, unless by a dispensation, which may be granted by the Grand Master or the Deputy Grand Master in cases of real necessity; but he may be again elected after he has been out of that office one year.

4. The Master and Wardens of a Lodge are enjoined to visit other Lodges as often as they conveniently can, in order that the same usages and customs may be observed throughout the craft, and a good understanding be thereby cultivated among Freemasons.

5. The Master is responsible for the due observance of the laws relating to private Lodges, and is bound to produce all books, minutes and accounts, when required by any lawful authority.

6. If the Master should die, be removed, or be incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the Senior Warden, and in the absence of the Senior Warden, the Junior Warden, shall act as Master, in summoning the Lodge until the next election of officers.

In the Master's absence, the immediate Past Master, or, if he be absent, the senior Past Master of the Lodge present, shall take the chair. If no Past Master of the Lodge be present, then the Senior Warden, or in his absence, the Junior Warden, may rule the Lodge, but cannot confer degrees.

A Past Master of any other Lodge present at a meeting of a Lodge, may be invited to officiate as Master, and may confer degrees or perform any other ceremony.

7. The Master and Wardens of every Lodge, when summoned so to do, shall attend the Grand Master or his Deputy, or the District Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Lodge, or any committee authorized by the Grand Lodge, and produce the warrant, minutes and books of the Lodge, under pain of suspension and being reported to the next Grand Lodge.

8. The Wardens or officers of a Lodge cannot resign their offices, nor can they be removed, unless for a cause which appears to the Lodge to be sufficient; but the Master, if he be dissatisfied with the conduct of any of his officers, may lay the cause of complaint before the Lodge; and if it shall appear to the majority of the brethren present that the complaint be well founded, he shall have power to displace such officer, and another must be elected or appointed in his place.

OF TYLERS.

1. The Tyler is chosen by the members of the Lodge, and may at any time be removed, for cause deemed sufficient by a majority of the brethren present at a regular meeting of the Lodge.

2. He is to see that every member and visitor has signed his name to the attendance book before entering the Lodge, and that he is provided with proper clothing.

3. If any Tyler, without the license of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, or a District Deputy Grand Master, shall attend at any masonic procession except a masonic funeral, or shall officiate or attend at any meeting or pretended Lodge of Masons, not being regularly constituted and not acknowledging the authority of the Grand Master, or not conforming to the laws of the Grand Lodge, he shall thereby be rendered incapable of ever after being a

Tyler or attendant on a Lodge, and shall be excluded the benefit of the general charity.

OF MEMBERS AND THEIR DUTY.

1. No brother shall be admitted a member of a Lodge, unless the laws of the craft, relating to the proposing and admitting of candidates, shall have been strictly complied with. (See proposing members.)

2. A brother who has been concerned in making Masons clandestinely, or at a Lodge which is not a regular Lodge, or for small and unworthy considerations, or who may assist in forming a new Lodge without the Grand Master's authority, shall not be admitted as a member, nor even as a visitor, into any regular Lodge, nor partake of the general charity or other masonic privilege, till he make due submission, and obtain grace.

3. No brother shall presume to print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, the proceedings of any Lodge, or any part thereof, or the names of the persons present at such Lodge, without the direction of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, or District Deputy Grand Master, under pain of being expelled from the order.

This law is not to extend to the writing, printing, or publishing of any notice or summons issued to the members of a Lodge, by the authority of the Master, or the proceedings of any festival or public meeting at which persons not Masons are permitted to be present.

4. Any brother who shall violate the secrecy of the ballot by stating how he voted on any question, or by endeavouring to ascertain how a brother voted, or if he should be aware and mention it to another brother, shall render himself liable to severe masonic censure, and for a second offense to expulsion.

5. The majority of the members present at any Lodge duly summoned, have an undoubted right to regulate their own proceedings, provided that they are consistent with the general laws and regulations of the craft; no member, therefore, shall be permitted to enter in the minute book of his Lodge a protest against any resolution or proceeding which may have taken place, unless it shall appear to him to be contrary to the laws and usages of the craft, and for the purpose of complaining or appealing to a higher masonic authority.

6. If any member shall be excluded from his Lodge, or shall withdraw himself from it, without having complied with its by-laws, or with the general regulations of the craft, he shall not be eligible for admission to any other Lodge, until that Lodge shall have

been made acquainted with his former neglect, so that the brethren may be enabled to exercise their discretion as to his admission. Whenever a member of any Lodge shall resign, or shall be excluded, or whenever, at a future time, he may require it, he shall be furnished with a certificate, stating the circumstances under which he left the Lodge; and such certificate is to be produced to any other Lodge of which he is proposed to be admitted a member, previous to the ballot being taken.

7. All differences between or complaints of members, that cannot be accommodated privately, or in some regular Lodge, shall be reduced into writing and delivered to the Grand Secretary, who shall lay them before the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, or the District Deputy Grand Master, or the committee appointed by the Grand Lodge. When all parties shall have been summoned to attend thereon, and the case shall have been investigated, such order and adjudication may be made as shall be authorized by the laws and regulations of Masonry.

8. A Mason offending against any law or regulation of the craft, to the breach of which no specific penalty is attached, shall, at the discretion of the Grand Lodge, or any of its delegated authorities, be subject to admonition or suspension, or, by the Grand Lodge, only, to expulsion.

OF PROPOSING MEMBERS.

Great discredit and injury having been brought upon our ancient and honorable fraternity from admitting members, and receiving candidates, without due notice being given, or inquiry made into their characters and qualifications; and, also, from the passing and raising of Masons without due instructions in the respective degrees, it is determined, that, in future, a violation or neglect of any of the following laws shall subject the Lodge offending to erasure, because no emergency can be allowed as a justification.*

1. No brother shall be admitted a member of a Lodge without a regular proposition in open Lodge, nor until his name, occupation, and place of abode, as well as the name and number of the Lodge of which he is or was last a member, or in which he was initiated, shall have been sent to all the members in the summons for the next stated Lodge meeting; and the decision of the brethren ascertained by ballot. When a Lodge has ceased to meet, any former member thereof shall be eligible to be proposed and admitted a member of another Lodge, on producing a certificate from the Grand Secretary, stating the fact, and specifying whether the brother has been registered and his dues paid.

2. No person shall be made a Mason unless he has resided one

* A dispensation cannot, in any case, be granted.

year in the district of the Lodge to which he seeks admission, or produces a certificate from a Lodge in the place of his previous residence, nor until he has been properly proposed at one regular meeting of the Lodge, and a committee has been appointed by the Worshipful Master to make the necessary inquries into the character of the candidate, and his name, age, and addition or profession, and place of abode, shall have been sent to all the members in the summons for the next regular meeting, when, after the committee have reported to the Lodge, he must be balloted for, and, if approved, he may be initiated into the first degree of Masonry.

3. In cases of emergency, the following alteration, as to the mode of proposing a candidate, is allowed. Any two members of a Lodge may transmit, in writing, to the Master, the name, etc., of any candidate whom they wish to propose, and the circumstances which cause the emergency; and the Master, if the emergency be proper, shall notify the said recommendation to every member of his Lodge, stating the name, age, addition or profession, and place of abode, of the candidate; and may appoint a committee as above provided, and, at the same time, summon a Lodge to meet at a period of not less than seven clear days from the issuing of the summons, for the purpose of balloting for the candidate and if the candidate be then approved, he may be initiated into the first degree of Masonry. The Master shall, previous to the ballot being taken, cause the said proposition, and the emergency stated, to be recorded in the minute-book of the Lodge.

4. No man shall be made a Mason in any Lodge, under the age of twenty-one years, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master, or the Deputy Grand Master, nor shall any dispensation suspend the operations of the law requiring seven days notice, or committee of inquiry, or the ballot. Every candidate must be free-born, and his own master, and, at the time of initiation, be known to be in reputable circumstances. He should be a lover of the liberal arts and sciences, and have made some progress in one or other of them; and he must, previous to his initiation, subscribe his name in full length, to a declaration of the following import,* viz.:

"To the Worshipful Master, Wardens, officers and members of the Lodge of——, No.—

"I, ——— ———, being free by birth, and of the full age of twenty-one years, do declare, that unbiassed by the improper solicitation of friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary or other unworthy motive, I freely and voluntarily offer myself a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry; that I am prompted by a favorable

* Any individual who cannot write is consequently ineligible to be admitted into the Order.

opinion conceived of the institution, and a desire of knowledge; and that I will cheerfully conform to all the ancient usages and established customs of the Order.

"Witness my hand, this —— day of ——.

"Witness, ——."

NOTE.—A petition having been received cannot be withdrawn.

5. No person can be made a Mason in, or admitted a member of a Lodge, if on the ballot two black balls appear against him. Some Lodges wish for no such indulgence, but require the unanimous consent of the members present; the by-laws of each Lodge must, therefore, guide them in this respect; but if there be two black balls, such person cannot on any pretense, be admitted.

6. Every candidate shall, on his initiation, solemnly promise to submit to the Constitution, and to conform to all the usages and regulations of the craft, intimated to him in time and place convenient; and if intending to join the Lodge he must sign the by-laws of the Lodge on his initiation.

7. No rejected candidate can be balloted for in the same, or any other Lodge, within six months of the time of his rejection.

OF THE LODGE SEAL.

Every private Lodge shall have a masonic seal, to be affixed to all documents proper to be issued.

An impression of the seal is to be sent to the Grand Secretary, and, also to the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and the District Deputy Grand Master; and whenever changed, an impression of the new seal shall, in like manner, be transmitted.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

1. No general Lodge of instruction shall be holden unless under the sanction of a regular warranted Lodge, or by the special license and authority of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, or a District Deputy Grand Master. The Lodge giving its sanction, and the brethren to whom such license is granted, shall be answerable for the proceedings of such Lodge of instruction and responsible that the mode of working there adopted has received the sanction of the Grand Lodge.

Notice of the times and places of meeting of the Lodge of instruction shall be given to the Grand Secretary.

2. Lodges of instruction shall keep a minute of all brethren present at each meeting, and of brethren appointed to hold office, and such minutes shall be produced when called for by the Grand

Master, the Deputy Grand Master, or District Deputy Grand Master, or the Lodge granting the sanction.

3. If a Lodge which has given its sanction for a Lodge of instruction being held under its warrant shall see fit, it may at any regular meeting withdraw that sanction by a resolution of the Lodge, to be communicated to the Lodge of instruction. Provided notice of the intention to withdraw the sanction be inserted in the summons for that meeting.

OF VISITORS.

1. No visitor shall be admitted into a Lodge, unless he be personally known or recommended, or well vouched for, and after due examination by one or more of the brethren present, and shall have entered his name, his masonic rank, the name of his mother Lodge and the Lodge hailing from, in a book to be kept by every Lodge for the purpose; and during his continuance in the Lodge he must be subject to the by-laws of the Lodge. The Master of the Lodge is particularly bound to enforce these regulations.

2. No brother residing in the Province, and not affiliating with some Lodge shall be entitled to the benefit of the Benevolent fund for himself or family, to masonic burial, nor to take part in any masonic ceremony, public or private, nor entitled to any masonic privilege whatever, nor can he be permitted to visit any one Lodge in the town or place where he resides more than once during his secession from the craft.

The attention of the brethren is particularly called to the exercise of the greatest caution in vouching for brethren.

OF CERTIFICATES.

1. Every brother shall be entitled to a Grand Lodge certificate, immediately upon his being registered in the books of the Grand Lodge, for which certificate the Lodge shall pay ten shillings. Each Lodge, therefore, when it makes a return of the Masons whom it has initiated, shall, in addition to the register fee, make a remittance of the money for the certificate.

2. Every brother to whom a Grand Lodge certificate is granted must sign his name in the margin thereof, or it will not be valid. This should be done in the presence of the Worshipful Master, or Secretary of the Lodge.

3. No brother shall obtain a Grand Lodge certificate if he shall have been admitted to more than one degree of Masonry on the same day, or at a shorter interval than one month from his receiving a previous degree, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master.

4. Every return, or other document upon which a Grand Lodge certificate is to be issued, must specify not only the date of initiation, but also the days on which the brother was advanced to the second and third degrees.

5. All applications for Grand Lodge certificates must be made to the Grand Secretary; and if the name of the brother wishing for the certificate has not previously been registered, the money payable on registration must be transmitted at the same time; as no certificate can, on any account, be issued, until such money has been paid.

6. No Lodge shall grant a private Lodge certificate to a brother, except for the purpose of enabling him to obtain a Grand Lodge certificate, (in which case such certificate shall be specifically addressed to the Grand Secretary); and except, also, such certificates as may be required by the laws of the Grand Lodge, or called for by any of its committees, or issued to a member on retirement or exclusion from a Lodge for the purpose of evidence of standing. Nor shall a Lodge under any pretense, make a charge for a private Lodge certificate.

OF PUBLIC PROCESSIONS.

1. No public procession shall, on any pretense, be allowed, without the license of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, or District Deputy Grand Master, except a masonic funeral, the urgency of which will not admit of the delay necessary to communicate with the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, or the District Deputy Grand Master. Such proceeding shall be immediately reported by the Master of the Lodge to the Grand Master through the Grand Secretary, or to the Deputy Grand Master or the District Deputy Grand Master.

2. If any brother shall attend as a Mason, clothed in any of the jewels or badges of the craft, at any public procession, except a masonic funeral, without the permission of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, or District Deputy Grand Master, he shall be rendered incapable of ever after being an officer of a Lodge, and also be excluded the benefit of the general charity. And if any Lodge shall so offend, it shall stand suspended until the Grand Lodge shall determine thereon.

OF APPEAL.

1. As the Grand Lodge, when congregated, is a representation of every individual member of the fraternity, it necessarily possesses a supreme superintending authority, and the power of finally deciding on every case which concerns the interest of the craft.

Any Lodge or brother, therefore, who may feel aggrieved by the decision of any other masonic authority or jurisdiction, may appeal to the Grand Lodge against such decision. The appeal must be made in writing, specifying the particular grievance complained of, and be transmitted to the Grand Secretary. A notice and copy of the appeal must also be sent by the appellant to the party against whose decision the appeal is made.

2. All appeals must be made in proper and respectful language; no others will be received.

FEES.

The following shall be the fees payable to the Grand Lodge:

For granting a new warrant, seven pounds ten shillings.

For a dispensation for a new Lodge, five pounds.

For a warrant of confirmation, two pounds ten shillings.

For a new warrant, in case of loss by fire or otherwise properly certified, two pounds ten shillings.

For a dispensation to initiate a candidate under twenty-one years of age, five pounds.

For a dispensation to confer any degree in less time than provided by the constitution, five pounds.

For a dispensation to initiate more than five Masons in a day, for each one beyond that number, one pound.

For a dispensation for any public procession, five shillings.

For a Grand Lodge certificate, ten shillings, and two shillings and sixpence registration fee.

For every person initiated into a Lodge, ten shillings for a Grand Lodge certificate, and five shillings registration fee.

For every E. A. or F. C. joining from without the jurisdiction, seven shillings and sixpence.

For every M. M. joining from without the jurisdiction, five shillings.

Every member of each Lodge shall pay toward the fund for Grand Lodge purposes, two shillings and sixpence per annum.

ALLOWANCES TO REPRESENTATIVES.

1. One representative from each Lodge shall be entitled to receive his actual travelling expenses, at the rates established by the proprietors of public conveyances which he shall take in coming directly from his Lodge to the place of meeting and returning thereto, as charged by said proprietors at the time; and also, for each day's attendance, ten shillings. But though he represent more than one

Lodge, he shall receive pay only as for one Lodge; nor shall he receive more than the aggregate dues of the Lodge or Lodges he shall represent.

2. Grand Officers shall be entitled to the like compensation, from the funds of the Grand Lodge.

3. Absence of a Grand Officer or representative, before the close of the Communication, from any cause except sickness of or calamity to himself or his family, shall forfeit all claim to payment or compensation under the two next preceding sections.

These regulations to remain in abeyance until declared operative by a vote of Grand Lodge.

OF REGALIA.

1. The following masonic clothing and insignia shall be worn by the craft; and no brother shall, on any pretense, be admitted into the Grand Lodge, or any subordinate Lodge, without his proper clothing.

2. No honorary or other jewel or emblem shall be worn in the Grand Lodge, or any subordinate Lodge, which shall not appertain to or be consistent with those degrees which are recognized and acknowledged by the Grand Lodge.

JEWELS.

The Grand Master: The compasses extended to 45°, with the segment of a circle at the points and a gold plate included, on which is to be represented an eye irradiated within a triangle also irradiated.

Past Grand Masters: A similar jewel, without the gold plate.

Deputy Grand Master: The compasses and square united, with a five pointed star in the centre.

Past Deputy Grand Master: The compasses and square only.

District Deputy Grand Master: The compasses and square united, with a five pointed star in the centre, the whole to be placed within a circle on which the name of the District is to be engraved.

Past District Deputy Grand Masters: The same, omitting the five pointed star in the centre.

Senior Grand Warden: The level.

Junior Grand Warden: The plumb.

Grand Chaplain: A book, with a triangle.

Grand Treasurer: A chased key.

Grand Registrar: A scroll.

Grand Secretary: Cross pens, with a tie.

Grand Deacons: Dove and olive branch.

Grand Superintendent of Works: A semicircle protractor.

Grand Director of Ceremonies: Cross rods.

Assistant do. do. do.

Grand Sword Bearer: Cross swords.

Grand Organist: A lyre.

Grand Pursuivant: Arms of the Grand Lodge, with rod and sword crossed.

The jewels of the Grand Chaplain, Treasurer, Registrar, Secretary, Senior Deacon, Superintendent of Works, Director of Ceremonies, Sword Bearer, Organist, and Pursuivant, are to be within a circle with an embossed wreath composed of a sprig of acacia and an ear of corn; and of the Junior Grand Deacon, Assistant Grand Secretary, Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, and Assistant Grand Organist, to be similar to those of their senior and superior officers, the wreath on the band being omitted.

The jewel of a Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge is: A cornucopia between the legs of a pair of compasses extended upon an irradiated gold plate, within a circle, on which is engraven, "Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada."

Grand Tyler: The sword in a circle, on which is engraven, "Grand Lodge of Canada, Grand Tyler."

All the above jewels to be gold or gilt.

Masters of Lodges: The square.

Past Masters: The square, and the diagram of the 47th prop. 1st b. of Euclid engraven on a silver plate pendant within it.

Senior Warden: The level.

Junior Warden: The plumb.

Treasurer: The key.

Secretary: The cross pens.

Deacons: The dove.

Inner Guard: Cross swords.

Tyler: The sword.

All the above jewels to be of silver.

COLLARS.

Of Lodges: To be light blue ribbon, four inches broad. If silver chain be used, it must be placed over the light blue ribbon.

Of the Grand Lodge: To be of Garter blue ribbon, four inches broad, and bound with gold lace.

The Grand Stewards of the year to wear collars of crimson, four inches broad, bound with silver lace.

Past Grand Officers to wear the collars of their late offices, but without the pendant jewel; a similar but smaller jewel, in enamel, being worn on the breast.

In the Grand Lodge, and on all occasions where the Grand Officers appear in their official capacities, they shall wear the following regalia:

Grand Master: Chain over blue collar, gauntlets and apron, all bound and embroidered, and jewel.

Deputy Grand Master: Chain over blue collar, gauntlets and apron, all bound and embroidered, with jewel.

District Deputy Grand Master: Blue collar, gauntlets and apron, all bound and embroidered, with jewel.

Senior and Junior Wardens, Chaplain, Treasurer, Registrar and Secretary: Blue collar, gauntlets and apron, all bound, and jewel.

All other Grand Officers: Blue collar and apron, all bound, and jewel.

APRONS.

Entered Apprentice: A plain white lamb skin, from fourteen to sixteen inches wide, twelve to fourteen inches deep, square at bottom, and without ornament; white strings.

Fellow Craft: A plain white lamb skin, similar to that of the Entered Apprentice, with the addition only of two sky blue rosettes at the bottom.

Master Mason: The same, with sky blue lining and edging one and a half inch deep, and an additional rosette on the fall or flap, and silver tassels. No other color or ornament shall be allowed, except to officers and past officers of Lodges, who may have the emblems of their offices in silver or white in the centre of the apron.

The Masters and Past Masters of Lodges to wear, in lieu and in the place of the three rosettes on the Master's apron, perpendicular lines upon horizontal lines, thereby forming three several sets of two right angles; the length of the horizontal lines to be two inches and a half each, and of the perpendicular lines one inch. These emblems to be of ribbon, half an inch broad, and of the same color as the lining and edging of the apron, or of silver. If Grand Officers, similar emblems of garter blue or gold.

Grand Stewards, present and past: Aprons of the same dimensions,

lined with crimson edging three and a half inches, bound with silver, and silver tassels.

Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge, present and past: Aprons of the same dimensions, lined with garter blue edging three and a half inches bound with gold, and gold tassels, with the emblems of their offices in gold or blue in the centre.

The apron of the District Deputy Grand Masters to have the emblem of their office in gold embroidery in the centre, and the acacia and seven eared wheat embroidered on the edging, one on each side.

The apron of the Deputy Grand Master to have the emblem of his office in gold embroidery in the centre, and the pomegranate and lotus alternately embroidered in gold on the edging.

The apron of the Grand Master is ornamented with the blazing sun embroidered in gold in the centre; on the edging the pomegranate and lotus, with the seven eared wheat at each corner, and also on the fall, all in gold embroidery; the fringe of gold bullion.

OF CONSTITUTING A NEW LODGE.

Every application for a warrant to hold a new Lodge must be by petition to the Grand Master, signed by at least seven regularly registered Masons; and the Lodges to which they formerly belonged must be specified. The petition must be recommended by the officers of some regular Lodge, and be transmitted to the District Deputy Grand Master, who is to forward it, with his recommendation and opinion thereon, to the Grand Secretary, to be submitted to the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master. If the prayer of the petition be granted, the Grand Master or the Deputy Grand Master may issue a dispensation, authorizing the brethren to meet as a Lodge until a warrant of constitution be granted by the Grand Lodge.

The following is the form of the petition:

To the M. W. Grand Master of the fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada.

We, the undersigned, being regular registered Masons of the Lodges mentioned against our respective names, having the prosperity of the craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of the art; and, for the conveniency of our respective dwellings and other good reasons, we are desirous of forming a new Lodge, to be named ——. In consequence of this desire, we pray for a warrant of constitution, empowering us to meet as a regular Lodge at —— on the —— of every month, and there to discharge the duties of Masonry in a

constitutional manner, according to the forms of the Order and the laws of the Grand Lodge; and we have nominated and do recommend brother A. B. to be the first Master, brother C. D. to be the first Senior Warden, and brother E. F. to be the first Junior Warden, of the said Lodge. The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master and the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

In order to avoid irregularities, every new Lodge should be solemnly constituted by the Grand Master, with his Deputy and Wardens; or in the absence of the Grand Master, by his Deputy or the District Deputy Grand Master of that District, who shall choose some Master of a Lodge to assist him. If both those officers be absent, the Grand Master may appoint some other Grand Officer or Master of a Lodge to act as Deputy *pro tempore*.

The following is the manner of constituting a new Lodge according to the ancient usages of Masons:

A Lodge is duly formed, and, after prayer, an ode in honor of Masonry is sung. The Grand Master is then informed, by the Secretary, that the brethren present desire to be formed into a new Lodge, &c., &c. The petition, the dispensation, and the warrant or charter of constitution, are now read. The minutes of the Lodge while under dispensation are likewise read; and being approved, are declared regular and valid, and signed by the Grand Master. The Grand Master then enquires if the brethren approve of the officers who are nominated in the warrant to preside over them. This being signified in masonic form, an oration on the nature and design of the institution is delivered. The Lodge is then consecrated according to ceremonies proper and usual on those occasions, but not proper to be written, and the Grand Master constitutes the Lodge in ancient form.

The candidates, or the new Master and Wardens, being yet among the brethren, the Grand Master asks his Deputy if he hath examined them, and found the candidate Master well skilled in the noble science and the royal art, and duly instructed in our mysteries, etc. The Deputy answering in the affirmative, he shall (by the Grand Master's order) take the candidate from among his fellows, and present him to the Grand Master, saying: "Most Worshipful Grand Master, I present this my worthy brother to be installed Master of the Lodge, whom I know to be of good morals and great skill, true and trusty, and a lover of the whole fraternity wheresoever dispersed over the face of the earth."

Then the Grand Master, placing the candidate on his left hand, having asked and obtained the unanimous consent of all the brethren, shall say: "I appoint you the Master of this Lodge, not doubting your capacity and care to preserve the cement of the Lodge," etc.,

with some other expressions that are proper and usual on that occasion, but not proper to be written.

Upon this, the Deputy shall rehearse the charges and regulations of a Master, and the Grand Master shall ask the candidate, saying "Do you submit to these charges, and promise to uphold these regulations, as Masters have done in all ages?" The candidate signifying his cordial submission thereunto, the Grand Master shall, by certain significant ceremonies and ancient usages, install him, and present him with the book of constitution, the lodge book and the instruments of his office, not altogether, but one after another; and after each of them, the Grand Master or his Deputy shall rehearse the short and pithy charge that is suitable to the thing presented.

After this, the members of this new Lodge, bowing all together to the Grand Master, shall return him thanks, and immediately do their homage to their new Master, and signify their promise of subjection and obedience to him, by the usual congratulation.

The Deputy and the Grand Wardens, and any other brethren present, that are not members of the new Lodge, shall next congratulate the new Master; and he shall return his becoming acknowledgment to the Grand Master first, and to the rest in their order.

Then the Grand Master desires the new Master to enter immediately upon the exercise of his office, in naming his Wardens; and the new Master, calling forth the two brothers, presents them to the Grand Master for his approbation. That being granted, the Senior or Junior Grand Warden, or some brother for him, shall rehearse the charges of Wardens; and the candidates being solemnly asked, by the new Master, shall signify their submission thereunto.

Upon which, the new Master, presenting them with the instruments of their office, shall, in due form, install them in their proper places, and the brethren shall signify their obedience to the new Wardens by the usual congratulation. The other elected officers of the Lodge, and those appointed, are then invested in ancient form.

The Lodge being thus completely constituted, shall be registered in the Grand Master's book, and by his order notified to the other Lodges.

The Most Worshipful the Grand Master appointed the following brethren a committee to prepare the Book of Constitution for circulation, namely:

R. W. Bros. Stephens and Harris, and V. W. Bro. Osborne.

On the application of the W. M. of St. John's Lodge, of London, and of the S. W. of St. John's Lodge, of Ingersoll, permission was granted to the officers of those Lodges to continue to wear their present regalia, until they have procured that in accordance with the Constitution.

The M. W. Grand Master was pleased to appoint the following brethren a committee to divide the Province into Districts:

R. W. Bros. Bernard, Stephens, Lundy, and W. Bro. Moffat.

The M. W. the Grand Master announced that the first business of the afternoon sitting of the Grand Lodge would be the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing masonic year.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sitting at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

The M. W. Grand Master nominated R. W. Bros. Bellhouse and Daniel, and W. Bro. Smith, scrutineers, for taking the votes of the brethren in the election of Grand Officers.

The election of Grand Officers was then proceeded with, and the following brethren were declared duly elected:

M. W. Bro.	W. Mercer Wilson,	Grand Master.
R. " "	A. Bernard,	Deputy Grand Master.
V. " "	J. H. Isaacson,	Grand Senior Warden.
" " "	Charles Magill,	" Junior Warden.
" "	Rev. St. Geo. Caulfield,	" Chaplain.
R. " "	Wm. Bellhouse,	" Treasurer.
" " "	Thos. B. Harris,	" Registrar.
V. " "	John Osborne,	" Secretary.

An open vote having been taken for Grand Tyler, Bro. John Morrison was declared elected.

The Grand Master then appointed a committee, composed of R. W. Bros. Bernard, Stephens and Simpson, for arranging the numbers of the various affiliated Lodges, according to the respective dates of their formation.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sitting at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

The committee appointed for the division of the Province into Districts, presented their report; and, on motion, it was resolved that the Province be divided into the following seven masonic Districts, viz.:

No. 1. The London District: to comprise that portion of the Province lying between its extreme western boundary and the eastern boundaries of the counties of Perth, Middlesex, Elgin, Huron and Bruce.

No. 2. The Hamilton District: to comprise that portion of the Province lying between the London District and the river Credit.

No. 3. The Toronto District: to comprise that portion of the Province lying between the rivers Credit and Trent, including the carrying place.

No. 4. The Central District: to comprise all that portion of the Province lying between the river Trent and Lower Canada, including the County of Prince Edward.

No. 5. The Montreal District: to comprise all that portion lying between Western Canada and the Richelieu and St. Lawrence rivers, including Sorel.

No. 6. The Eastern Townships District: to comprise all that portion lying south-east of the Richelieu and St. Lawrence rivers.

No. 7. The Quebec District: to comprise the remaining part of Lower Canada.

On motion of R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, it was unanimously resolved:

That the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge be held at the city of Montreal.

R. W. Bro. Simpson gave notice that at the Grand Lodge meeting to-morrow, he would move

That this Grand Lodge meet annually on the second Wednesday in July, instead of the first Wednesday, as now stated in the Constitution.

R. W. Bro. Daniel gave notice that at the Grand Lodge meeting to-morrow, he would move

To amend Section 8 of the Constitution, to make it read: That no brother, except the Grand Chaplain, shall be eligible to any office in the Grand Lodge, unless he has been regularly installed Worshipful Master of a private Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, to meet again on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 5856.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sitting at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

The committee appointed by the Grand Lodge to arrange the numbers of the warrants of the affiliating Lodges, presented the following report, which was on motion unanimously adopted.

The committee appointed to determine the respective numbers of the Lodges under this jurisdiction, adopting the principle determined upon by this Grand Lodge, have the honor to submit the following catalogue:

No. 1.	Lodge of Social and Military Virtues,		Montreal.
2.	Niagara	Lodge,	Niagara.
3.	Barton	"	Hamilton.
4.	Union	"	Grimsby.
5.	Norfolk	"	Simcoe.
6.	Sussex	"	Brockville.
7.	Prevost	"	Dunham.
8.	Golden Rule	"	Stanstead.
9.	St George's	"	St. Catharines.
10.	Prince Edward	"	Picton.
11.	Nelson	"	Clarenceville.
12.	St. Andrew's	"	St. Andrew's.
13.	St. George's	"	Montreal.
14.	St. John's	"	London.
15.	Zetland	"	Montreal.
16.	King Solomon	"	Toronto.
17.	Lodge of Strict Observance		Hamilton.
18.	St. John's	Lodge,	Cayuga.
19.	Thistle	"	Amherstburgh.
20.	St. John's	"	Hamilton.
21.	St. Thomas	"	St. Thomas.
22.	Brant	"	Brantford.
23.	Great Western	"	Windsor.
24.	Wellington	"	Dunnville.
25.	Shefford	"	Waterloo.
26.	Vaughan	"	Maple.
27.	Harmony	"	Binbrook,
28.	Wellington	"	Stratford.
29.	Hoyle	"	La Colle.
30.	Acacia	"	Hamilton.
31.	St. Andrew's	"	Caledonia.
32.	Kilwinning	"	London.
33.	Rehoboam	"	Toronto.
34.	Jacques Cartier	"	Montreal.
35.	St. Francis	"	Melbourne.
36.	St. John's	"	Ingersoll.
37.	King	"	King.
38.	Victoria	"	Sherbrooke.
39.	Alma	"	Galt.

Your committee regret that several Lodges affiliated with the Grand Lodge of Canada have failed to furnish the returns required by the Grand Lodge, in order to enable your committee to ascertain their proper numerical position.

R. W. Bro. Simpson moved, in accordance with notice given on the previous day,

That the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge be held on the second Wednesday instead of the first Wednesday in July, as stated in the Constitution.

Which was seconded by W. Bro. Bungay, and unanimously adopted.

R. W. Bro. Daniell moved, in accordance with notice given on the previous day,

That Section 8 of the Constitution be altered so as to read: That no brother, except the Grand Chaplain, shall be eligible to any office in the Grand Lodge, unless he has been regularly installed Worshipful Master of a private Lodge.

In amendment, it was moved by R. W. Bro. Bellhouse, seconded by R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris,

That the word "elective" be prefixed to the word "office" in the motion of R. W. Bro. J. Daniel.

And the motion, as amended, was unanimously adopted.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, to meet at half-past 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sitting at half-past 3 P. M.

The M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

The M. W. the Grand Master was pleased to confirm the nomination by the Lodges of the respective Districts, of

R. W. Bro.	James Daniel,	D. D. G. M.	for the	London District.
" " "	W. C. Stephens,	" "		Hamilton "
" " "	G. L. Allen,	" "		Toronto "
" " "	W. B. Simpson,	" "		Central "
" " "	P. D. Brown,	" "		Montreal "

The M. W. Grand Master was then pleased to appoint the following brethren:

V. W. Bro.	James Moffat,		Grand Senior Deacon.
" " "	J. E. Smith,		" Junior Deacon.
" " "	F. J. Rastrick,		" Supt. of Works.
" " "	J. C. Spence,		" Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	R. A. Malcolm,	Asst.	" Secretary.
" " "	G. W. Powell,	Asst.	" Dir. of Ceremonies.

V. W. Bro.	J. W. Haldimand,	Grand	Sword Bearer.
" " "	W. T. Thomas,	"	Organist.
" " "	R. J. Fowler,	Asst. "	Organist.
" " "	Samuel Ross,	"	Pursuivant.
" " "	E. Morris,		
" " "	Dr. Fowler,		
" " "	A. S. Abbott,		
" " "	Dr. H. Crouse,	"	Stewards.
" " "	Thos. Fletcher,		
" " "	J. R. Carroll,		
" " "	D. Barker,		

The Grand Officers for the ensuing year, present, were then installed, invested and proclaimed in due and ancient form.

R. W. Bro. Dr. Lundy gave notice that he would, at the next meeting, move,

That so much of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge as restricts a brother from being a member of more than one be repealed.

The committee appointed to consider the application of the brethren in Kingston for a warrant for the Cataraqui Lodge, presented the following

REPORT.

That your committee consider it to be the imperative duty of the Grand Lodge to require in every case a perfect compliance with its Constitution, and therein they find it provided that every application for a warrant to hold a new Lodge must be recommended by the officers of some regular Lodge, and also, that the place of holding the meetings of the Lodge shall be stated in the petition. These conditions have not been complied with in the petition referred to, and your committee conceiving that it is not in the power of the Grand Lodge, without special resolution, to dispense with these requirements, recommend that the application be returned to the brethren by the Grand Secretary, with a request that these omissions may be supplied, and that a warrant or dispensation should then be granted.

On motion of Bro. Martin, seconded by R. W. Bro. Daniel, the report was received and unanimously adopted.

The committee appointed to consider and report on the address of the M. W. Grand Master, read the following report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADDRESS OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND MASTER.

Your committee beg leave to report:

That the address of the M. W. the Grand Master contains matter of the greatest importance to, and deeply affecting the

vital interest of our Grand Lodge, and the craft in general in this Province.

That the report of our progress so far, and of our present position is highly gratifying, and should call forth an earnest expression of our heartfelt gratitude to the great Architect of the universe for the blessings of Heaven that have been so benignly and freely shed on our path. While the difficulties with which we have had and may still have to contend, should only have the effect which was doubtless their design, to call forth increased vigilance, to prevent our slumbering at our posts, and if possible, to stimulate us to still greater exertion in the cause of our beloved Order.

To the M. W. the Grand Master, your Grand Lodge is indebted for his devotion and zeal in visiting subordinate Lodges, and every where maintaining the dignity of his position. The most cordial concurrence must be felt by Grand Lodge in the sentiments expressed in the address, of the sense of obligation towards the members composing the various committees, in whose hands, the business of the Grand Lodge was placed, especially to the advice and assistance of R. W. Bro. Stephens, the value of which could only be enhanced by the willing and constant manner in which it has been rendered.

To the various officers of the Grand Lodge, and particularly to the R. W. the Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Bernard much of its present position of prosperity is due, for the untiring zeal and ability with which their duties have been performed. Your committee would deem it only necessary further on this point to remark, that the present meeting of Grand Lodge, in itself displays the essential elements of prosperity and success, in the good feeling and brotherly love which have prevailed, no matter how wide the difference of opinion on the various subjects under discussion, or how earnest the arguments in their support.

Of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the parent of a number of affiliating Lodges, your committee would desire to make honorable mention. The first, of our parent Grand Lodges, to extend to us the right hand of fellowship, to express their belief in the integrity of our motives, and to entertain and appreciate our assurances that the welfare and progress, aye, even the existence itself of Masonry in this Province reign paramount in our hearts, acknowledging the correctness of our proceedings even to the annulling of old and still revered authority; for this prompt and truly fraternal treatment your Grand Lodge cannot entertain nor express too deep a sense of gratitude.

Your committee would express their confidence that the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, composed as they are of most enlightened and generous brethren, will, before our next Commu-

nication, have also admitted the justice of our cause, and recognized our constitutional position.

To the several Grand Lodges in the United States, who have acknowledged the legitimacy of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and with whom we are now in fraternal communication, the cordial feelings of Grand Lodge should be expressed. May the Supreme Ruler of the universe grant that "prospering they may prosper," to the diffusion of light and knowledge throughout their respective districts. To the brethren of Kentucky, especially, your Grand Lodge is indebted for kindness to, and cordial reception of our Grand Master, on his recent visit.

Your committee regret, however, that the duty entrusted to them involves matter of a less pleasing nature, and with much pain feel compelled to allude to the position adopted towards us by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, still in connection with the Grand Lodge of England. While they cannot but congratulate you on the truly masonic feeling which has characterized the management of the affairs of Grand Lodge, and the tone of its correspondence in strictly adhering to the principles of attributing to those brethren remaining in connection with the Grand Lodge of England the same and equal credit for sincere and masonic motives, to that we claim for ourselves, and in every case avoiding the least approach to any expression of a personal nature conceiving the "good of the craft" is, or ought to be, the chief aim of every brother, it must therefore be a matter of regret that any brother of the Provincial Grand Lodge, while, personally, professing the approval of the motives by which we were actuated, admitting the necessity for the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Canada, and expressing the best wishes for success, and hesitating only as to the decisiveness with which we have acted, should have so far forgotten the principles of Masonry as to asperse and malign our motives, and misrepresent our conduct and position in a circular issued to other Grand Lodges, without even having the candour to furnish us with a copy, and this too before their parent Grand Lodge and governing body had expressed any opinion on our proceedings. This conduct is the more reprehensible, as it is well known that we have the sympathy of a great majority of the Lodges and brethren still adhering to them, who await the decision of that Grand Lodge.

Your committee regret that they cannot but concur in the remarks of the M. W. the Grand Master in the action of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York towards us, believing as they do, that interested influences, of which Grand Lodge is doubtless aware, have been brought to bear to our prejudice. But they cannot pass over this part of their duty without alluding to

the anomally of a Grand Lodge, whose internal state is such as to require the remarks made by its Grand Master, in the same paragraph in which he denounces us, taking upon itself to condemn as unmasonic, the action or motives, of such of its sister Grand Lodges as have recognized us.

Your committee, while regretting the action taken towards us by parties in office in the two bodies just alluded to, would still strongly recommend that no alteration be allowed to appear in the tone of the correspondence of this Grand Lodge towards or respecting them, and that the privilege of our Lodges be freely extended to such of the brethren as may desire to use them, believing sincerely that in neither of these bodies is there any brother (except those few to whom it is now our painful duty to refer) who would not still be willing to grasp the hand of each member of this Grand Lodge and hail him as a brother.

Your Committee, however, would recommend, that whilst this treatment be accorded and continued to the members of those Lodges already in existence, that this Grand Lodge being now regularly formed and duly recognized, and that too, by one of its parent Grand Lodges, and being, therefore, the supreme masonic authority in this Province, that no new Lodge be considered otherwise than as clandestine in Canada, unless it derive its authority from this Grand Lodge, and that due notification of such intention be furnished to all concerned.

Your committee fully concur in the remarks of the Grand Master on the necessity for deciding on the system of working to be adopted throughout the Province, and as to the desireableness of including the Mark Degree in that of the fellow craft, and beg to recommend to the Grand Lodge the appointment of a committee to consider these important subjects and report to the next Communication of Grand Lodge.

Your committee with pleasure refer to the allusions made in the Grand Master's address, to those masonic publications that are rapidly becoming so important, as a means of diffusing masonic knowledge among the brethren. To the *Masonic Review* of Cincinnati your Grand Lodge is much indebted for the liberal and unprejudiced manner in which our position has been discussed in its columns. And your committee consider the Grand Lodge and the brethren generally called on to lend their support in as great a degree as possible to the truly masonic and able journal, lately commenced in Montreal—the *Pioneer*.

In conclusion, your committee would express the hope that another year may find us still on our onward progress, ever advancing and exemplifying the benefits of Masonry in a degree hitherto unknown in this Province.

JOHN OSBORNE, Chairman.

The consideration of this report was deferred until the evening sitting of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sitting at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

The consideration of the report of the committee on the Grand Master's address was proceeded with, when the following resolution was offered by R. W. Bro. Daniel, seconded by W. Bro. Duncan, and unanimously resolved:

That the report of the committee on the Grand Master's address be adopted, and the officers of the Grand Lodge be requested to carry out the principles therein laid down.

A committee was then appointed, composed of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and all Present and Past District Deputy Grand Masters, to consider the form of working to be adopted by the Lodges in this Province, and also the question of attaching the Mark Degree to that of the Fellow Craft's, and to report thereon to Grand Lodge at its next Communication.

The following report from the Grand Secretary on the business of the Grand Lodge since the last Communication, was read and received.

THE GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The duties of the Grand Secretary for the past year have been attended with many difficulties, arising from the want of the proper materials to discharge them punctually and with effect; these, however, are at length being supplied, but like all new institutions it takes time to develop the necessary wants for its proper working.

The Grand Secretary herewith begs to lay before Grand Lodge, returns of Lodges up to the present time, shewing a list of thirty Lodges that have affiliated with the Grand Lodge since its formation, and to which warrants have been issued, with a registry of 1,179 members in good standing. There have been 9 dispensations granted by the M. W. Grand Master, and issued for new Lodges, under this jurisdiction, and several other Districts are writing for the form of application.

The Grand Secretary would impress upon all Lodges the necessity of the greatest care being taken in sending their returns regularly and correctly filled up, and the indispensable requirement that the Christian name be in full, together with the various headings properly filled up, so that the registry may be correctly kept.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. B. HARRIS, G. S.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Bernard, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, and resolved:

That the best thanks of the Grand Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to R. W. Bro. Harris, for the zeal and assiduity displayed in conducting the business of his office from the formation of the Grand Lodge.

The following report of the Grand Treasurer for the same period, was then read and received.

THE GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The receipts of the Grand Lodge from the time of its formation to the present have been very limited and as the disbursements were altogether of a petty nature it was deemed proper, to save as much trouble as possible to the Grand Secretary, that he should keep the account. The receipts up to the present time amount to £93 5s. and the payments to £64 14s 4d. leaving a balance of £28 10s 8d in the Grand Secretary's hands.

In the commencement of every great undertaking, there have of necessity, a great many preliminary expenses to be incurred, and the Grand Lodge of Canada has proved no exception to this rule. The following Lodges, namely: Norfolk Lodge, Simcoe; Strict Observance, St. John's, and Barton Lodges, Hamilton; and St. John's Lodge, London, anticipated this necessary outlay, and early sent in liberal donations which enabled the Grand Secretary to meet the required demands without either himself or the Grand Treasurer being at any time in much cash advance, and the Grand Treasurer would recommend that the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to the Lodges mentioned for thus early contributing to the funds of the Grand Lodge.

Whilst however the disbursements during the past few months have been so limited, the amount now due by the Grand Lodge for printing and other expenses is large, and as extensive and expensive orders have been given out, the Grand Treasurer can only urge upon the Lodges affiliating with this Grand Lodge the absolute necessity of following in the footsteps of the Lodges already named so that the finances of the Grand Lodge may always be in a flourishing state.

In addition to the orders already given, others for articles necessary to the dignified and proper working of the Grand Lodge, now follow, and as every well wisher of the prosperity of the Grand Lodge should feel, it ought to rank second to none in the world, the inference must be drawn that to secure this, funds are requisite and your Grand Treasurer feels it is only necessary to remind the representatives of the various Lodges of the fact, to insure him being placed in a position at all times to meet the legitimate demands of the Grand Lodge.

It is estimated that at least £1,500 must be collected ere the Grand Lodge will be in possession of the usual Grand Lodge clothing, jewels, &c.

WILLIAM BELLHOUSE, G. T.

Grand Lodge Room, Hamilton,
11th July, 1856.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, seconded by R. W. Bro. J. Daniel, and resolved:

That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be offered to R. W. Bro. Bellhouse, for the care and attention he has bestowed upon the discharge of his duty as Grand Treasurer.

The following report of the standing committee on correspondence was read.

TO THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA:

Your committee, appointed by the Grand Lodge at its last Communication for conducting the foreign correspondence of Grand Lodge, and for other general purposes, beg to report:

That with the least possible delay after the consecration of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the installation of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master and Grand Officers, they prepared an address from this Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of England, which, having been submitted to and approved by the Grand Master, was signed by him on behalf of the Grand Lodge, the seal of the Grand Lodge was affixed, and the address was forwarded officially to the Grand Lodge of England. Copies were sent direct to all the Grand Officers of that Grand Lodge; and through an influential brother in England, W. Bro. F. J. Bigg, a copy was also forwarded to every Lodge in England.

Similar addresses were likewise prepared for, and sent in proper form to the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland, and to the various Grand Lodges in the United States.

To these addresses an official notification has already been received, of most cordial recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada by one of our mother Grand Lodges—the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The promptitude with which that Grand Lodge responded to our appeal, and the truly fraternal and generous manner in which that ready recognition was conveyed, your committee feel, entitle that Grand Body to our warm and lasting gratitude and respect—a feeling in which, they doubt not, the Grand Lodge will heartily unite.

From several Grand Lodges of the United States similar communications have been received, acknowledging the correctness of our position and reciprocating our profferred hand of fraternal affection; with those Grand Lodges we have now commenced a

masonic correspondence, which it is both hoped and believed, neither time nor circumstances can even interrupt. Many other of the American Grand Lodges which have held no Communication since the receipt of our address, have forwarded copies of their annual reports, and in several instances accompanied by assurances of fraternal recognition at the approaching Communications of their Grand Lodges.

No reply has been received to our address from the Grand Lodge of England, although ample time has elapsed since their Quarterly Communication in June. Your committee deeply regret to feel that this is but a continuation of the neglect which the brethren in this Province have ever experienced at the hands of the Grand Lodge of England.

By the Grand Lodge of New York and a few other Grand Lodges of the United States, the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada has been considered somewhat precipitate, and its recognition has consequently been for a time deferred; but, although the present decision of those Grand Lodges has been unfavorable to the Grand Lodge of Canada, whatever may be the impression entertained by any members of this Grand Lodge with regard to the motives that may have influenced their action, your committee believe that the course taken by those Grand Lodges has been the result of conscientious convictions that they were acting correctly; at the same time your committee feel assured that such conviction arose from an absence of full information with regard to the facts of our case, and your committee anticipate with confidence that ere long, those Grand Lodges will fully understand the justness of our cause and the correctness of our action, and that they will then cheerfully unite with their sister Grand Lodges in acknowledging the legitimacy of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The Grand Secretary has put into the hands of your committee the annual reports of several Grand Lodges in the United States, which have afforded your committee very great pleasure and a vast amount of masonic information, and, without alluding especially to any individual report, your committee had intended to have referred at some length to a few subjects mentioned in those reports, to which they felt it to be of the highest importance that the attention of the brethren should be particularly called; but since the preparation of their report, the revision and confirmation of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge has so satisfactorily provided for the whole of the matter capable of being controlled by laws, that it would be needless now to occupy the time of the Grand Lodge by further reference thereto.

Your committee will conclude their remarks with a reference to a matter that most seriously and injuriously affects the true principles

and benevolent objects of the Order, and deserves the strongest condemnation at our hands, viz., the unworthy and unjustifiable uses made of Freemasonry for selfish and mercenary purposes by travelling mendicants and trading Masons.

1st. The impositions practiced on the brethren by itinerant mendicants who infest this Continent, and by plausible representations of distress, extort from the unwary members of the craft funds that should and would otherwise have been bestowed on needy and deserving brethren. The great majority, if not the whole of these persons—Masons only in name—are dissipated, worthless vagabonds, who prefer a life of idleness and beggary to one of honest industry. In thus commenting upon the frequent claims made upon the charity of the brethren by imposters, or unworthy objects, your committee would by no means desire to curtail the proper exercise of that virtue which Masons so ardently admire and so universally practice, but they would strongly recommend, as a safeguard against imposition, that a committee of benevolence should be appointed by the Lodge or Lodges of each town, composed of members whose engagements would best enable them to afford the time, and whose masonic knowledge would protect the funds of the craft from being abstracted by any undeserving object or masonic imposter.

2nd. The improper use that is made of masonic symbols for the purpose of pecuniary gain, particularly in our business relations. These masonic emblems are exhibited on sign boards and business cards, and worn on the person in the form of jewelry, with a view of conveying to the world the impression that the owner is a member of the craft, and proud to acknowledge it, whilst in most cases your committee fear the true object is to promote the busines in which they are engaged, which is a most unwarrantable and unmasonic perversion of our principles to mercenary and unworthy motives.

These subjects have been so ably treated in the report of one of our sister Grand Lodges that the committee think it well to annex its remarks, as follows:

"The craft have been sorely imposed upon by itinerant mendicants. Numbers of them have not been associated with a Lodge for years; losing sight of the institution in their prosperity, they contributed nothing to the relief of others, but now that pinching want opens their eyes, they are loudest in praises of the ancient Order they so dearly love, and are most ready to remind us of our duties to a brother in distress; some of the most accomplished among them, together with masonic pedlars, you will discover with masonic emblems curiously wrought in their breast-pins, finger rings or watch seals; these intruders should be avoided.

"It is a matter of regret that we perceive a disposition in some

of our highly esteemed brethren to imitate these imposters by wearing, conspicuously upon their apparel, a masonic device. Masonry does not expect her votaries to expose her to the gaze of the world; in her modesty she shrinks from a boast of her existence, preferring to see herself advertised through the medium of untold benevolence and acts of hidden charity; her excellencies flourish most when cherished in the warm bosom of charity that vaunteth not itself, rather than in that soil which bringeth forth the flower without the fruit.

"Connected with this custom is one equally, if not more offensive and unmasonic, by which our sacred temple is converted into a house of merchandise. Many of our brethren, forgetful of their avowal, made on entering its portals, that they are uninfluenced by mercenary motives, violate this pledge by placing upon their sign boards, vehicles and cards, masonic symbols and emblems which should possibly pertain as a means of advertisement to those brethren alone who are manufacturers of masonic clothing, and jewels. This custom may have obtained among the craft from a mistaken conception of the principles of our institution, and I would seriously recommend the passage of a resolution which leaves the Lodges without a discretion, in compelling its members to remove these emblems from public gaze, and advising the members of our Order to avoid all business transactions with any house in which they may be displayed."

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. STEPHENS, Chairman.

It was moved by V. W. Bro. A. S. Abbott, seconded by R. W. Bro. C. Magill, and unanimously resolved:

That the report of the committee on foreign correspondence be received and adopted.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. J. Osborne, seconded by W. Bro. J. W. Baine, and unanimously resolved:

That the best thanks of the Grand Lodge are due, and are hereby tendered, to W. Bro. F. J. Bigg, of London, England, for the valuable assistance he has rendered this Grand Lodge, by bringing our address before the Grand Lodge and private Lodges in England, and for warmly advocating our cause in that Grand Lodge and with the craft generally.

R. W. Bro. A. Bernard moved, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson,

That the Grand Master be requested to nominate a brother as representative of this Grand Lodge at the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Which having been unanimously adopted, the M. W. the Grand Master was pleased to appoint R. W. Bro. M. Furnell, Provincial G. M., of North Munster, Ireland, to be such representative.

R. W. Bro. A. Bernard moved, seconded by R. W. Bro. J. Osborne,

That the Grand Master be requested to nominate a brother as representative at the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

When the M. W. the Grand Master was pleased to appoint R. W. Bro. J. B. Bowdish as such representative.

The Grand Secretary was directed officially to communicate the foregoing resolutions.

It was then moved by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, seconded by R. W. Bro. J. Daniel, and unanimously resolved:

That the Grand Lodge, appreciating the kind and valuable counsel and services at all times of R. W. Bro. Stephens, do present him with a masonic honorary jewel or other suitable mark of their esteem.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed R. W. Bros. W. B. Simpson, J. Daniel, T. B. Harris, J. Osborne, and Bro. Dr. Duggan, a committee to carry out the wishes of the Grand Lodge.

R. W. Bro. J. Osborne moved, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. Bellhouse, and unanimously resolved:

That the best thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, for his devotion and zeal in behalf of the Grand Lodge.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. C. Magill, seconded by R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris, and unanimously resolved:

That the warmest thanks of the Grand Lodge be expressed to the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Bernard, for his great and successful exertions in furtherance of the good of the craft.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following committees for conducting the business of the Grand Lodge during the ensuing masonic year.

COMMITTEES, 5856.

Correspondence:

R. W. Bro. Dr. Lundy. R. W. Bro. W. Bellhouse.
R. W. Bro. R. Bull.

Constitution and Regulations:

R. W. Bro. R. Bull. Bro. Dr. Duggan.
R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris.

Warrants:

R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris. R. W. Bro. R. Bull.
" " " Dr. Lundy. " F. J. Rastrick.

Grievances:

R. W. Bro. C. Magill. R. W. Bro. R. Bull.
" " J. R. Holden. " " J. W. Baine.

Appeals:

W. Bro. J. R. Holden. R. W. Bro. C. Magill.
" " J. W. Baine. " " " R. Bull.

Finance:

R. W. Bro. W. Bellhouse. R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris.
" " J. Harris. " " " R. Bull.
Bro. Dr. Duggan.

Accounts of Representatives:

R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson. R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris.
" " S. Ross. " " H. J. Martin.

Charity:

W. Bro. J. Harris. W. Bro. H. J. Martin.
R. " " W. Bellhouse. R. " " R. Bull.
V. " " S. Ross. V. " " H. Crouse.
V. W. Bro. J. Moffat.

Audit:

W. Bro. H. B. Bull. R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson.
W. Bro. J. F. McCuaig.

The Grand Lodge was closed in Ample Form, with solemn prayer.

ATTEST.

J. OSBORNE,
Grand Secretary.

Grand Lodge of Canada.

PROCEEDINGS

At the Second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, held at the Masonic Hall, in the City of Montreal, commencing on Wednesday, the 8th day of July, A. L. 5857, A. D. 1857.

Present:

GRAND OFFICERS.

Most Worshipful Bro. Wm. Mercer Wilson, Grand Master, On the Throne.

R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, Deputy Grand Master.
" " " W. C. Stephens, D. D. G. M., Hamilton District.
" " " G. L. Allen, " Toronto "
" " " W. B. Simpson, " Central "
" " " P. D. Brown, " Montreal "
" " " Rev. J. Scott, " Eastern Townships.
" " " Kivas Tully, as Grand Senior Warden.
" " " Charles Magill, " Junior Warden.
" " " Rev. Dr. Lundy, as " Chaplain.
" " " Wm. Bellhouse, " Treasurer.
" " " Thos. B. Harris, " Registrar.
" " " John Osborne, " Secretary.
V. " " Capt. Thompson Wilson, as " Senior Deacon.
" " " Dr. Henry Crouse, as " Junior Deacon.
" " " J. C. Spence, " Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " " J. W. Haldimand, " Sword Bearer.
" " " R. J. Fowler, Asst. " Organist.
" " " Samuel Ross, " Pursuivant.
" " " Dr. Fowler, } " Stewards.
" " " H. J. Martin, }
" William Hannah, as " Tyler.

PAST MASTERS.

R. W. Bro.	A. Bernard.		V. W. Bro.	Kivas Tully.
" " "	W. C. Stephens.		R. " "	Charles Magill.
" " "	W. B. Simpson.		" " "	Rev. Dr. Lundy.
" " "	G. L. Allen.		" " "	Wm. Bellhouse.
" " "	P. D. Brown.		" " "	Thos. B. Harris.
" " "	Rev. J. Scott.		" " "	John Osborne.
V. " "	Samuel Ross.		" "	Capt. T. Wilson.
" " "	David Barker.		" "	H. B. Bull.
" "	F. Parsons.		" "	George Duncan.
" "	C. R. Wilkes.		" "	J. Taylor.
R. " "	Richard Bull.		" "	Wm. G. Chambers.
" "	David Brown.		" "	Hiram Fulford.
			" "	William Bungay.

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form, with solemn prayer.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following brethren a committee on credentials, viz., W. Bro. David Brown, and V. W. Bro. Fowler and R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris.

The committee on credentials reported the following representatives of regular chartered Lodges present; also the officers and representatives of the undermentioned Lodges under dispensation, whom they recommend to be admitted and take part in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

No. 3. Barton Lodge, Hamilton.
R. W. Bro. C. Magill, W. M.
" " " H. B. Bull, P. M.

No. 4. Union Lodge, Grimsby.
R. W. Bro. Rev. F. J. Lundy, W. M.

No. 5. Norfolk Lodge, Simcoe.
V. W. Bro. Dr. H. Crouse, W. M.

No. 6. Sussex Lodge, Brockville.
W. Bro. Thos. Camm, W. M.
R. " " W. B. Simpson, P. M.
V. " " Samuel Ross, P. M.

No. 7. Prevost Lodge, Dunham.
W. Bro. David Brown, W. M.
R. " " Rev. J. Scott, P. M.

No. 8. Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead.
W. Bro. H. J. Martin, W. M.

No. 10. Prince Edward Lodge, Picton.
V. W. Bro. David Barker, G. S., P. M.

No. 13. St. George's Lodge, Montreal.
R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, W. M.

No. 15. Zetland Lodge, Montreal.
Bro. John Martin, S. W.
" Abraham Hoffman, J. W.
V. W. " Robert J. Fowler, Ass't G. O.

No. 16. King Solomon's Lodge, Toronto.
W. Bro. Kivas Tully, P. M.

No. 17. Strict Observance Lodge, Hamilton.
R. W. Bro. Richard Bull, W. M.
" " " Wm. Bellhouse, P. M.
" " " John Osborne, P. M.

No. 19. Thistle Lodge, Amherstburgh.
W. Bro. William Bungay, W. M.

No. 20. St. John's Lodge, Hamilton.
R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, P. M. and Rep.

No. 22. Brant Lodge, Brantford.
W. Bro. C. R. Wilkes, P. M. and Rep.

No. 23. Great Western Lodge, Windsor.
W. Bro. Geo. Duncan, W. M.

No. 24. Wellington Lodge, Dunnville.
R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, (Proxy.)

No. 27. Harmony Lodge, Binbrook.
W. Bro. J. Taylor, W. M.

No. 28. Wellington Lodge, Stratford.
V. W. Bro. Dr. H. Crouse, (Proxy.)

No. 30. Acacia Lodge, Hamilton.
R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, W. M.
V. " " Thos. Duggan, S. W.
R. " " Thos. B. Harris, J. W.

No. 31. St. Andrew's Lodge, Caledonia.
R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, (Proxy.)

No. 32. Killwinning Lodge, London.
W. Bro. Wm. Gore Chambers, P. M. and Rep.
" " Capt. T. Wilson, P. M.

No. 33. Rehoboam Lodge, Toronto.
Bro. W. H. Pardy, S. W.

No. 34. Jacques Cartier's Lodge, Montreal.
V. W. Bro. J. W. Haldimand, W. M.

No. 35. St. Francis Lodge, Melbourne.
V. W. Bro. W. H. Fowler, W. M.

No. 36. St. John's Lodge, Ingersoll.
R. W. Bro. C. Magill, (Proxy.)

No. 39. Alma Lodge, Galt.
W. Bro. Norman Booth, W. M.
" " Hiram Fulford, P. M.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

St. James' Lodge, St. Mary's.

St. James' Lodge, Maitland.
W. Bro. Jno. Morey, W. M.

Rising Sun Lodge, Farmersville.
W. Bro. Jno. Kincaid, W. M.

St. John's Lodge, Delaware.
R. W. Bro. R. Bull, (Proxy.)

Wilson Lodge, Toronto.
W. Bro. Kivas Tully, W. M.

Beaver Lodge, Strathroy.
V. W. Bro. Jas. Moffat, (Proxy.)

Albion Lodge, Newbury.
V. W. Bro. Jas. Moffat, (Proxy.)

St. John's Lodge, Paris.
W. Bro. H. Crouse, (Proxy.)

Clinton Lodge, Clinton.

King Hiram Lodge, Tilsonburg.

On motion of W. Bro. H. B. Bull, seconded by R. W. Bro. Wm. Bellhouse, the report of the committee on credentials was received and unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Eli Bullou, R. W. Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the State of Vermont, was announced. The Grand Master appointed a committee of examination.

The Right Rev. Brother was introduced, and the committee presented him to the M. W. Grand Master, who greeted him kindly, and invited him to a seat on the dais, at the left of the M. W. G. M., with the usual grand honors.

The minutes of the last Regular Communication, held at the city of Hamilton, on the 8th day of July, 1856, were read up to that portion commencing with the Constitution, the reading of which was, on motion of R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, seconded by W. Bro. H. B. Bull, omitted; the same having been printed, and a copy thereof furnished to each Lodge. The reading of the remaining portion of the minutes was completed.

On motion of R. W. Bro. Bellhouse, seconded by R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris, the minutes were confirmed.

The minutes of an Emergency Meeting of the Grand Lodge, held at Brantford on the 14th day of October, 5856, were read, and on motion confirmed.

The Grand Secretary informed the Grand Lodge that the minutes of an Emergency Meeting held at the Niagara Falls, on the occasion of the funeral of Bro. Zimmerman, had not been engrossed, but that they would be ready for the consideration of the Grand Lodge at its next Regular Communication.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sitting at 3 o'clock, P. M.

M. W. Bro. Wm. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

The audit committee presented and read the following

REPORT.

The audit committee of the Grand Lodge of Canada beg leave to report that they have audited the Grand Secretary's and Grand Treasurer's accounts for the past year, and find the same in a very satisfactory condition.

The total receipts amount to £354 11s. 2d.; the disbursements £173 8s. 7d.; leaving a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of £181 2s. 7d., and of the Grand Secretary, £6 5s. 1d., with £10 paid to him since the Grand Treasurer's account was balanced, making the actual amount in hand £197 7s. 8d.

There are a number of accounts audited by your committee which have not been paid, and therefore have not been brought into this account.

In consequence of a very large number of Lodges not having made their semi-annual returns, their indebtedness could not be made out, so that the actual revenue of the Grand Lodge cannot at present be correctly ascertained.

Your committee would recommend that Masters of Lodges be specially instructed to see that all returns are promptly made, so that your committee may be enabled to make a full report at the next Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. BULL, Chairman.

Grand Lodge Offices,
July 4, 1857.

It was, on motion of R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, resolved:

That the report of the committee on audit be received and adopted.

The committee on grievances presented and read the following

REPORT.

The standing committee have had referred to them certain charges against W. Bro. Thomas T. Dyas, St. James' Lodge, by members of the said Lodge, which have been partly acknowledged and partly denied by him, to which your committee have made the following reply, and would suggest that it be referred back to the committee on grievances when the law applicable to the question has been decided by the Grand Lodge, and which subject will be brought forward by the standing committee on constitution, to whom the matter was referred.

(Copy of Letter.)

"W. SIR AND BRO.,

"In regard to the charges preferred by St. James' Lodge, St. Mary's, against you as W. M., I beg to advise you that a question is involved of such vital importance that it will be brought up by the standing committee on constitution at the next Grand Lodge meeting, when the D. D. G. M. shall receive such instructions as will enable him to investigate the whole matter and adjudicate thereon.

"(Signed,) JOHN OSBORNE, G. S."

Your committee have also had before them the following resolution, passed by the Union Lodge, No. 4, Grimsby:

"Moved by Bro. Geo. F. Thomas, seconded by Bro. Senior Warden, and unanimously adopted:

"That Bro. Ira S. Bushe, S. D. of this Lodge, having absconded from the Province, and forged the names of several parties in the vicinity: Be it therefore resolved, that the said Ira S. Bushe be excluded from this Lodge.

"(Signed,) D. C. MACMILLAN, Secretary."

Your committee beg leave to submit this resolution for the action of the Grand Lodge.

Your committee have received charges from the St. John's Lodge, No. 14, against Bro. D. W. Kermott, and also beg the action of the Grand Lodge.

Your committee have had under consideration charges from Thistle Lodge, No. 19, against Bros. James Forbes, John Duncan, John Hutton and A. K. Dewson, for unmasonic conduct, which they submit for the action of the Grand Lodge.

C. MAGILL, Chairman.

On motion of R. W. Bro. Dr. Lundy, seconded by W. Bro. H. B. Bull, the report of the grievance committee just now read was received.

It was moved by W. Bro. H. B. Bull, seconded by R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris, and resolved:

That a special committee be appointed for the purpose of investigating the charges submitted to this Grand Lodge against Bro. Ira. Bushe and J.M.Farewell, by Union Lodge, No. 4, and also Bro. Kermott by St. John's Lodge, No. 14, and to report thereon to-morrow.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed R. W. Bros. W. C. Stephens and C. Magill, and W. Bro. H. B. Bull, to be a special committee on grievances.

The finance committee presented and read the following

REPORT.

Your committee have carefully looked over the various items of receipt and expenditure, as shown by the books and accounts of the R. W. Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and find the funds of the Grand Lodge in a very satisfactory position; the amount of money actually received having been sufficiently large to meet all the expenditure required by the Grand Lodge, and have now, as shown by the Grand Treasurer's report, a large balance to the credit of the Grand Lodge. In view of this, and the fact that from various subordinate Lodges the returns required by our Constitution have not been received, your committee believe a large acquisition to the funds of the Grand Lodge will shortly be received, and think, therefore, they are only discharging their duty by recommending that the various Grand Lodge Officers entitled to it be paid the amount for travelling expenses, etc., as provided for by the book of Constitution.

In coming to this conclusion, your committee are fully aware that large expenses have yet to be incurred ere the Grand Lodge will be as bountifully supplied with the necessary regalia, etc., as some of its elder sisters; yet, as the elements of prosperity are so fully developed in our midst, your committee feel that the recommendation they have made is not at all premature.

WM. BELLHOUSE, Chairman.

On motion of R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, seconded by W. Bro. Wilkes, the report of the finance committee was received.

It was moved by W. Bro. H. B. Bull, seconded by R. W. Bro. C. Magill, and resolved:

That so much of the report of the committee on grievance as relates to the charges against the W. M. of St. James Lodge be adopted, and that the charges preferred by Thistle Lodge, No. 19, against several brethren be referred back to the D. D. G. M. for that District.

R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, move

That section 2, p. 20, small edition, under the head of Grand Master, be expunged.

V. W. Bro. H. Crouse gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, move

That the amendments to the Constitution, as printed in a circular by Norfolk Lodge, No. 5, be adopted.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION, PROPOSED BY NORFOLK LODGE.

Clause 1, p. 12.—Add to "and in that capacity recognizes nothing but pure ancient Freemasonry, consisting of three symbolic degrees of Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason."

Clause 2.—Expunge. Provided for in Clause 1, p. 20.

Clause 11, p. 15, Expunge.

Clause 12, p. 15.—Add "nor wearing any jewel not appertaining to symbolic Masonry.

Clause 15, p. 16.—After "permission of the G. M." add "and consent of the G. L."

Clause 16, p. 16.—Amalgamate 4 and 5 and make it "on constitution and warrants." Amalgamate 6 and 7 and make "on appeals and grievances."

After Clause 16, add "all committees shall report in writing, unless otherwise directed by the G. Lodge."

Describe time to proceed with election of the Grand Officers.

Clause 23, p. 18,—Amend.

Clause 24, p. 18.—The law should read thus: "The Grand Lodge shall decide in the last resort between the brethren and the Lodges, and shall have *exclusive* right to try and punish its own officers, and the Masters in office of subordinate Lodges."

Clause 25, p. 18.—Expunge.

Clause 2, p. 19.—Amend so as to make consistent with clause 6, p. 13.

Clause 6, p. 19.—Amend.

Clause 7, p. 19.—"Solemnly *excluded*," infra p. 33, a note reads, that *exclusion* is only applicable when a brother is removed from a private Lodge."

Clause 1, p. 20.—Repetition of clause 2, p. 12, expunge one or the other.

Clause 2, p. 20.—Add "Except by unanimous vote of the G. L. taken by ballot on the question of re-nomination. If the ballot be clear in the affirmative, he may again be re-elected."

Clause 3, p. 20.—Belongs to D. D. G. M.'s and should come under that head.

Clause 7, p. 28.—Amend. "The Grand Tyler is to attend the meetings of the Grand Lodge, guard the outer door, and see that none except the Grand Officers and members enter, without the special permission of the Grand Lodge."

Clause 2, p. 29.—"At the next meeting after his election." This should specify some time, as "St. John's Day."

Clause 7, p. 30.—Strike out "seven days clear notice."

Clause 10, p. 31.—No Lodge "shall." They "can," but it would be illegal.

Clause 26, p. 33.—For "may" read "shall."

Clause 27, p. 33.—Make this law explicit; say, no jewel not appertaining to symbolic Masonry.

Clause 28, p. 33.—Right, but not in accordance with sec. 8, p. 21, sec. 4, p. 22, and sec. 5, p. 24.

Clause 30, p. 34.—For "to attend" read "vote in."

Clause 31, p. 34.—For "from attending" read "voting in."

Clause 33, p. 34.—Unless with law 35 infra in force.

Clause 4, p. 36.—Expunge.

Clause 1, bottom of p. 37.—Law should read "no one is regularly made a Mason."

Clause 2, p. 38.—*Esoteric.* Expunge.

Clause 2, p. 40.—This law does not state that the candidate must petition.

Clause 3, p. 34.—No law lays down the course of proceedure for an applicant. "Must sign *previous to* his initiation," is very vague. The law should state: 1st. That he should apply by petition. 2nd. That he should have two vouchers. 3rd. That the petition being received, must be referred to a committee. 4th. That it must lie over one month. 5th. The committee having reported, the Lodge, must proceed to ballot. 6th. The ballot being clear he can be initiated. 7th. After report of committee, the petition cannot be withdrawn.

Clause 4, p. 41.—For "can," read "shall."

Clause 5, p. 42.—For "on," read "previously to."

Page 42.—"Lodges of instruction." 1st. Define what a Lodge of instruction is. 2nd. State its powers.

Page 43.—*Visitors*—clause 1,—"Unless he be personally known, or recommended, or well vouched for." The law should be: "No Master of a subordinate Lodge, under this jurisdiction, shall permit any one present in his Lodge to vouch for visiting brethren, unless he has sat in a Lodge with the brother so applying; and no brother present being able to vouch, the visiting brother shall undergo a strict and rigid examination before a competent committee."

Clause 5. p. 44.—For "retirement or expulsion," read "dimission."

Clause 1. p. 45.—This is made to differ slightly from law 20 p. 32. Either the one or the other should be altered.

Appeal—5th line.—"Deciding on every case which concerns the interest of the craft," add "and is connected with symbolic Masonry."

Page 51. line 3.—It should be 8, one to be outside to act as Tyler.

Page 51. line 5.—"Some regular Lodge." "*The nearest Lodge is the law,*" and add, "And which recommendation shall vouch that the petitioners are regular Master Masons, in good standing as such, and that they are men of fair moral character."

Funeral Service.—The Lodge must be opened in the Third Degree.

W. Bro. Wilkes gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, move

That the amendments to the Constitution, as printed in a circular by Brant Lodge, No. 22, be adopted.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION, PROPOSED BY BRANT LODGE, NO. 22.

At page 31, sec. 11.—To be amended by adding thereto, "nor until he has been balloted for and approved, nor can a rejected brother be balloted for again in the same or any other Lodge within six months of the time of such rejection."

At page 39 there is a foot note in these words, "a dispensation cannot in any case be granted," and yet by sec. 3, page 44, certain work may be done "by dispensation from the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master," and at page 46 provision is made for the fees payable for such dispensation—thus one portion of the Constitution contradicts the other. Your committee therefore recommend that the foot note at page 39 should be expunged.

At page 59 are the words, "The clergyman concludes the funeral service of the Church to which the deceased belonged, *after which* the Worshipful Master proceeds," &c., and recommend this to be remedied, by expunging the words "clergyman" and "clergy" wherever they occur, and allowing simply the word "chaplain" to appear.

At page 13, sec. 3.—To define clearly the meaning of an "open vote of the Grand Lodge," whether by show of hands, or otherwise

At page 15, sec. 12.—Strike out the words "not recognized by the Grand Lodge," and insert in lieu thereof the words "that does not appertain to symbolic Masonry."

At page 16, sec. 13.—Strike out the words "to attend any meeting of," and insert the words "to vote in." The penalty of non-payment of dues for one year.

At page 18, sec. 23.—Add the words "such summons being addressed, and either delivered personally or sent by post to the last known place of residence of such brother, being deemed in all cases *prima facie* evidence of such service."

At page 19, sec. 6.—In the 4th line expunge the word "shall" and insert "may."

At same page, sec. 7.—Strike out the word "solemnly."

At page 20. sec. 4.—Add at the end the words, "and his station warrants."

At page 21, sec. 8.—Strike out the words "as a peremptory summons," at page 23, sec. 4, page 24, sec. 5, and at page 35, sec. 37. Amend to correspond with page 21, sec. 8.

At page 34, sec. 31.—In the eighth line strike out the words "attending the," and insert "voting in."

At page 46.—The registration fee of 2s. 6d. should be more clearly defined.

It is very desirable to have added to the book of Constitution, in a similar manner to that adopted by the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland, certain "Prayers used in Lodges," and also certain rules and regulations on "The manner of constituting a Lodge, including the ceremony of consecration, &c.," and wherein is set forth the the "Form of Installation."

It was moved by R. W. Bro. C. Magill, seconded by W. Bro. C. R. Wilkes, and unanimously resolved:

That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be conveyed to the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the liberality evinced by them towards the members of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The R. W. District Deputy Grand Master for the Central District presented his report, which was read.

REPORT.

CENTRAL DISTRICT, Brockville, 25th June, 1857.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR, OFFICERS AND BRETHREN:

In conformity with the instructions received from your Most Worshipful Body, in July last I proceeded to Kingston for the purpose of explaining to Bro. Barker why his application for a warrant of constitution had not been entertained, and informed him that if he would have the kindness to draw up a petition in the manner required by the Constitution, the Most Worshipful the Grand Master would be happy to grant him a dispensation for a new Lodge. Bro. E. Barker stated, in reply, that he feared some of the parties who signed the original petition might perhaps decline signing another; but that he would, nevertheless, see what could be done, and, so far as I could judge, appeared satisfied with my explanation. Since then, however, I have heard nothing either from him or Bro. Drummond, who promised that if Bro. Barker did not succeed in getting up a Lodge, he would himself do so in the fall.

In January last I had the pleasure of granting a dispensation for a new Lodge, styled "St. James" Lodge, to be held at the village of Maitland, and for which your Most Worshipful Body will be applied to for a warrant of constitution. The field of this Lodge is, I fear, rather circumscribed, inasmuch as the village is small and not particularly thriving; nevertheless, if the Worshipful Master and officers are judicious and careful, I have no doubt it will prosper.

On the 24th of June I also had the pleasure of granting a dispensation to Bro. Francis McCarty and others to erect a new Lodge, styled the "Rising Sun," at the village of Farmersville. Here the field for Masonry is extensive, and I have no doubt this Lodge will be one of the most prosperous in the District. The Worshipful Master and officers are old, tried, experienced Masons, and have their hearts in the cause; and if success does not attend their efforts, it will not be from any want of zeal. Having been informed by some of the brethren composing this Lodge that there existed a strong feeling, among some of the uninitiated in the vicinity of Farmersville, against the Order, I delivered a lecture there upon its origin, history and tenets, to a large and influential assembly, and, I flatter myself, placed our venerable institution in its true light before them.

During the past year, Sussex Lodge, No. 6, I am sorry to say, has not advanced as favorably as in former years; this, however, is mainly to be attributed to the fact that on the erection of the Grand Lodge of Canada, a number of the old and influential members withdrew themselves from it. Should an amalgamation, however, take place between the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West and your Worshipful Body, which I sincerely hope will be the case, these old members will at once return to the fold, and Sussex Lodge will again become what it was formerly, one of the first in the Province.

It is a source of much regret to me, that during the past year I have been unable to visit Prince Edward's Lodge, of Picton. Should I, however, have the honor to be re-elected to the office I now hold, I should make a point of doing so in August.

The work practiced within this District, with the exception, perhaps, of Prince Edward's Lodge, of which I cannot of course speak, is that formerly known as the ancient York or Athol, but now better known as the United States work; and although I believe it to be the oldest, I nevertheless do not think it to be compared in all its parts to the English work. I beg leave, therefore, most respectfully to suggest the propriety of steps being taken, at the next Communication of your Most Worshipful Body, to compel a uniform system throughout the Province; as, in my opinion, nothing can be more hurtful and injurious to the true interests of the craft, than to have various Lodges working under different systems.

Although the progress of the Order within my District, during the past year, may not have been as great as in some of the Districts east and west of me, I nevertheless consider it, on the whole, to have advanced very favorably, particularly when I take into consideration that many of the old Masons in the District, adherents of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, have been strenuous opponents to the advancement of the interests of your Most Worshipful Body. As time, however, advances, much of the rancorous feeling which heretofore existed will, I have no doubt, be softened down. Even now, I observe a striking change for the better in the feelings of those who have been hitherto our strongest opponents; and I have every reason to believe that before the summer is over, an impetus will be given to the craft in this District that will make up for all past deficiencies.

All of which I beg leave most respectfully to submit.

I have the honor to be,
Most Worshipful Sir, Officers and Brethren,
Your most obedient servant,
W. B. SIMPSON, D.D.G.M.

On motion of V. W. Bro. H. Crouse, seconded by W. Bro. T. Wilson, the report was received.

The Grand Secretary, at the request of the M.W. Grand Master, read the following list of Lodges under dispensation:

St. James Lodge,	St Mary's,	London District.	
King Hiram	" Tilsonburg,	Hamilton	"
St. James	" Maitland,	Central	"
Albion	" Newbury,	London	"
St. John's	" Delaware,	London	"
St. John's	" Paris,	Hamilton	"
Beaver	" Strathroy,	London	"
Clinton	" Clinton,	London	"
Wilson	" Toronto,	Toronto	"
Rising Sun	" Farmersville,	Central	"

On motion of V. W. Bro. Kivas Tully, seconded by R. W. Bro. C. Magill, it was unanimously resolved:

That warrants be issued to the following Lodges under dispensation, viz.:

St. James	Lodge,	Maitland.
King Hiram	"	Tilsonburg.
Albion	"	Newbury.
St. John's	"	Delaware.
St. John's	"	Paris.
Beaver	"	Strathroy.
Clinton	"	Clinton.
Rising Sun	"	Farmersville.
Wilson	"	Toronto.

The Grand Lodge, in consequence of some irregularity, declined to confirm the dispensation issued to St. James Lodge, St. Mary's, until its next Communication.

The R. W. District Deputy Grand Master for the Hamilton District presented his report, which was read.

REPORT.

The D. D. G. M. for the Hamilton District has the honor of submitting to the Grand Lodge the following report on the state of Masonry in his District during the past masonic year.

At the last annual Communication of the Grand Lodge there were 16 Lodges in the District, and dispensations have been granted for two others; one for a new Lodge of Tilsonburg, called "King Hiram," and the other to the brethren of the Unity Lodge, at Paris, holding a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, which they have now returned, and come under this jurisdiction as the "St. John's" Lodge.

During the past year the D. D. G. M. has visited nearly the whole of the Lodges in his District, and he takes this opportunity of expressing his warmest acknowledgment to the brethren for the

kindness and attention he has received from them on every occasion. He would desire also to express his hearty thanks to the brethren of Lodges beyond his District, which he has had the happiness to visit, for the hearty welcome and kind hospitality which they have extended to him.

The devotion to the true interests of the craft exhibited by the fraternity on all hands, and the laudable zeal displayed by the officers of the various Lodges in the discharge of their respective duties, is a just cause of hearty congratulation, and affords the most gratifying assurance of the permanent prosperity of our noble Order in the Province.

Amongst the subjects which the D. D. G. M. has brought under the consideration of the Lodges, the most important was the great necessity for extreme caution in the selection of candidates for admission to our Order, a caution which, he feared, had not been sufficiently regarded, as it had appeared an impression amongst the Lodges that the number of members added to their roll during a year was the test of the prosperity of the Lodge, rather than a small number possessing the proper qualification.

The only question of importance that has arisen during the past year was with regard to the secresy of the ballot, and in briefly alluding to that question, the object of the D. D. G. M. is to call the special attention of the brethren to section 4, of the article on "members and their duty," and to impress on them the serious importance of that law being preserved sacred and inviolable.

Since the last annual Communication, it has pleased the G. A. O. T. U. suddenly to summon from his Lodge here to the Grand Lodge above, our esteemed brother Samuel Zimmerman, a member of the St. George's Lodge, St. Catharines. The D. D. G. M. had the honor of representing the M. W. the Grand Master, at his funeral, which was attended by the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada, of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada, and by a vast number of the craft from the United States; and the D. D. G. M. would suggest that an address of condolence and sympathy should be presented to the widow of their late brother by the Grand Lodge; and his melancholy death should be a never-forgotten warning of the uncertainty of human life, and of the necessity that we should be constantly prepared for eternity.

The prosperity of the craft in this District may be gathered from the annexed list of its Lodges:

Lodge.	Name.	Place.	Members last year.	Initiations.	
2.	Niagara,	Niagara,	26	3	No return last
3.	Barton,	Hamilton,	63	18	[half year.
4.	Union,	Grimsby,	43	6	
5.	Norfolk,	Simcoe,	38	8	

Lodge.	Name.	Place.	Members last year.	Initiations.	
9.	St. George's,	St. Catharines,	44	8	[half year.
17.	Strict Observance,	Hamilton,	85	3	No return last
18.	St. John's,	Cayuga,	15	—	No return.
20.	St. John's,	Hamilton,	52	11	
22.	Brant,	Brantford,	64	4	No return last
24.	Wellington,	Dunnville,	19	14	[half year.
27.	Harmony,	Binbrook,	7	6	
30.	Acacia,	Hamilton,	26	—	
31.	St. Andrew's,	Caledonia,	19	15	
36.	St. John's,	Ingersoll,	22	—	No return.
39.	Alma,	Galt,	17	16	
U. D	King Hiram,	Tilsonburg.			
U. D.	St. John's,	Paris.			

There have been but two cases to mar the prosperity of this District, and these occured in the Union Lodge, Grimsby; two of whose members have so misconducted themselves that they have been suspended by the Lodge and recommended to be expelled by the Grand Lodge. This subject will be brought up for consideration by the proper committee.

The brethren of this District are laboring under such serious disadvantages for want of a uniformity of work, that the D. D. G. M. feels it to be his imperative duty to beg the Grand Lodge to give that question its earliest consideration. This is the more important as the present unsettled state of the work precludes the operation of Lodges of instruction, the most valuable and effective modes of disseminating the principles and operations of Masonry.

W. C. STEPHENS, D. D. G. M.

On motion of R. W. Bro. J. Osborne, seconded by R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris, the report just read was received.

The R. W. District D. G. Master, for the Eastern Townships District, presented his report, which was read.

REPORT.

TO THE M. W. G. MASTER.

The D.D.G.M. of the Eastern Townships District, reports that he has visited all the Lodges within his jurisdiction, within the year, except one, and that he found them all in a satisfactory state of order and working ability, and two or three doing a good deal in the way of initiating new members; but having unfortunately left his written report behind him, he cannot now supply any of the statistical details.

J. SCOTT, D. D. G. M.

On motion of R. W. Bro. C. Magill, seconded by the V. W. Bro. H. Crouse, the report just now read was received.

The committe on foreign correspondence then submitted the following report, which was read.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The standing committee on foreign correspondence beg leave respectfully to submit their second annual report.

Your committee have received from the Grand Secretary, correspondence and publications from twenty-two Grand Lodges, containing matter very voluminous, as well as various and important in character. The receipt of these documents has given your committee great satisfaction, and a large amount of valuable information, which we trust will be of lasting benefit to the members of our Order in this Province.

The establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada has been the subject of debate in a large number of the Grand Lodges dispersed over this continent, as well as in Europe; and your committee are happy to report that not only is the Grand Lodge merely recognized by a very large majority, but in many instances the warmest and most eulogistic resolutions, commendatory of the course pursued by our brethren, have been passed.

Were your committee to recapitulate the different reports made by the various Grand Lodges in regard to the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada, hundreds of pages would be required to give a tithe of them; but your committee cannot help giving at length the very able and lengthy report made by the committee on foreign correspondence to the Grand Lodge of Florida, and which was unanimously received by that body. After acknowledging the receipt of the Address of the Grand Lodge of Canada of Nov. 10th, 5855, the committee report as follows:

FLORIDA.

After devoting to this address of our Canadian brethren, all the consideration which its importance demands and we are capable of giving to it, we are brought to the conclusion that the Freemasons of Canada are not only fully justified in sundering their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, but that in constituting an independent Grand Lodge in Canada, they have performed a duty demanded by their obligations as Masons, and the *interests of the craft.*

The principles of Freemasonry are as universal as the benevolence of God in his creation, and as "unaffected by the revolutions of empires and the change of dynasties and rulers."

We hold these opinions, in which we believe we are supported by the ancient constitutions of Masonry and "established usage from immemorial time"—that a Grand Lodge has the right, when it is made apparent that the interests of the craft would be thereby promoted, to grant to the requisite number of regular Freemasons a warrant of constitution to create a new Lodge in any state, kingdom, nation or territory where no Grand Lodge is already established; and when Lodges so created become sufficiently numerous to render it necessary to the convenience and prosperity of the craft, they may constitute a Grand Lodge and adopt a code of laws for their own government, in accordance with the ancient constitutions of the craft, without the consent of the Grand

Lodges from which they derived their existence. *The Ahimon Rezon of South Carolina says three Lodges are sufficient.*

That a *Provincial Grand Lodge* has none of the characteristics of a Grand Lodge, and is entitled to no more consideration than a Lodge under dispensation, being the creature of the Grand Master without the power to elect its Master.

That the appointment of a *Provincial Grand Master* is a usurpation and innovation upon the principles of Masonry; because all Lodges are entitled to the privilege of electing their own Masters; because it is arbitrary and unjust to impose upon a Lodge a Master who is not acceptable to the craft; and because "although Freemasonry divests no man of his temporal honors, but on the contrary highly respects them; yet, in the Lodge, pre-eminence of virtue and knowledge in the Mystic Art are considered as the true and only fountain of all honor, rule and government."

When the Masons were cast off and anathematized by the Pope, for their opposition to tyranny and superstition, in the early ages, after their introduction into Europe, to protect the Order from persecutions and accusations of disloyalty in their secret assemblies, they were forced, by the necessity of their position, to seek and encourage the patronage of royalty by many concessions of authority and privilege not consistent with the principles of ancient Freemasonry. The Grand Mastership was made hereditary in families of nobility and royalty. Under this state of things, the Grand Masters of England, who were of royal blood, arrogated to themselves authority to send their deputies to the continent "with full power and authority, *in due form*, to make Masons and constitute and regulate Lodges, from time to time, as occasion may require;" and thus empowered, they did constitute *Provincial Grand Lodges*, and appoint *Provincial Grand Masters*, in many parts of the continent—in the United Provinces of Holland, at Berlin, in Germany, France, and in many other governments, and thus has grown up by usurpation the system of *Provincial Grand Lodges, and the right to appoint Provincial Grand Masters*, peculiar to the Grand Lodge of England.

In the reign of King James the Second of Scotland, the office of Grand Master was appointed by the Crown to William St Clair, Earl of Orkney, etc., Baron Roslin, and was made hereditary to his heirs and successors in the Barony of Roslin, in which it continued till the institution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1736, when the hereditary Grand Master, William St. Clair, resigned his hereditary right of Grand Master, and was *unanimously elected* Grand Master.

An example which should have been followed by the Grand Master of England and all of his *Provincial Grand Masters.*

Subsequently, all the Provincial Grand Lodges established by the Grand Master of England on the continent asserted their independence, and there is no evidence of record that the consent of the Grand Lodge of England was considered necessary in any case.

As late as the year 1738, when the book of constitution was republished by the learned and Rev. John Theophilus Desaguliers, LL.D., F.R.S., Deputy Grand Master, speaking of the Provincial Grand Lodges he says: "All these foreign Lodges are under the patronage of our Grand Master of England; but the old Lodge at York city, and the Lodges of Scotland, Ireland, France and Italy, *affecting independency, are under their own Grand Masters.*"

The four Lodges which met at the Apple Tree tavern in London, in 1717, and organized the Grand Lodge of England, were within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of York, and owed to it their allegiance; and yet they did not consider it necessary to obtain the consent of that Grand Body to legalize their action. If there is illegality in the action of the Masons in Canada, the same may be traced back to the very foundation of the Grand Lodge of England.

With these authorities and "usages from immemorial time," we will come down to the precedents furnished by the *Provincial Grand Lodges* in the colonies of Great Britain in America, now the United States, which we regard as more directly in point with the proceedings of the fraternity in Canada.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Georgia, deriving its powers from the Grand Lodge of England, constituted an independent Grand Lodge in December, 1776.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, holding its authority under the Grand Master of Scotland, threw off his allegiance and established an independent Grand Lodge in March, 1777. There was at that time another Provincial Grand Lodge in Massachusetts, known as the St. John's Grand Lodge, chartered by the Grand Lodge of England, and organized in 1733. This was the first Provincial Grand Lodge chartered in America, and continued to exercise the functions of a Grand Lodge, by issuing charters and establishing new Lodges, until its union with the independent Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1792.

The Lodges in Virginia, holding their charters under five distinct and separate authorities, viz, the Grand Masters of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Provincial Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and America, organized an independent Grand Lodge in October, 1778.

The Lodges in Pennsylvania holding charters under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Boston and the Grand Lodge of England, met in the city of Philadelphia, in September, 1786, and after mature and serious deliberation, unanimously resolved: "That it is improper that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should remain any longer *under the authority of any foreign Grand Lodge.*"

The Grand Lodge of New Jersey was organized in December, 1786.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of New York, holding a warrant from the Duke of Athol, Grand Master of England, dated London, September 5th, 1781, organized an independent Grand Lodge in September, 1787.

The Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was organized in July, 1789.

The Grand Lodge of Connecticut was organized in July, 1789.

The Grand Lodge of Rhode Island was organized in June, 1791.

The Grand Lodge of South Carolina was organized in February, 1787.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland was organized in May, 1794.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina was organized in 1797.

There was no regular masonic organization in Delaware until about the year 1806, and the Grand Lodge of Vermont was constituted at Portland, in October, 1794.

Thus we see that all the colonies, including Vermont, obtained their charters directly from the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland or Ireland, or indirectly from Provincial Grand Lodges in some of the States, whose authority was derived from one or another of these sources, and that all of them organized independent Grand Lodges without the consent of the Parent Body from which they derived their authority; and the causes

assigned for their independent action were substantially the *convenience and interests of the craft*, which rendered the severance of their allegiance necessary.

Virginia says, in justification of her independent action: 'We find upon record, that the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland founded their original right of election upon *their sole authority*, by mutual consent, distinct and separate from all foreign power whatever; and we cannot discover, upon enquiry, *that Masonry has ever derived any benefit from the foreign appointment of a Grand Master in this country, they being as little known and as little acknowledged.*"

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania declares "*that it is improper that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should remain any longer under the authority of any foreign Grand Lodge.*"

The Grand Lodge of New York says: 'In conformity to the example which had been set by the Grand Lodges of the several States, the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges within the State assembled in the city of New York, and the late *Provincial* Grand Lodge having been closed *sine die*, formed and opened an independent Grand Lodge, and elected and installed their Grand Officers."

On the formation of the Independent Grand Lodge of South Carolina, February, 1787, the following "circular letter" was transmitted to the different Grand Lodges in Great Britain, Ireland and America:

"We, the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons for the state of South Carolina, and the masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, legally and constitutionally erected and organized, and in ample form assembled, beg leave, with all due respect, and in the true spirit of brotherly love, to announce to you our formation as such; to declare the purity of those motives which led to it; to assure you that, by this act, we mean not to dissolve, but to strengthen that union by which the ancient brethren, throughout all nations, are connected, and to request your countenance and correspondence.

"This act, brethren, *is not without precedent*, nor was the measure hastily or unadvisedly adopted: the truth of this assertion will appear from the facts stated in the preamble to those warrants we have granted to Lodges under our jurisdiction, a copy of which we have above prefixed, as containing a precise account of the foundation of this Grand Lodge.

"The *necessity* of the measure, and the motives which actuated the brethren to proceed to this important business, will appear obvious to the masonic world, from a few plain facts.

"The ancient Lodges in this State were constituted under different authorities, and subject to different and very distant jurisdiction; consequently, the funds (the first natural object of which is the relief of such distress as comes immediately under the observation of the brethren,) were necessarily subject to be diffused to distant regions, and thereby divided into such inconsiderable portions, that the charity was rendered of less effect than if those funds were more compact; add to this, that under the foregoing circumstances, and without a local head, it might become at least possible for the Lodges in this State to differ in sentiment, to deviate by degrees from the strict union of Freemasonry, and to vary from that conformity to ancient landmarks and uniformity in working, which ought ever to be held sacred among the brethren.

"To render the divine principle of charity more effectual, to cement harmony and brotherly love, to preserve union, conformity and

uniformity among our Lodges, and to cultivate strict fellowship with all the ancient masonic bodies within reach of our correspondence, were our motives for forming and establishing a Grand Lodge in this State, to *guide, govern and direct* our local proceedings; and for the sincerity of those motives, we appeal to that Great Architect, who built up the human heart, and searches the inmost recesses of its fabric."

With this long and unbroken chain of authorities and precedents before us, which go directly to support the action of the Masons of Canada, we expected that the Grand Lodges in the United States, would with open arms receive and welcome this young sister of Canada into the family of the Grand Lodges of America. But on looking into the proceedings of Grand Lodges before us, we were not a little surprised to see that the Worthy Grand Master of New York, promptly refused to permit a P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New York to assist in the installation of their Grand Officers; and in his address to the Grand Lodge at its annual Communication in June last, he says:

"We cannot for a moment countenance schisms and rebellions; they are antagonistic to the spirit of Masonry, and, if encouraged, would eventually produce its downfall and utter destruction. *There are other means afforded by the institution, whereby a good object may be effected, without rashly and harshly doing violence to our wholesome regulations. Every disease can find its remedy there, and every grievance its redress.*"

We were in hopes that the Worthy Grand Master would have pointed out what those "means" are, and where that *panacea* could be found which would cure "every disease" and "redress every grievance." We are sure our Canadian brethren would be thankful for the knowledge, for no doubt they think, and so we think, they have exhausted all the *means* at their command, in the form of prayers, petitions and remonstrance, and are not chargeable with "rashly and harshly doing violence to our wholesome regulations." But he goes on, and says:

"I will, however, remark, that I have been startled to learn, that one or more of the Grand Lodges have acknowledged this spurious Grand Lodge in Canada as legitimate. This we view as strangely mysterious. We can scarcely open a copy of the printed transactions of the Grand Lodges, as they come into the Grand Secretary's office, but we find expressions of sorrow, regret, pity and contempt for the Masons of New York, in consequence of the schisms and rebellions, they find here."

Ah! we sadly fear, here lies the whole difficulty in respect to the proceedings of our Canadian brethren. The worthy Grand Master has been so long brooding over "schisms and rebellions" at home, he has become nervously affected, and sees spectres behind every bush, and fell auguries in the flight of every bird.

We can point with pride to the course pursued by the Grand Lodge of Florida, in regard to the difficulties in New York. Upon the presentation of the question, this Grand Lodge promptly decided, which body she would recognise and correspond with, as the legitimate Grand Lodge of New York; and whilst the whole fraternity had our sympathy, regarding it as a family breach, which time and better councils would reconcile, we have refrained from intermeddling advice, as well as from any "expressions of sorrow, regret, pity or contempt.'

But we respectfully think our New York brethren have no cause to disquiet themselves on account of the revolutionary movements in Canada, for we really cannot perceive the slightest analogy between their positions. In New York it is a family quarrel about constitutional

prerogatives and constitutional enactments, neither of the bodies impeaching the integrity of its jurisdiction, or denying its supreme masonic authority, but each contending for the right to administer it. New York has no foreign colonies in which she may plant *Provincial* Grand Lodges, and appoint *Provincial* Grand Masters, whose fidelity would be in danger of being corrupted by the evil example of the Canadian Masons.

But the committtee on foreign correspondence of New York say, "taking all the circumstances together, we hardly think there is a parallel case in masonic history." Now, with due defference to their general information, we think "the thirteen colonies of this country" are all, without an excepton, "parallel cases;" and they go on to cite the cases of Georgia and Massachusetts; but seeing that they were both directly against their argument, they say:

"It's (Georgia's) organization, was different from that in Canada, in this - that, while Samuel Elliott, its Provincial Grand Master, relinquished his right to preside over the craft in that State or Province, Sir Allan N. McNab, in the Upper Canadian Province, and T. Douglas Harington, Esq., in the Lower Province, are in the full exercise of the powers conferred on them by the Grand Lodge of England. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts took upon itself an independent attitude on the 8th of March, 1777. The Provincial Grand Lodge to which this succeeded, had become *defunct* by the death of its Grand Master, the lamented General Warren."

"A most lame and impotent conclusion." We respectfully ask our learned brethren of New York, where they obtained authority for this declaration, that a Provincial Grand Lodge "became defunct" by the death or resignation of its Provincial Grand Master. We ventnre the assertion that it cannot be found on record that either of the Provincial Grand Lodges gave to the masonic world, the *death* or *resignation* of its Provincial Grand Master, as a justifying cause for casting off its allegiance to the parent body. To have seized upon such an event, to assume "an independent attitude" would have been an aggravation of the rebellion.

In the case of Georgia, Samuel Elliott, the Provincial Grand Master, believing that the *appointment* of a *Provincial Grand Master* was an innovation upon the principles of the craft; and following the example of William St. Clair, hereditary Grand Master of Scotland, Baron Roslin, who resigned the hereditary right of Grand Master, resigned his *Provincial* Grand Mastership, so as not to be in the way of the craft's electing their own Grand Master; and when Massachusetts established an independent Grand Lodge in 1777, there was at that time in the colony of Massachusetts, the St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge, holding its charter directly from the Grand Master of England, dated as far back as 1733, the oldest Provincial Grand Lodge in America, and continued in the exercise of its functions as a Grand Lodge, by issuing charters and establishing new Lodges, until its union with the independent Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in 1792. Is there no parallel to be found in all this "masonic history," for the Masons of Canada?

The next case the New York committee rely upon, is the history of the proceedings in Virginia; and, finding this case directly against them, they again find a *difference* without a *distinction*, and are driven to rely upon conclusions drawn from false premises. They say:

"The only other Grand Lodge which threw off foreign control, prior

to the recognition of our Sovereignty by Great Britain herself, in the treaty of Paris, September 23rd, 1783, was Virginia. This was formed on the 13th day of October, 1778, and among the reasons for its formation, as set forth by the Convention of Lodges out of which it ultimately grew, were the following:

[Which we will copy at large from the New York report, believing they go fully to support our position.]

1. "We find that the Lodges in this State hold their charters under five distinct and separate authorities, viz: the Grand Master of England, Scotland, Ireland, Pennsylvania and America—(the last at second hand;) of *course all have an equal right to appoint their Deputies, who can claim no authority over those not holding this principle. Therefore, any difference arising between Lodges holding differently, cannot be settled, for want of a common tribunal. For the same reason the craft can never meet in annual Communication, manifesting that brotherly love and affection, the distinguishing characteristics of Masonry from the beginning. Such divided and sub-divided authority can never be productive to the real good of the craft.*

2. "We cannot discover, upon inquiry, that Masonry has ever derived any *benefit from the foreign appointment of a Grand Master in this country, they being, as little known and as little acknowledged.*

3. "Being at this time without a supreme head, and so circumstanced as to render it impossible to have *recourse to the Grand Lodge beyond the sea, should any abuse creep into Lodges, or should any of the brotherhood be desirous of forming a new Lodge, there is no settled authority to apply to.* In this case we are of opinion that a Grand Lodge is a matter of *necessity.*

"And, lastly, we find upon record that the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, founded their original right of election upon *their sole authority, by mutual consent, distinct and separate from all foreign power whatever.*"

Now we think here is a precedent, and a direct parallel with the Canada case, and so, it appears, the New York committee thought, for they say:

"The reasons first stated above, for the course which the authors proposed to pursue, *are much the same as those declared by the brethren at Hamilton, Canada West*, though the others are somewhat different, and we think, more potent. We think it will be conceded that if the occurrence of any ordinary circumstances *short of the implied or express consent of England* could justify the organization of a sovereign Grand Lodge, it would be those which are here enumerated as having existed in the case of Virginia; but they were not sufficient, even in the estimation of those ardent republicans who were engaged in that movement. One of those contingencies must happen which are provided for by the *ancient landmarks*, or by the organic laws from which the constituted Lodges severally derived their existence; *that is, the government must be changed, so that the masonic bodies recognise the ruling power, de facto; or the consent of the parent body be obtained, or the Provincial Grand Lodge must cease to exist, by the death, resignation, suspension or removal of the Provincial Grand Master.*"

Well, we confess, that these are *new* ancient landmarks to us, and one of them very startling. The first, "*the government must be changed so that the masonic bodies recognise the ruling power, de facto*;" in other words, Civil Revolution. This doctrine, Masonry abhors. Every Mason must "be a good and true man." He must "be a peaceable citizen, and cheerfully to conform to the laws of the country in which he resides."

He must "not be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the government of the country in which he lives; but patiently to submit to the decision of the law, and constituted authorities." He must "pay a proper respect to the civil magistrates, work diligently, live creditably, and act honestly by all men."

These are ancient charges, about which, we presume among Masons there can be but one opinion. What then would have been the position of Georgia, Massachusetts and Virginia, if the fraternity in those States, taking advantage of the *political revolution "the ruling power, de facto,"* gave that *"contingency"* as a justification for a *masonic revolution?* Would they not as masonic bodies, have been implicated in countenancing, if not *concerned in plots and conspiracies against the government of the country in which they lived?* And what would have been the effect upon the harmony of the craft in those jurisdictions? Whigs would have been found expelling tories from the Lodges, where they had the power, and tories would have expelled the whigs from Lodges where their power predominated. But for the credit and prosperity of the craft in the United States, the Masons in those days were wiser and better men; and if there had been more of such Masons, both whigs and tories in the United States, during the war of the revolution, the horrors of civil war would have been greatly ameliorated. And we fearlessly venture the assertion, that not a particle of evidence can be procured from the record of the day, that the change of the *political* government, was ever regarded by the Provincial Grand Lodges, as a justifying cause for effecting masonic independence, either during the "ruling power, *de facto,*" or after the "treaty of Paris, September, 23rd, 1783," *the power, de jure.* We readily admit that all communication being cut off between the Provincial Grand Lodges in the United States, and the parent bodies in Great Britain, by the revolutionary war, a *necessity* arose which justified independent action. And it is remarkable that only three Provincial Grand Lodges asserted independency; all the others adhered faithfully to their masonic allegiance, and not for many years after the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States by Great Britain, did they effect any change in their relations to their parent bodies, with whom a mutual recognition of authority and submission subsisted. And on this point we would respectfully invite the attention of our brethren of New York, to a portion of their own history. The Duke of Athol, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of ancient Freemasons of England, granted a charter, dated London, September 5th, A. D. 1781, to the Masons of New York, to constitute a Provincial Grand Lodge, five years after "the ruling power *de facto,*" under which they worked subordinate to the Grand Lodge of England, until 1787, four years after "the treaty of Paris, 1782" when, by a Convention of Lodges, the Provincial Grand Lodge was constituted; and the reason assigned, was, "the example which had been set by the Grand Lodges of several of the States"—*the interest of the craft.*

The Provincial Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and New Jersey in 1786, closed *sine die,* and organised independent Grand Lodges, and resolved, "That it is improper that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should remain any longer under the authority of any foreign Grand Lodge." Again, *the promotion of the interests of the craft was the moving object.*

The Grand Lodges of New Hampshire and Connecticut effected independency in 1789—thirteen years after "the ruling power, *de facto.*" Rhode Island, in 1791; Maryland and Vermont, in 1794; and North

Carolina in 1797, fourteen years after the treaty of 1783; and South Carolina in 1787; and in no instance can we find any other causes in justification assigned, for the severance of the allegiance due to the parent bodies than, substantially, the *necessity* which the *interests* and the *prosperity* of the craft imposed. And, we ask again, if the *change* in the *political government* wrought necessarily a *change* in the *masonic government*, so as to sever the allegiance due from the Provincial Grand Lodges to their parent head, why was it, that the enlightened Masons of South Carolina considered it necessary to address a "circular to the different Grand Lodges in Great Britain, Ireland, and America," announcing *their organization in ample form* as an independent Grand Lodge? In which they say, "This act, brethren, is not without *precedent*, nor was the measure *hastily* or *unadvisedly* adopted." And the learned Dr. Dalcho, who compiled the book of constitutions of South Carolina, based chiefly, we believe, upon the authority of Anderson, says:

"Things continued in this situation until the successful termination of the American Revolution added a great and powerful empire to the independent nations of the earth. Freemasonry, unaffected by the revolutions of empires, the change of dynasties and rulers, pursues, 'the even tenor of her way,' true to her principles and inflexibly bent on promoting 'peace and good will among men.' Neither allied to the church, nor influenced by the state, she earnestly endeavors to promote harmony, benevolence and brotherly love, wherever her influence extends. But, notwithstanding Freemasonry has nothing to do with particular forms of government, yet it comports with the dignity of the nation and the honor of the craft, to have her Lodges independent of *any foreign jurisdiction*. As the American Revolution gave sovereignty and independence to the nation, so it produced *a reasonable cause for the independence of the masonic body*."

But take another specimen of the *sound* and *logical* argument of the intelligent committee of New York. They say "one of these contingencies must happen, which are provided for by the ancient landmarks, etc.; that is, the government *must be changed*, so that the masonic body recognize the ruling power, *de facto*." And, in regard to Georgia, Massachusetts and Virginia, they contend that such was the fact, viz: the existence of "the ruling power, *de facto*." Then why seek other causes for justification? But the committee declare "that was not sufficient, even in the estimation of those ardent republicans who were engaged in that movement." "*Two* of these contingencies had happened in the case of Virginia; one of which they declared before organising their Grand Lodge, and made it *one* of the *three* fundamental grounds upon which only they felt authorized to proceed to the organization of the Grand Lodge, viz: 'It is the opinion of this Convention, that the power and authority of Cornelius Harnet, Esq, as Deputy Grand Master of *America*, does not now exist." Now, just look back at the *first* resolution of the Convention, which reads thus: "*First*. We find that the Lodges in this State hold their charters under *five distinct* and *separate* authorities, viz: the Grand Master of England, Scotland, Ireland, Pennsylvania and *America*, (the last at second hand;) *of course all have an equal right to appoint their Deputies, who can claim no authority over those not holding this principle*." By this sort of argument, it would seem that the *non-existence* of the power and authority of Cornelius Harnet, Esq., as Deputy Grand Master of America, *nullifies* the power and authority of the Deputy Grand Masters of England, Scotland, Ireland and Pennsylvania. Now let us state the proposition thus: the

Provincial Grand Lodge must cease to exist; the power and authority of Cornelius Harnet, Esq, as Deputy Grand Master of America, does not now exist, *ergo*, the power and authority of the Deputy Grand Masters of England, Scotland, Ireland and Pennsylvania, do not now exist.

It is by this kind of logic, and arguments predicated upon false or assumed premises that the committee hope to sustain their position. Take the "*three* fundamental grounds upon which only they felt authorized to proceed to the organisation of the Grand Lodge," all of which is assumed—for the very reverse is declared in the resolutions of the Convention. 1. "*The government must be changed so that the masonic bodies recognize the ruling power, de facto.*" We have clearly shown, that not one of "the masonic bodies recognized the ruling power, *de facto*, nor did they the governing power *de jure*, as operating any change in their masonic relations.

2. "*Or the consent of the parent body be obtained.*" We have proven by authority and usage, from the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, in 1717, to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Kansas Territory, that in no instance has the consent of the "parent body" been obtained.

The Ahiman Rezon, of South Carolina, compiled by Dr. Dalcho, and prepared and republished with notes by Dr. Mackey, says: "any three regular Lodges can form and constitute a Grand Lodge, in a state, kingdom or nation, where no Grand Lodge is already established; and have the right of forming a code of laws for their government, according to the ancient constitutions of the craft." And such is the usage in the United States, without an exception; not one word about the "consent of the parent body."

3. "*Or the Provincial Grand Lodge must cease to exist, by the death, resignation, suspension or removal of the Provincial Grand Master.*" Now that this is a mere assumption, is self-evident. All charters for a Lodge are granted to the Master and Wardens, and their successors; and if the Master is absent for either of the above causes, the Senior Warden steps into his place and authority, until a new election or appointment. But here is a strange idea. The Grand Master of England has the right of appointment of all his Provincial Grand Masters, and of the removal of them at his will. But, by this reasoning, if in the exercise of his legitimate right he *removes* a Provincial Grand Master, his power and authority "ceases to exist," and the *Provincial Grand Lodge* acquires by that lawful act the right to assert its own independence. But, we respectfully think, there is another difficulty, from which our esteemed brethren of New York will hardly be able to extricate themselves in this argument. When a Lodge "ceases to exist," or becomes *defunct*, it is the duty of the officers and members of the Lodge to see that the charter, and the furniture and property of the Lodge, are returned, and delivered to the Grand Master from whom the charter emanated. Consequently, there would remain no masonic authority to organise a legally constituted Grand Lodge.

Thus the committee will see that the "three fundamental grounds" upon which they have rested their argument, have crumbled away before them, and left a chasm which they will never be able to leap over. They very gravely ask:

"Is it not the fact that every officer and member of the *newly formed body* has been obligated to support the constitutions of the Grand Lodge

they have respectively renounced. This will not be denied, and yet one of the fundamental laws requires them to 'submit to the constitutions,' and pay respect to the regularly constituted masonic authorities under which they were made."

Well, we grant it, and ask our intelligent brethren of New York if it is not the fact that all officers and members of all regularly constituted masonic bodies under the canopy of heaven, in all time, have been and are bound by the same obligations? and if there ever was, or ever can be, a *newly* organized Grand Lodge whose officers and members were not obligated to "submit to the constitutions," and pay respect to the regularly constituted masonic authorities under which they were made? Is it not the fact with all the *newly* organized Grand Lodges in the United States? Have all the Freemasons in the United States violated their solemn obligations of allegiance to the Grand Lodges under whose authority they were made, by meeting in convention and organising an independent Grand Lodge in their own jurisdiction? We hope not. Our intelligent brethren of New York must surely perceive that the transferring of allegiance from one legally constituted Grand Body to another legally constituted Grand Body, is no violation of obligations, and has the full sanction of usage in the United States, and we believe in every other portion of the world, from immemorial time. But we may be told that the Grand Lodge of Canada is not a legally constituted Grand Lodge. Well, that is the question; and we think we have proved that it is a legally constituted Grand Lodge, by *authorities*, *usage* and *necessity*.

One more *quotation*, and we have done with the report of the corresponding committee of New York. They say:

"There is another aspect of the case that the Grand Lodge of New York cannot overlook. It has heretofore specifically recognized the *regularity and legitimacy of the Provincial Grand Lodges of Canada*, by the appointment of representatives to each, and those representatives are now in the full exercise of their *diplomatic functions*."

Well! that *is* "potent" and unanswerable; and we do not know what better advice we can give to our Canadian brethren, than to retrace their steps and submit patiently. For we can see no hope of a redress of grievances, so long as the Grand Lodge of New York retains a representative at the court of Sir Allan N. McNab.

A committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in a special report, after giving a history of the proceedings of the Masons of Canada in relation to their independent action, and a statement of the cause of complaint which led to it, as set forth in their address, say:

"It seems to your committee, after examining these several reasons to the best of our ability, that they make out simple cases of *inconvenience*, and nothing more; want of *harmony in working or action*, is an inconvenience; a *multiplicity of jurisdictions* is an inconvenience. It is an inconvenience certainly—at least we should so consider it—to be governed by a body *four thousand miles away*, or that they should appoint our principal officers. But as these things are just as they always were among our Canadian brethren"—

Why make a fuss about it? The reasons against them will only be a little stronger ten years hence. Well, this is certainly very cool and considerate argument; but we fear it would require more philosophy on our part than we could command. But as different men take different views of the same subject, we will here copy a paragraph from a speech

delivered by the Earl of Carnarvon, in the Grand Lodge of England, in September, 1856, on the condition of masonic affairs in Canada. He said:

"The Canadian Lodges had a conference at Hamilton, at which they stated their grievances and complaints, in a petition which was forwarded to England. It bewailed the want of *harmony* in the Canadian Lodges, the irregularity of communications between England, and, last but not least, the unsatisfactory position of the Provincial Grand Master. This, in fact, was the principal complaint. They complained of the position of the Provincial Grand Master as part and parcel of the whole system of *nominecism* which they described as distasteful to them. They complained that he was holding an *irresponsible* position, and that they had neither a *concurrent voice in the management of the affairs, nor any check upon his proceedings. No notice whatever* was taken of this communication. They met again, and embodied their grievances in a set of resolutions. What became of these resolutions, I ask? It is sufficient to say that there was *no reply*. Now, brethren, can you wonder that as time flew in a manner little reckoned of by us in England, it was counted by days and weeks in Canada? Years elapsed—three long years—and yet the Canadian communication was unattended to, and even unacknowledged; and now, who can wonder that hope deferred produced its natural results. Upon the petition to be permitted to elect their Provincial Grand Master, the Grand Master *graciously* proposes, by way of relief, 'that henceforth, *every third year*, the Provincial Grand Master should send in a report; and if that report under the auspices of the Provincial Grand Master be unsatisfactory, that it should then be competent for the Grand Master to depose the Provincial Grand Master.' But this proposal gives no new power to the Provincial Grand Master. He can at present send his reports, not every third year, but whenever he likes. It is also, at present, in the power of the Grand Master to *depose* the Provincial Grand Master whenever he may think proper to do so. What improvement, therefore, I ask, would be effected by the Grand Master's proposition? What further independence or self-government would it confer upon the Colonies? I answer, none. The only reception which such a proposition could meet with in Canada, would be *scorn and irritation*. When independent brethren made motions of a remedial character, they were stifled under the pretense that an ancient landmark of the Order was attempted to be obliterated; a Grand Lodge was attempted to be coerced by an overbearing temper and domineer. *Let us never suppose that extent of dominion is any real test of power. Extent of dominion is no test of real prosperity, unless accompanied by a living spirit, breathing from the inmost centre to the utmost extremity.*"

We respectfully think that our brethren of New York and Massachusetts have taken a wrong view of this whole question, and, with deference we say it, we fear a very dangerous one, as it regards the perpetuity and purity of the principles of the Order. The Massachusetts committee say:

"And the leading principle is this: that each Grand Lodge in the United States rules and governs, without interference from any other, all Lodges within the civil jurisdiction of the State in which she is situated, holding the territories as common ground wherein each Grand Lodge is free to charter Lodges at pleasure; until each territory, by being regularly admitted into the Union as a State, acquires the right to form a Grand Lodge for itself. Your committee are aware that this has sometimes been done before admission as a State; but although it

may be alleged in excuse that territories are States in process of formation, we still think the practice illegal, and not to be justified in any case, the only safe rule in our opinion being that above laid down."

We would say, that each Grand Lodge rules and governs, without interference from any other, all Lodges within its *masonic jurisdiction*. Usage has adopted the *civil* jurisdiction, because defined and convenient, and because there can be but one *supreme* masonic authority in a *masonic jurisdiction*; no other supreme masonic authority can interfere with it. The Grand Lodge of England is supreme in its *defined* jurisdiction, but it cannot charter Lodges in the *defined* jurisdictions of Scotland and Ireland. But they have the same right to charter Lodges in any of the territories of the United States, that any of the Grand Lodges in the United States have, "where no Grand Lodge is already established;" and the Grand Lodges in the United States have the same right to charter Lodges in any of the Canadian Provinces, that the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland have, because there is no supreme masonic authority in Canada. The Provincial Grand Lodges of Canada are subordinate Lodges, owing allegiance to foreign supreme Grand Bodies, who charter Lodges at will within their own jurisdictions, whilst they cannot elect their Grand Officers or grant charters. When there are a sufficient number of regular chartered Lodges in any of the territories or Provinces where no Grand Lodge is already established, and it appears the *interests and prosperity of the craft would be promoted*, they may form and constitute a Grand Lodge without the consent of the Grand Authorities from which they derived their existence, and "have the right of forming a code of laws for their government, according to the ancient constitutions of the craft." But permit us to look a little further into the consequences of this "leading principle" put forth by our Massachusetts brethren. They say: "holding the territories as common ground wherein each Grand Lodge is free to charter Lodges at pleasure, until each territory, by being regularly admitted into the Union as a State, *acquires the right to form a Grand Lodge for itself*." Then the right to form a sovereign masonic authority, for the *interests of the craft*, depends upon the will of the civil government under which it is located, and not upon the ancient constitutions and usages of the Order. By this doctrine the Masons of Canada, having no prospect of any redress of their grievances but by civil revolution, are driven of necessity to a violation of their obligations, by being "concerned in plots and conspiracies against the government of the country in which they live."

The committee perceiving the difficulties into which this doctrine was leading them, say: "Your committee are aware that this has *sometimes* been done before admission as a State, but, although it may be alleged in excuse that territories are *States* in process of formation, we still think the practice *illegal* and not to be justified in any case." We believe our highly respected brethren of Massachusetts will find it a very hard matter to point out a solitary instance of a territorial government, since the adoption of the federal constitution, where a Grand Lodge was not organized before its admission as a State. The Grand Lodge of Florida was organized in 1830, and the territory was not admitted as a State until 1845. If this be sound doctrine, it is *Congress* which *legalizes* the institution of an independent Grand Lodge, and not the ancient constitutions and usages of Masonry.

Will our brethren of New York and Massachusetts consider the consequences of their doctrine, and arguments, which subject the institutions

of the Order to the *changes* and *revolutions* of the *civil* governments under which they may chance to be located. Suppose the navy and army of Great Britain could succeed in a conquest of the territories of the United States on the Pacific, and in reducing them to the condition of Provinces; the Grand Lodges which have been established there by such doctrine would be divested of their independency, and be reduced to the condition of *Provincial Grand Lodges*, subject to the authority and control of the Grand Master of England.

It is the boast of English statesmen, that the sun never sets upon the British Empire. Wherever the navy and army of Great Britain can carry the sword of conquest, the authority of the Grand Master of England follows, supreme. How can such doctrines, we respectfully ask, square with the sublime principles of Freemasonry, which are the same in all climes and under all forms of government "neither allied to the Church nor influenced by the State"—universal, unchangeable, and eternal?

But the corresponding committee of the Grand Lodge of Virginia adopt the opinions of the M. W. Grand Master of New York, and say:

"We highly appreciate and warmly commend his comments on the masonic virtue of obedience to law and order, as the foundation on which the well-being of every Grand Lodge depends, and will not venture to analyze the extremely delicate details of the issue involved, as presented by the relations which the governors and the governed bear to each other in this particular case. Nor will we venture to disturb the good relation we hold to the M. W. Grand Lodge of England, by obtruding our opinions on their deliberations in advance of any request by her to do so."

Well, we are very sorry that the enlightened and experienced committee of the Grand Lodge of the Old Dominion, the mother of Washington, did not take a little more time to consider of this important matter, for themselves, and to look into their own history upon this subject."

We will now close this report with a few extracts from some of as enlightened and experienced masonic bodies as any in the United States, which we find in the proceedings before us.

The corresponding committee of the State of Maine, after presenting the case of the Canadian Masons, say:

"Before introducing resolutions on this communication, we will frankly state that before the Grand Lodge of Canada was organized, and while measures were in train for that end, an opinion adverse to their independent organization was submitted to them by M. W. Grand Master Joseph D. Evans, of the Grand Lodge of New York, which was approved by a committee of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, who, in their report on the subject in 1855, say: 'We would strenuously urge upon the recusant Lodges of Canada West to fall back upon their former position of subordinates, and commence to attain their object by a respectful, firm, but masonic memorial to their mother Grand Lodge, as being the only course likely to place them fair before the family of Grand Lodges, into which they propose and hope to be adopted.'

"With all due deference to the opinions advanced by the M. W. Grand Master of New York, and fully endorsed by the distinguished committee of Virginia, your committee are impressed with the conviction that the reasons set forth in the preamble, resolution and proceedings of our

brethren in Canada, fully justify their action in the premises, and entitle them to a cordial recognition by all the Grand Lodges of this country and the world. We do not see wherein they had not 'exhausted, fully and completely, the means they possessed of accomplishing the end' sought by their petitions and correspondence with the Grand Lodge of England."

The report of the special committee of the Grand Lodge of Vermont we beg to quote entire, as an able and conclusive document upon this subject.

Bro. Bowdish, from the committee to whom was referred the communication from the Grand Lodge of Canada, made their report as follows, which was unanimously accepted and adopted:

"To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Vermont, now in session.

"Your committee to whom was referred the communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, have had the same under consideration; and after a thorough examination of the facts therein set forth, report:

"That before entering upon a strict examination of the matter, they were disposed to look upon the action of the delegates assembled at the city of Hamilton on the 10th day of October, A. L. 5855, with suspicion, as being revolutionary in its tendency, and as having been prompted by a spirit of insubordination to the venerable Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, instead of a spirit of devotion to the welfare of the fraternity.

"And although your committee would by no means be understood to condemn revolutions in the *political* world, brought about by oppression, and prosecuted for the purpose of establishing more wholesome forms of government; yet they were disposed to look with scrutiny upon any action (bearing the semblance to revolution) emanating from a body of men fraternized together for the purpose of disseminating those divine principles, and promoting the exercise of those *great* cardinal virtues: *Brotherly Love*, *Charity*, and *Truth*.

"Yet your committee, upon a full investigation of the premises, find all the statements set forth in the communication from the Grand Lodge of Canada to be true; that the Masons of Canada, in this movement, were actuated by no spirit of insubordination, *revenge*, *hatred* or *malice* towards the venerable Grand Lodges of England, Ireland or Scotland; not that they loved and venerated those Grand Lodges *less*, but that they loved the cause *more*, and considered the *existence*, interests and welfare of Masonry in Canada as demanding precedence over every other consideration; that the Lodges in Canada would gladly, throughout all time, subject themselves to the jurisdiction of either of said Grand Lodges, were it possible to overcome the insurmountable barriers of distance, and means of communication, which the Great Architect of the Universe has placed in the way,—barriers which must remain, and ever render it utterly impossible for the Lodges in Canada to force their way within hailing distance of the practical jurisdiction of either.

"Placed, in point of fact, in this real position of wayfarers and orphans, without a parental roof or a fraternal home; having no governing power nearer than three thousand miles, and belonging to Lodges emanating from three different sources, a circumstance of itself naturally engendering jealousy, envy and uncharitableness towards each other, productive of confusion, disunion and want of harmony, a state of things which must inevitably bring the craft into disrepute: what could the brethren of these forty-one Lodges of Canada do?

"The following extract from the December number of the *Freemason's Magazine*, published in London under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, being the highest masonic publication in Europe, answers this question so far as the Grand Lodge of England is concerned, by acknowledging the *justice* of what they *have* done:

'SEVERANCE OF THE CANADIAN LODGES FROM THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

'So important do we consider the step which has been taken, and we consider *justly*, by our brethren in Canada, that we beg to draw especial attention to the official communication made to us, which our readers will find published in our correspondence. It appears, amongst other causes inducing them to throw off allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, the Canadian brethren forcibly allude to the fact of important communications "to England having frequently remained without reply for months, and in some cases for years; and notwithstanding that complaints of such neglect have been repeatedly represented to the Grand Lodge of England, they have as yet received no attention or redress,—a neglect highly discourteous towards the Masons of Canada, and seriously injurious to the general interests of the craft. Experience has shown them to be *unable* to secure from the Grand Lodge of England the attention and respect due to their position as a Provincial Grand Lodge." This is a very grave charge, and one we, to our cost, have reason to *verify*; for not Canada alone, but other foreign settlements of Masonry have applied to us repeatedly,' etc.

"Your committee further find that *forty-one* Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, all in good standing, a portion of which were working under authority derived from each of the Grand Lodges aforesaid, united in this movement *ex necessitate*, and that the warrants under which they acted have all been surrendered, and returned to the sources from which they emanated.

"It was urged before your committee that the assent of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, should have been obtained before the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada. But your committee are not aware of the existence of any masonic law or usage, giving to the Grand Lodges aforesaid the power to *establish* or *prevent* the formation of a Grand Lodge in Canada.

"Entertaining the opinion which your committee do, and which the masonic world must of the high reputation of the three venerable Grand Lodges aforesaid, your committee are unwilling to believe that they, or either of them, will for a moment harbor or tolerate a sectional or selfish view of this matter; but on the other hand, feeling as they must an interest in the prosperity of the cause the world over, will with one accord hail our brethren of Canada, and with a *paternal* and *fraternal* blessing, bid them a hearty God-speed in their new organization.

"On referring to masonic history and usage, your committee find that in the year 1717, the *four* Lodges working in the city of London met at the Appletree tavern in Charles street, Covent Garden, London; and in the absence of all other authority, constituted themselves into a Grand Lodge, thus affording and establishing an eminent precedent for independent action upon this subject whenever the necessity of the case and the existence or interest of the craft demand it. Also in 1812, the Lodges in Louisiana met and formed a Grand Lodge; and as a justification for the step which they had taken, stated 'the example set by the other states in this Union, and their topographical situation, which

rendered their communications with the mother Lodge extremely difficult and hazardous.'

"In 1818 the Lodges in Mississippi, having derived their charters from two different sources, to wit: from the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Tennessee, met and organized themselves into a Grand Lodge for the state of Mississippi; and, in their manifesto sent forth to the masonic world, set forth as the reason for the step which they had taken, 'that the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Tennessee, from their remote situation, possessed inherently the creating power, and that their Lodges in Mississippi were suffered to pass on without instruction or correction; and that the mother Lodges being thus necessarily unacquainted with their wants and wishes on all matters appertaining to their local concerns, difficulties and inconveniences affecting the prosperity of the institution had arisen, which called loudly for a remedy;' and the remedy applied in Louisiana, Mississippi, and in every other instance which has come to the knowledge of your committee, has been the formation of a Grand Lodge in the several jurisdictions where such evils existed, and their authority to form the same has never as yet been questioned, or at least, successfully controverted.

"Is it for us, then, upon this side of the Atlantic, when the high masonic authority of England, above referred to, acknowledged the justice of their claims and endorses their proceedings? Is it for us, the Grand Lodge of Vermont, with motives as pure as the air of our own green hills, who have and can have no feeling in the matter, except such as should be exercised by every true Mason, to wit: the prosperity of the craft? Is it for us, situated in the immediate vicinity of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and knowing her to be composed of good Masons and true; knowing, as we do, the difficulties under which our Canadian brethren have labored, and struggled to maintain their existence as Masons; knowing, as we do, that the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, and of the Grand Lodges of most of the States of the Union, have formed and established masonic precedents for this very action? Does it become us, with all these precedents and acts before us, to withhold the right hand of fellowship from, and turn the cold shoulder to, these forty-one Lodges in Canada, for following these eminent and praiseworthy masonic examples? Your committee, *unanimously* and *emphatically*, answer No! And believing that there was, on the 10th day of October, A. L. 5855, at the city of Hamilton, in Canada West, a Grand Lodge of Canada, constitutionally and masonically established according to the ancient usages and precedents of the Order, unanimously recommend the passage of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*,—That the Grand Lodge of Vermont cordially extends to the Grand Lodge of Canada the right hand of fellowship, and recognizes it as an independent Grand Lodge, entitled to all the courtesies and fraternal regards due to the most favored Grand Lodge."

The M. W. Grand Master of Iowa, in his address, alluding to the action of the brethren in Canada, says: "I would recommend that you acknowledge the legitimacy of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and that your decision be communicated to that Grand Lodge." The committee on foreign correspondence say:

"Since the last Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, an important change in Canadian affairs has been announced. The relations heretofore existing between the Provincial Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of England have been suspended, and all the facts connected

with this important measure have been set forth by our Canadian brethren, in a communication which they have issued to the fraternity throughout the world.

"The high character which the Masons of Canada have sustained, and their strict adherence to the established principles and usages of the Order, as well as the cordial fraternal intercourse between them and the craft in the United States, has attracted an unusual attention to this movement, and excited investigation on the part of our ablest Masons as to the causes which justified it.

"This inquiry has been conducted calmly and with impartiality. No great question has ever been presented to the fraternity in America, which has received a more dispassionate consideration. A profound desire to prevent any innovations upon the constitutions of Masonry, mingled with a feeling of kindness and sympathy for our Canadian brethren, has characterized all that your committee have read upon this subject; and the action, based upon the conclusion which most of the Grand Lodges of this country have adopted, has been taken with a sincere respect and deference to the Grand Lodge of England, the only masonic body with which opinions and actions upon this subject would be likely to conflict.

"The judicious course pursued by our brethren of Canada, upon an occasion of so much importance, has had a most happy influence upon the fraternity elsewhere. Their new position is not the result of violent rupture or angry revolution. Political sympathies or antipathies have had no agency in bringing it to pass. Their course has been taken after mature reflection, and with a full belief that the best interests of Masonry in Canada would be subserved by it. The series of meetings and proceedings which finally eventuated in the formation of their independent Grand Lodge, have been particularly distinguished by a respect for the allegiance which they had yielded to the Grand Lodge of England, as well as by that higher and more commanding allegiance which every Mason owes to the spirit, letter and welfare of the institution, as laid down in our ancient charges and constitutions."

And a special committee say:

"The committee to whom was referred the communication from a Grand Lodge of Masons in Canada, announcing the organization of an independent Grand Lodge in that Province, report—

"That having examined this communication with much care, and weighed the reasons which it sets forth as influencing the action of the craft in Canada, as well as giving due respect and attention to the opinions and actions of several American and foreign jurisdictions upon this subject, they recommend to this Grand Lodge *a cordial recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada* recently formed, of which Wm. M. Wilson is Grand Master, and Thos. Bird Harris Grand Secretary; and that they coincide in the opinion expressed by the M. W. Grand Master of Iowa as to its legitimacy, and recommend that a full fraternal intercourse and friendship be extended to the said Grand Lodge of Canada.

"They also offer the following:

"*Resolved*,—That a copy of this action of the Grand Lodge of Iowa be forwarded by the Grand Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Canada."

The corresponding committee of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, after a full statement of the causes of grievances complained of by the Masons of Canada, say:

"From another source we learn that the charters of the forty-one Lodges were severally surrendered to the sources from which they emanated. We have nothing from the Grand Lodge of England on the subject, nor are we able to say what are the boundaries of the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge, according to its own regulations. We perceive, from the *Freemason's Magazine*, published in London, that what is said about the long and unbroken silence of the Grand Lodge of England towards these complaints from Canada, is fully confirmed. Taking all that is stated in the Canada document as strictly correct (as we fully believe is the case), we think the organization of the Grand Lodge of Canada right and proper, and that this Grand Lodge ought at once to tender to her the right hand of fellowship."

We will now close with one other extract from the report of a distinguished Mason, whose opinions we consider good authority. Brother A. G. Mackey, R. W. Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, in his report to the Grand Lodge, says:

"One of the most interesting events that has occurred in the masonic history of the past year, is the organization of an independent Grand Lodge in Canada. Since the first establishment of Masonry in that Province, it has been governed by a Provincial Grand Lodge, holding its charter from the United Grand Lodge of England, while much trouble and annoyance has been felt from the existence of other Lodges under warrants granted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The Provincial Grand Lodge holding this subordinate position, cramped in its energies by its dependence on the mother country, and drained of its revenues by the large returns that it was compelled to pay to its superior, having in vain appealed for a redress of its grievances and for a modification in its character, at length with the true spirit of America determined to right itself; and accordingly, at a convention of the Lodges holden on the 10th of October last, an independent Grand Lodge was formed. It is not to be doubted, that the Grand Lodges of the United States will, with one accord, extend the right hand of fellowship and recognition to this their younger sister."

All of which your committee respectfully submit, with the following resolutions:

Resolved,—That the Grand Lodge of Florida cordially extend to their brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada the right hand of fellowship, with fraternal greeting, and a hearty welcome into the family of American Grand Lodges.

Resolved,—That the Grand Secretary send the proceedings of this Grand Lodge to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

THOS. BROWN, Chairman.

Whereupon the report was received, and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

On motion, *Resolved*,—That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be presented to Brother Brown, for his able report just read.

Which was unanimously adopted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The committee of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia not only gives the address of the Grand Lodge of Canada, but also inserts a circular issued by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, which was intended, if possible, to counteract the good effect of the former; but after going into the question for the second time and condensing the different points at issue into sixteen pages of closely printed matter, the committee submitted and recommended the re-confirmation of their former action, recognizing the Grand Lodge of Canada. Your committee will let the report speak for itself, and would ask a careful perusal of it by those who have thought that the erection of the Grand Lodge of Canada was not done under truly masonic principles and in accordance with the ancient landmarks.

The committee report as follows:

M. W. P. G. M. French, as chairman of the committee, having in charge the condition of the craft in the Province of Canada, read the following report.

To the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

The undersigned, a committee appointed to consider the matter of recognition by this Grand Lodge of "the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada," make the following report:

That at the semi-annual meeting of this Grand Lodge in May last the M. W. Grand Master laid before this Grand Body a circular from the Grand Lodge of Canada, stating very fully the reasons for the formation of that Grand Lodge, and closing in the following words;

"Engaged in one common cause—the good of our fellow men, by promoting the interest of our time-honored institution—and it being our sincere desire to establish and perpetuate an intimate alliance with your Grand Lodge, we extend to you in the name of our divine art, the right hand of brotherhood, and confidently claim from you a reciprocation of our fraternal regard."

That circular was referred to the undersigned as a committee to consider and report upon the same *forthwith*. The committee retired at once, and having examined the circular, had no hesitation in coming to a unanimous conclusion that it was the duty of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to recognize the Grand Lodge of Canada, and enter at once into fraternal correspondence with it.

They accordingly reported resolutions carrying out their views, and after the reading of the circular, and such necessary explanations as the subject seemed to demand, those resolutions were *unanimously* adopted by this Grand Lodge, and our Grand Secretary was instructed to transmit a certified copy of them, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, to the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in the Province of Canada.

This, your committee are officially informed, the Grand Secretary did, accompanying the same by a letter, dated, May 8th, 1856, expressing in a very appropriate manner the action of this Grand Lodge.

Thus, as your committee supposed, the most fraternal relations were established between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Canada.

On the 13th of June following, the chairman of your committee received a letter from our M. W. Grand Master, accompanied by a printed circular from the Secretary of the "Provincial Grand Lodge of

Canada West," which, that this Grand Lodge may fully understand the entire matter, your committee embody in this report. They are as follows:

"GRAND MASTER'S OFFICE,
"GRAND LODGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
"June 13th, A. L. 5856.

"M. W. SIR AND BROTHER,—Enclosed I send you a printed Communication, dated the 28th ult., from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, under the authority of the M. W. Grand Lodge of England, recently received by me, having reference to the formation of a new and independent Grand Lodge in Canada, and which latter Grand Lodge we recognized at our last Grand Communication.

"I had great doubts from the commencement of the propriety of our recognition of the doings of the latter, not only upon the mere abstract ground of insubordination on their part to their legitimate head, but also because of the stand we had taken in reference to a like question in the state of New York, but I was overruled in my opinions by those of others whom I consulted, and induced to present the matter to the Grand Lodge without any suggestive objection on my part.

"I have great cause, I think, to regret the course I then took, for I cannot but feel now that our Grand Lodge has, under the existing facts ignored its action on the New York case, violated the comity due to the Grand Lodge of England, and thus committed two faults, from the effects of which it should endeavor to escape, and that I did not adhere to my first views and express them, is to me a source of great mortification.

"I see it stated in the Mirror and Keystone" that in Canada West there were fifty one English and fourteen Irish Lodges—that fourteen *English* and fourteen *Irish* Lodges were represented in the convention which ultimately resulted in the formation of a New Grand Lodge in Canada, and that since the latter event, four of said English Lodges and one Irish have returned to their allegiance. That in "Montreal and Wm. Henry" there were twelve English, and one Irish and one Scotch Lodge; ten English and one Irish represented in convention, and two English since abandoned the convention party and returned to their allegiance. That in "Quebec and Three Rivers" there were three English Lodges, one Irish and one Scotch; the Irish and Scotch Lodges being the only ones represented in the convention, and that they have returned to their allegiance.

"It would thus appear, that, instead of this being a movement of *unanimity* among the Masons of Canada, one in which the private Lodges with scarcely an exception, participated, and to which the three Provincial Grand Lodges offered no obstacle, it was the movement of the brethren of but forty-one Lodges out of eighty-four, and that of the forty-one, nine have since refused to acknowledge the new Grand Lodge; thus showing that if the persons professing to *represent* them acted in that respect by authority, they went too far when they attempted to bind them to this forcible separation. I was deceived, and I think the brethren acting upon the matter, were equally mistaken, in the language and terms of the manifesto issued by the new Grand Lodge, and asking a recognition of their authority. I believed that the forty-one Lodges referred to by them comprised *all the Lodges* within the jurisdictions of the three Provincial Grand Lodges, or so near all as to make it equivalant to a unanimous desire on their part for the change, and that, although perfect unanimity would of itself have been no just

ground for the recognition of rebellion and disobedience to lawful authority, yet that it would have sanctioned a separation made for purposes of harmony, without feelings of hostilty to the parent body, and with such obvious and palpable evils growing out of the previous relation. It had also been stated in a semi-official form, that the Grand Lodge of Ireland had assented to the Lodges under her jurisdiction assuming the independent character referred to, and it was not supposed that the Grand Lodge of England would interpose an objection to a like course, on the part of the Lodges under her jurisdiction, when they *unanimously* presented themselves in that attitude.

"It would, however, now appear that it is a mere schism among the brethren, like in the state of New York, differing from the latter, however, in having been peacefully made, but from causes of mere inconvenience in the working of the details, whilst the latter alleged a deprivation of rights secured by compact.

"As you were chairman of the committee to whom the subject was referred at our last communication I have referred the enclosed paper to you, and now request that you will see the other two members of that committee, Bros. Heath and Page, and jointly give the matter, as it now stands, your serious consideration; and prepare such report thereon, in writing, as will enable you to present it to the Grand Lodge at its next Special Communication on the 24th inst. I intend to make the call for that assembling of the craft, subservient as well to the purposes of our proposed celebration, as to the consideration of this subject, and intend, *officially*, referring the latter matter, at that time to the old committee, and hence my desire that you should have the advantage of the time between this date and the 24th inst., to give it some consideration.

"I would respectfully direct your attention to the last number of Bro. Moore's masonic magazine, for a long editorial expressive of his views; and to the last number of the Mirror and Keystone, for an extract from the address of Grand Master Evans of New York, on the same subject."

"With considerations of fraternal regard,

"CHARLES S. FRAILEY, Grand Master."

"To B. B. FRENCH, Esq., M. W. P. G. M."

"PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF CANADA WEST, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

"TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

"It having been brought under the notice of this Provincial Grand Lodge that for several months past, various Grand Lodges in the United States and elsewhere, had been applied to for recognition by a new masonic body, styling itself the Grand Lodge of Canada, and this Grand Lodge being induced to believe from the sentiments expressed in relation to this schismatic movement, by our American brethren in their numerous masonic publications, that they could not be in possession of the true facts of the case.

"Therefore, it was unanimously resolved at a half-yearly meeting held at Toronto, on Wednesday the 21st instant, "That the Grand Secretary be directed, under the supervision of the Board of General Purposes, to publish for the information of the masonic fraternity at large, a statement of the facts connected with the recent movement of insubordination on

the part of certain Lodges in this Province, *under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England*, the said Lodges, or certain members thereof, having, in order to gain recognition from the various Grand Lodges with which this Grand Lodge has long been in friendly communication, made use of statements which are not borne out by facts—these being to the prejudice of a very large portion of the fraternity who have, and who do still remain true to their mother Grand Lodge."

"In furtherance of this object, they, (the self-styled Grand Lodge of Canada) state, that at the convention held at Hamilton, on the 10th of October last, there were forty-one Lodges represented, and that the action taken at that meeting was unanimous, with the one exception; *whereas*, of the forty-one Lodges there represented, fifteen were from the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, ten from Canada East, acting under warrants from England, one from Quebec, under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and fifteen under warrants from the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The number of Lodges belonging to this Provincial Grand Lodge at the time the convention met, was fifty, since which time only seven have given official information of their affiliation with the new body; so that, at the present time, there are forty-three of the original number still true to their allegiance, to which may be added three new Lodges under dispensation, making the present number forty-six. Of the forty Lodges who, as stated in their published report, voted with the body, there were delegates from two belonging to this Grand Lodge—the mover and seconder of an amendment to the original motion respecting the formation of an independent Grand Lodge made at the said convention, who did not vote in its favor; and this Grand Lodge has since ascertained that in a great many instances, the delegates who voted in favor of the movement, (and by one a direct fraud was practiced,) on returning to their Lodges were not sustained in the action they had taken; so that it may (leaving the Irish Lodges out of the question) be fairly assumed, that not more than half of those Lodges hailing from the Grand Lodge of England, and represented at the convention, do in reality belong to the new body. By this statement it will be at once seen, that a very great majority of the Canadian Masons remain true to their allegiance. The alleged cause which immediately led to the formation of the new body, was the refusal of the R. W. D. Grand Master, at a special meeting of this P. Grand Lodge, held at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, on the 19th of July last, to submit a motion from the chair, which, if carried, would have led to immediate and open rebellion on the part of the Canadian craft to their mother Grand Lodges. He, in common with nearly the whole of the Lodges under his control, determined to remain true to their allegiance, but at the same time to employ every legitimate means for obtaining from the mother Grand Lodge those further privileges and immunities which this Grand Lodge had some two years previously asked for. This was the unanimous feeling of the P. Grand Lodge at an adjourned meeting on the following morning, when the disaffected brethren were not present; and in furtherance of this object it was moved by brother W. M. Wilson (the Master of the New Grand Lodge) "that brother R. H. Townend be appointed the special agent of this Grand Lodge, and requested to use his best endeavors to obtain an answer to the petition of this Grand Lodge, and that he be invested with full power to act in the matter.

"About a month prior to the half-yearly Communication of the Grand Lodge, held in Toronto, on the 23rd of October following, a summons for said meeting was issued, which informed the craft that brother

Townend, our special agent, had brought the subject matter of our grievances before the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge of England, and that matters were in a fair way towards a satisfactory result, begging us to *wait patiently a short time longer*, and assuring us that we should have all our requirements granted us. This summons was sent to all the Lodges under this jurisdiction; but the recusant Lodges being unwilling to wait longer, at the convention at Hamilton, on the 10th of October, assisted in the formation of the new body, which at the meeting of this P. Grand Lodge, held on the 23rd of October, was declared illegal, and all masonic intercourse was, by a unanimous vote, strictly forbidden. Thus matters remained until the meeting of this P. Grand Lodge, on the 21st instant, when further information was received from brother Townend, to the effect, that he had succeeded in bringing up the subject of our complaints before the Grand Lodge of England, and that the craft throughout England were fairly aroused to our position, and fully alive to the justness of our demands, as will be seen by the following notice of motion to be made at the next quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge of England, to be holden on the first Wednesday in June:

"'That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, it is expedient that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, should enjoy all the immunities and privileges of an *Independent Grand Lodge*, save and except, that it shall once in every three years, *submit the names of two or more brethren* to the M. W. the G. M. of England *who shall appoint one* of them to be Provincial G M.; and the Provincial G. M. so appointed, shall exercise the same powers within this Province as are exercised by the M. W. the G. M in England. That it is further expedient, that the *same privilege* be accorded to *other foreign Provincial Grand Lodges on their petition*; and the M. W. the G. M. is hereby respectfully requested to carry this resolution into effect at as early a period as possible;' and also, 'that the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due, and are hereby given, to those Canadian Lodges which have maintained their allegiance to the M. W. the G. M. and the Grand Lodge of England.'

"From the above statement, it will be evident, that the disaffected portion of the masonic fraternity in this Province is comparatively small, although nearly the entire craft agree in the belief, that an independent organization is essential to the proper and effectual working of the craft in this Province; yet this Grand Lodge is fully determined to obtain this position in a legitimate manner, and not by violence, as in the case of the Canada Grand Lodge, whose existence as a masonic body this Grand Lodge entirely repudiates."

"By order,

[L. S.] "FRANCIS RICHARDSON, Grand Secretary."

"TORONTO, May 28, 1856."

This letter of our Grand Master, the circular accompanying the same, and an article in the June number of brother Moore's Freemason's magazine, induced the chairman of your committee to believe, that the committee had acted without that deep consideration that a subject of such importance demanded, and in a letter to brother Moore, dated June 30th, and published in the magazine, he (the chairman of your committee) among other things, used the following language: "I do not hesitate to say, that, had I known what I now know, I should not have reported as I did, without very much more consideration."

Your chairman, it will be seen, expressed *no opinion* contrary to the

one expressed in the resolutions reported by him, but he thought that a more careful and full examination of the matter was due to its grave and important character.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge on the 24th of June, the Grand Master brought the subject again before it, and it was again referred to your committee, that, to use the language of the Grand Secretary, "they might fully re-examine the subject."

Your committee have taken great pains to procure all the information they could relative to the subject, and have entered upon the duty of re-examining it with the full purpose of doing masonic justice to all the parties concerned; and after reading every paper before them, and weighing the whole matter as carefully as it was in their power to do, they can now only reiterate the conclusion to which they came in May last.

They will now proceed to give the reasons that have led them to the conclusion above expressed, and as the subject is of so much importance, the Grand Lodge must pardon them if they occupy considerable time in so doing.

Upon a careful re-perusal of the circular of "the Grand Lodge of Canada," your committee have not been able to find what the circular of the Grand Secretary of "the Provincial Grand Lodge" denominates "statements which are not borne out by facts." Nor do they find anything in the former circular which would lead them to suppose that the action of the forty-one Lodges assembled at Hamilton, on the 10th day of October, 1855, was the *unanimous* action of the craft in Canada.

That circular commences by stating the plain fact "that the Freemasons of Canada, to the number of forty-one Lodges, having united in the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Canada," etc. Your committee do not find that any one denies this statement. The circular proceeds, by giving the reasons why this assemblage of forty-one Lodges thought themselves justified in forming an independent Grand Lodge in Canada, and so far from attempting to controvert those reasons, the Provincial Grand Secretary in his circular, admits the force of them by saying "nearly the entire craft agree in the belief that an independent organization is essential to the proper and effectual working of the craft in this Province."

The reasons thus given we will briefly state:

1. The absence of that progress in the masonic art which has invariably attended the existence of duly constituted Lodges in other countries.

2. Want of harmony consequent upon the establishment of Lodges hailing from the Grand Lodges of different countries.

3. The injustice of the requirement of the Grand Lodges of Great Britain, that the Canadian Lodges should contribute to their funds, in addition to having to support three Provincial Grand Lodges, and to aid and assist brethren emigrating from the mother country, thus doubly taxing the Canadian fraternity.

4. The inconvenience, fully and clearly set forth at length, of the distance between the Provincial Lodges and the controlling power.

5. The appointment of the Provincial Grand Master, by the Grand Master of England, and the nomination by him of all the other Provincial Grand Officers to the Grand Master of England for his confirmation, thus depriving the Canadian Lodges of any voice or control in the selection of their Grand Officers.

The circular of the independent Grand Lodge then goes on to state what your committee believe to be fully sustained by other evidence before them, that "the foregoing sentiments were participated in by the whole of the masonic fraternity, with scarcely an individual exception."

Following this, a clear and concise statement is made of the several steps taken by the "Provincial Grand Lodge" from 1852 onward, to induce "the Grand Lodge of England" to authorize the establishing of an independent Grand Lodge in Canada—to induce that Grand Lodge to suffer the Provincial Grand Lodge to retain all fees arising from the working of the craft, and to permit them, at least, the poor boon of electing their own Provincial Grand Master.

To these reasonable requests, the Grand Lodge of England made no reply, and further efforts were made, first through the Grand Secretary, and then through the Grand Registrar, "respectfully calling attention to the petitions and begging that they might be favored with consideration and some reply."

"These applications," say they, "appear to have been alike unavailing in procuring from the Grand Lodge of England any consideration of the claims of the Masons of Canada, for, at a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, on the 19th of July last, [1855,] it was officially announced, that no reply had been received from the Grand Lodge of England to any of these communications."

"Finding," says the circular, "that the interests of the craft in the Province were suffering with increased severity from the causes of which they had complained—feeling deeply the uncourteous neglect the petitions and correspondence of the Provincial Grand Lodge experienced from the officers of the Grand Lodge of England—and believing the Provincial Grand Lodge to be incapable of obtaining the concessions which the position of the craft rendered indispensable—it was determined to call a meeting of delegates from all the Canadian Lodges, to be held in the city of Hamilton on the 10th of October, to consider the expediency of establishing a Grand Lodge of Canada."

In consequence of this determination, *every Lodge in Canada was notified* of the intended meeting at Hamilton, to be held on the 10th of October, 1855.

The circular then proceeds to give a full account of that meeting, and its result was the formation of "the Grand Lodge of Canada," which was duly consecrated, and its officers installed by a Past Grand Master of the state of Michigan.

"From the time," says the circular, "when the four Lodges of London renounced their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of York, and formed themselves into an independent Grand Lodge, up to the present period, [Nov. 10th, 1855,] the greatest number of Lodges on record ever associated to erect a new Grand Lodge, was seventeen, whilst forty-one Lodges, and holding warrants, too, from three different jurisdictions, were harmoniously united in the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada."

Your committee, having inserted the circular of the Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge entire, in their report, could do no less than give the foregoing brief synopsis of the circular of the independent Grand Lodge of Canada.

They have carefully compared the two papers, and are reluctantly compelled to say, that they have not been able to see, in the argument

of the Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge, any sufficient reason given to shake, in the least, the conclusion they arrived at in May last, and then reported to this Grand Lodge.

The first point attempted to be made in the latter argument is, that the "self-styled Grand Lodge of Canada" state that at the convention "the action taken was unanimous with *one* exception, *whereas*, of the forty-one Lodges there represented, fifteen were from the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, ten from Canada East," etc., going on to state fully the organization of that meeting and showing that a large number of Lodges were not there represented, and drawing the inference that the "self-styled Grand Lodge" intended to misrepresent to the masonic world, by claiming that all the Canadian Lodges *but one* were represented in that meeting.

There certainly is nothing in the circular of the Grand Lodge of Canada about "that meeting being unanimous with one exception," and if there be any statement of that kind elsewhere, your committee would regard it as meaning, that the action at Hamilton was unanimous, with one exception, *so far as the Lodges or representatives there present* were concerned. They say, *forty-one* Lodges were represented, and is it to be supposed that sensible men would be so foolish as to suppose they could impose on others so gross a misrepresentation as that there were but *forty-two Lodges* in Canada when the whole masonic fraternity of Canada knew to the contrary! If that argument means what your committee suppose, it amounts to nothing, and we have in vain striven, for the credit of the writer, to find in it some other meaning.

Your committee cannot see the force of the statement, that on the return of some of the delegates who attended that meeting to their Lodges, they were not sustained in the course they had taken. Nothing is more common in the political world, than for a constituency to repudiate the action of their representative, but your committee do not remember of ever hearing even a pretense set up, that a law passed by the aid of that representative's vote was any the less a law because those who delegated to him the authority to aid in making it, did not happen to approve it!

The circular of the Secretary states that the "alleged cause which immediately led to the formation of the new body, was the refusal of the R. W. D. Grand Master, at a special meeting of this P. Grand Lodge, held at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, on the 19th of July last, to submit a motion from the chair," etc.

This may be the fact; but neither the circular of the Grand Lodge, nor any other paper that has come into the possession of your committee, except this circular of the Secretary, affirms any such cause.

To the minds of your committee, the circular of the Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge carries no conviction adverse to the recognition of the new Grand Lodge, but rather strengthens them in the belief that it is the duty of the masonic fraternity of the United States to recognize it.

Your committee, in answer to intimations they have seen, cannot omit to say, that in their view there is not the least resemblance between the peaceable and proper formation of "the Grand Lodge of Canada" and the violent and improper formation of the spurious body presided over by a Mr. Phillips, and calling itself "the Grand Lodge of New York!"

In the state of New York there was one legitimate Grand Lodge which had been for years in existence, and which was recognized every-

where as the *only* Grand Lodge of that State; and it has come to be a *masonic principle* in the United States, that but one regular Grand Lodge can exist in a State or territory of this Union.

We have already endeavored to show the entire dissimilarity of the situation of the fraternity in Canada, to the state of things which existed in New York at the time of the disgraceful and violent proceedings which resulted in the formation of the illegitimate "Phillips Grand Lodge" of that State.

Your committee cannot close their report on this very important subject, without giving some general views relative to it. One fact seems to them, were there no other, entirely to justify the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and that is, the disjointed and disorganized condition of the craft in Canada, as represented by Brother F. G. Tisdall, representative, we believe, in the Grand Lodge of New York of the Grand Lodges of Canada West, Quebec, etc., in a communication addressed to the *Philadelphia Mirror and Keystone*, in June last. "On the 9th of October last," says Brother Tisdall, "there were eighty-four Lodges in the Canadas, viz, fifty-one Lodges English register, under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, and fourteen Lodges Irish register, responsible only to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, in the same Province; twelve Lodges, register of England, under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Montreal and William Henry, one Lodge register of Scotland, and one Lodge register of Ireland, in the same district; and three Lodges register of England, under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec, etc., one Lodge register of Scotland, and one Lodge register of Ireland, in the same district."

With the craft thus divided—to use the words of the Canada Grand Lodge circular, "hailing as they did from different Grand Lodges, and distributed as they were over a Province extending in length 1600 miles, in breadth averaging over 220 miles, being three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland; the means of communication, too, being very imperfect,"—is it to be wondered at, that there was an almost unanimous desire among the Freemasons of Canada to have an independent grand jurisdiction of their own?

After becoming wearied and impatient at the silence in which their English mother persisted towards all their petitions and prayers for an amelioration, in some shape, of their masonic condition, a resolution was passed by the Provincial Grand Lodge, in July, 1855, appointing a special agent, who was requested to use his best endeavors to obtain an answer to the petition of the Provincial Grand Lodge—the next thing, as it seems to your committee, to getting down on their knees and imploring the Grand Lodge of England to listen to their humble requests!

In September of that year, the craft in Canada were notified that the special agent thus appointed had brought the subject of their grievances before the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge of England, and that matters were in a fair way towards a satisfactory result, and they were begged "*to wait patiently a short time longer.*"

A large portion of the craft, under the impression, probably, that they had *waited patiently* long enough, on the 10th day of October, 1855, met at Hamilton, as has heretofore been stated, and formed "the Grand Lodge of Canada."

The formation of this Grand Lodge of Canada has, in various papers which your committee have seen, been denominated illegal, schismatic, rebellious, and has been anathematized in various quarters, as if Freemasons had no right to be *free men*, and act for themselves!

While your committee stand as firmly on the ground of masonic constitutionalism, assumed by those who have thus characterized this new Grand Lodge, as they possibly can, we have not been able to see the action of our Canadian brethren in the same light that they do.

We see a large body of Freemasons, hailing from various jurisdictions, with no common head, who have for years been striving, for the sake of peace, with a Grand Lodge four thousand miles away claiming jurisdiction over a portion of them, to obtain leave from it to form an independent Grand Lodge, but who regarded not their request, assembling peaceably together, and forming a Grand Lodge in the same manner precisely as all the Grand Lodges in the United States have been formed! And we say, "their work is good."

Your committee have not the means, if they had the time, to examine the manner in which the early Grand Lodges in the United States were formed; but they have no doubt that several of them were formed in States where Grand Lodges holding charters from the Grand Lodge of England were established. *We know* that such a Grand Lodge was established in Massachusetts and in New York, and we believe in Virginia; and had our masonic fathers assumed the position now assumed by some of our best and most talented brethren, the Grand Lodge of England would, at this moment, be claiming the right of masonic rule over Blue Masonry in the United States!

We would be the last to advocate the establishment of a Grand Lodge in a jurisdiction where one regular Grand Lodge has been already established. Our views on that point have been again and again expressed, and they have not changed, and will not change. But this Canada matter is by no means that case; no *Grand Lodge*, in our acceptation of the meaning of that term, existed there. There was a body called a "Provincial Grand Lodge," the Grand Master of which held his office by the appointment of a *bona fide* Grand Master four thousand miles away; and there were four or five other bodies claiming just as much masonic legality as this *subordinate* of the Grand Lodge of England, who had equal rights with her, and who did, we apprehend, the most towards forming the new Grand Lodge.

At the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, in November, 1848, a charter was granted to establish at San Francisco, California, "California Lodge, No. 13." That charter was duly issued, and the Lodge placed upon our register of Lodges.

Now we will suppose that, in conformity with the established practice of the Grand Lodge of England in the formation of foreign masonic bodies, this Grand Lodge had seen fit to have called her subordinate "the Territorial Grand Lodge of California," and to have entitled the brother then installed as its Master, its "Grand Master": what, assuming the views of some of our worthy brethren in relation to the case under consideration as correct, would have been the result? Why, when our worthy brethren of California, hailing as they did from various grand jurisdictions, met and formed "the Grand Lodge of California," the act would have been heralded to the world as "rebellious," "illegal," "schismatic," and the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia would have been said to have been invaded; and "the Grand Lodge of California," in contra-distinction to *our Provincial Grand Lodge*, would have been shut out from the great masonic union of Grand Lodges!

Seriously, your committee can see no difference in the two cases, and

yet every well informed brother will unhesitatingly admit the ridiculousness of any such claim as the latter would have been!

In the resolutions reported by your committee in May last, and adopted by this Grand Lodge, was avowed our full regard for the rights and prerogatives of "the Grand Lodge of England and the other Grand Lodges under which some of the Canadian Lodges were working." We again avow our high respect and regard for those Grand Lodges; nor do we believe that, in view of the high reputation justly enjoyed by the Freemasons of England, for generosity, magnanimity and brotherly love, that the Grand Lodge of England will for any length of time withhold its recognition of the new Grand Lodge of Canada, especially when it is so well known to them that the craft in Canada have been *unanimous* in their desire for some amelioration of the subservient condition they have occupied for years past, and that those who have not joined in the formation of the new Grand Lodge are not less anxious than they were prior to its formation, that the Grand Lodge of England should secure *to them*, by a surrender of the rights they still acknowledge, a condition of what they deem legitimate independence. The Grand Lodge of England must be convinced of the propriety of some course towards the craft in Canada, which shall unite them in one brotherhood; and it is the belief of your committee, that the true course will be to acknowledge the new Grand Lodge, and advise the brethren in Canada not now affiliated with it to unite at once with it, where they will, doubtless, be received with open arms, and a perfect masonic union be formed in Canada that shall exist forever. Glorious would that day of union be for Canadian Masons—glorious for the Masons of the United States—glorious for the Masons of England—glorious for Masons everywhere! "So mote it be!"

As your committee were about closing this report, the chairman received from our M. W. Grand Master the "Report on the masonic difficulties in Canada, adopted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts" on the 10th of September last. That report takes the opposite ground from that which has been taken by us; and as the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is one of the oldest in the United States, and embodies among its members some of the *great lights* of Masonry of the present day, we have felt it to be our duty to give that report a careful perusal, and to weigh its arguments well, in order to find whether it would convey to our minds any evidence that, in differing from the committee of that most respectable and respected body, we had erred in our conclusions.

We have carefully read that report. It sets out the facts that "that portion of the fraternity in Canada under the Grand Lodge of England is governed by three Provincial Grand Lodges." That "the Provincial Grand Masters are appointed by the Grand Master of England." That "the dues paid by each Lodge to the mother Grand Lodge are: for each charter or warrant of constitution, $25; for each diploma, $1.50; also a small sum for registering." That "the Grand Lodge of Scotland has only two or three Lodges under her jurisdiction in the Upper Province." That she has "a number in the Lower Province; and it appears from the reports of her Provincial Grand Master there, that all these stand firm in their allegiance." That "the Grand Lodge of Ireland has about fifteen Lodges."

We copy these facts, as additional evidence that the craft in Canada are severed into parcels and have no general head, but are amenable to the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland.

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts then proceed to state all the difficulties existing among the craft in Canada, in substance as we have heretofore stated them in our report; and, we believe, differ in no point in stating facts, except that they also speak of *the one exception* to the unanimity of the independent Grand Lodge on which we have before commented, as if it were contained in the statement of that Grand Lodge. Again we may say, *there is no such exception contained in our copy of that statement.* They also say: "Our brethren state in their communication, that forty-one Lodges concurred in the formation of their Grand Lodge; but this does not seem exactly borne out by subsequent information."

On this statement we take issue, for we find no evidence to sustain it; and we bring the Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge to the stand to support the statement made by the circular of the independent Grand Lodge. Secretary Richardson says in his circular: "Of the *forty-one* lodges there represented, *fifteen* were from the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, *ten* from Canada East, *one* from Quebec, *fifteen* under warrants from the Grand Lodge of Ireland." Now if *fifteen*, *ten*, *one*, and *fifteen*, added together, do not make *forty-one*, we confess ourselves grievously at fault in the first and simplest rule of arithmetic. And with all the examination we have been able to make, we have failed to find the first evidence to sustain what the opponents of the independent Grand Lodge have so zealously striven to prove,—that the circular of the independent Grand Lodge has misstated facts.

The Massachusetts committee, after fairly and explicitly stating, as we have said, all the difficulties existing among our Canadian brethren, come to the grave, and as we view it, very cool and to us surprising conclusion, "*that they make out simply cases of inconvenience, and nothing more.*"

Our brethren in Canada, with hardly any, if any exceptions, *as we are officially told from all sides*, have for years deemed their position such as to demand some action of the Grand Lodge of England to relieve them from what they certainly believe to be heavy grievances, and the independent Grand Lodge circular states those grievances at length; and the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, with the coolness of the individual who thought the flood was not much of a shower after all, pronounce them "*simply inconveniences!*"

Your committee agree with the craft in Canada, that *they are grievances*, and heavy ones, too; from which, as the Grand Lodge of England did not relieve them, they are justified in relieving themselves. Differing only in this *simple conclusion*, further argument between our Massachusetts brethren and ourselves would be a waste of time, as if what we have already said will not induce them to retrace their steps, we despair of saying anything that will; and most certainly, we shall not retrace ours, for we solemnly and sincerely believe we are right and they are wrong.

We will, however, notice especially one point further of the report of our Massachusetts brethren. They say: "The naked question to be met is briefly as follows, viz., whether it is consistent with the recognised laws or customs of Freemasonry, for any portion of the Lodges under a particular jurisdiction to secede from the parent body without its consent, and to form, of their own authority, a new body, having an independent existence and independent powers."

Your committee have already answered this question with a strong

negative; and they again say, that where there is *one* legitimately formed Grand Lodge, with a number of subordinates *holding charters from it*, in *any* masonic jurisdiction, it is *not* consistent with the recognized laws or customs of Freemasonry, for a portion of those subordinates to secede from the parent body without its consent.

But every official paper before your committee, and even the Massachusetts report, upon which they are now commenting, shows that, the position of the craft in Canada presented no such aspect. For, from that report we gather the facts, that there were no less than three Provincial Grand Lodges under the Grand Lodge of England, with their Provincial Grand Masters; there was the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ireland, with their Provincial Grand Masters, and Lodges of at least three different registries, some paying dues under one system of assessment to England, some under another to Scotland, and some under still another to Ireland, and all based on different acts of the distinct Provincial Grand Bodies!

The Massachusetts committee have stated a case in which we cordially agree with them, but, unfortunately for their conclusion, it does not exist in this contest. How could such a number of different organizations be expected to proceed harmoniously? And the great wonder with your committee is, how the enlightened Grand Lodge of Massachusetts could ever have come to the conclusion they did, from the premises on which they started!

The Massachusetts committee say: "The new Grand Lodge of Canada has been acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and also by two of the Grand Lodges of the United States."

Your committee have seen it stated, and they have no reason to doubt the fact, that the following Grand Lodges, in addition to our own, are in affiliation or *correspondence* with the new Grand Lodge of Canada, viz., the Grand Lodges of Ireland, Michigan, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Louisiana, Kentucky, Alabama, Vermont, Indiana, Iowa, Florida, Connecticut, and Oregon.

A worthy and esteemed brother, who has given this subject much attention, writes to the chairman of your committee thus: "I have no doubt as to the strict constitutionality of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and believe the time will come when every Grand Lodge of the Union will recognize it as such."

Your committee respectfully submit the following resolution, and recommend its adoption:

Resolved,—That the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, seeing no reason to recede from the position she has already taken, re-affirms the resolutions unanimously adopted at her Semi-Annual Communication in May last, recognizing "the Grand Lodge of Canada" as an independent masonic grand jurisdiction.

GRAND LODGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, November 4, 1856.

B. B. FRENCH,
HERMAN H. HEATH,
Y. P. PAGE,
} Committee.

The subject of the report having been fully discussed, a motion was made to lay it upon the table, which motion was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made, that the report be received and the resolution proposed by the committee adopted, which was carried.

IOWA.

The Grand Lodge of Iowa have also taken up the subject of the recognition of the Grand Lodge, and have favored us with the following report and resolution :

The committee to whom was referred the communication from a Grand Lodge of Masons in Canada, announcing the organization of an independent Grand Lodge in that Province, report—

That having examined this communication with much care, and weighed the reasons which it sets forth as influencing the action of the craft in Canada, as well as giving due respect and attention to the opinions and actions of several American and foreign jurisdictions upon this subject, they recommend to this Grand Lodge *a cordial recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada* recently formed, of which Wm. M. Wilson is Grand Master, and Thos. Bird Harris, Grand Secretary; and that they coincide in the opinion expressed by the M. W. Grand Master of Iowa as to its legitimacy, and recommend that a full fraternal intercourse and friendship be extended to the said Grand Lodge of Canada.

They also offer the following :

Resolved,—That a copy of this action of the Grand Lodge of Iowa be forwarded by the Grand Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Canada.

On motion, the report and resolution accompanying the same were unanimously adopted.

KENTUCKY.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky has a report from their standing committee on foreign correspondence which has given us much satisfaction, and which we have no doubt will be read by the craft in general with great pleasure :

The organization of an independent Grand Lodge of Canada has naturally aroused attention, while the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case have as naturally awakened debate, and even a degree of contention not yet quieted. Your committee beg leave to go, at some length, into a detail of the reasons which have influenced them in their conclusions.

That there is a degree of submissiveness due from every subordinate Lodge to its head, is a fact we shall be the last to controvert. This submissiveness is to be referred not only to the stipulations embraced in the charter, but in the ancient landmarks of Masonry, the acknowledged law of the institution around the globe. And this submissiveness, in its proper degree, it is the part of every true Mason faithfully to maintain. Without it, there can be no Masonry. It is no small part of the cord that has bound this fraternity together in all the centuries of its existence. It is this, that in moments of political bitterness, in times of high religious excitement, and in eras of dullness and inanition, has maintained the integrity of Freemasonry, and preserved the landmarks to other and better days. This was particularly manifested in the great excitement of 1826 to 1836, wherein Masonry suffered to an extent, that no society having less powers of vitality could have survived. Had it not been for the almost despotic powers of Grand Lodges, and the almost slavish submission of subordinates, the royal craft must have ceased to work.

But Masonry would be improperly termed free, and the relation between the body and the head would be most unnaturally and unphilosophically maintained, were there not such a thing as reciprocity or mutual rights and privileges, and mutual powers. The powers of a subordinate Lodge are as well founded, and may be argued from even a larger degree of historical evidence, than those of the Grand Lodge. To establish this principle, and bring the matter fairly before you, we give entire the appeal made by the independent Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of England, immediately after the independent movement was announced.

[Here follows a copy of the address of the Grand Lodge of Canada sent to its sister Grand Lodges.]

An analysis of this important document exhibits the following points:

1st. The historical fact that Masonry has languished in Canada under the former regime.

2nd. That a diversity of work, etc., necessarily results from the fact that there are three Grand Lodges holding joint jurisdiction over the Order in Canada.

3rd. The heavy expense attendant upon a Provincial system, with no corresponding benefits.

4th. The many and great inconveniences resulting from delays in communicating, upon masonic questions, with the mother Grand Lodge.

5th. The disadvantages of being governed by a Provincial Grand Master, and under him, by the officers of his appointment, not of their own selection, nor of their own country, but a foreigner, unacquainted with their social position and peculiar requirements.

Each of these propositions is calculated to awaken serious reflection. That Masonry languishes in any particular section, is a reason for general and profound regret, leading to anxious enquiries for the cause and cure. That there is such a diversity of work among the Lodges of Canada as seriously to hinder masonic recognition among their respective subjects, is certainly sufficient grounds of general apprehension, and authorizes this Grand Lodge, and every other, to offer its advice in the premises; while the statements so forcibly put, of heavy expenses, ruinous delays, and other grievous inconveniences afford to an enquiring mind a sufficient reason for the languishing condition of the Order, as first stated.

Our conclusions may be succinctly stated in the following paragraphs:

1st. If *three* Grand Lodges, to wit: those of England, Scotland and Ireland, may lawfully, and in common, charter Lodges within the Canadas, a *fourth*, established upon ancient principles in their midst, and confining its operations within those countries, may lawfully pursue the same grand design.

2nd. Whether or not the statements as to the number of Lodges (41) now affiliating with the independent Grand Lodge, be strictly accurate or not, and whether the majority of these Lodges were from England, Scotland, or Ireland. The number of *three Lodges* lawfully and regularly at work, may, upon ancient principles, organize a Grand Lodge; and much more than that number engaged in the organization of the independent Grand Lodge of Canada.

3rd. Whatever peculiar rights the Grand Lodge of England claimed, from political considerations, over the Canadas, they were released when they recognized the right of the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland to establish Lodges in the Canadas.

4th. The fact that the Grand Lodge of Ireland has regularly acknowledged this movement, and placed the independent Grand Lodge of Canada in its correspondence, legitimatizes the movement, in view of the fact that so many of the Lodges in the new organization had been subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

In conclusion, we beg leave to offer the following resolutions, viz:

1. *Resolved*,—That the Grand Lodge of Kentucky extends the right hand of fellowship to the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and hails her as a free and independent equal, wishing her prosperity and honor while time shall endure.

2. *Resolved*,—That an attempt be made, through the committee on foreign correspondence, to open a correspondence with every Grand Lodge in the world.

3. *Resolved*,—That the independent Grand Lodge of Canada, of which M. W. Bro. Wm. M. Wilson is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, Grand Secretary, in its efforts to uphold the banner of ancient Masonry, has our warmest approval and recognition; and we do, in the most fraternal manner, welcome the said Grand Lodge to the galaxy of American Grand Lodges with which we are in correspondence.

ROB MORRIS, Chairman.

TEXAS.

The standing committee of the Grand Lodge of Texas, also enter into the subject in a lengthy report, and, after giving the address of the Grand Lodge of Canada says: "such is the simple, pathetic and convincing appeal of our brethren in Canada. In all our acquaintance with masonic history we have yet to find an effort of this sort in which the origination of a Grand Lodge was contemplated, which embodies so much that touches the heart while it satisfies the mind."

Your committee feel that they have trespassed much on the patience of the Grand Lodge, but they cannot close their report without speaking of one who has prepounded the masterpiece of historical deduction in defence of the constitutionality of the Grand Lodge of Canada, to be found in the annals of Freemasonry, emanating from the pen of our M. W. Bro. Philip C. Tucker, Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Vermont, and so much of his address as pertains to Canada, your committee have copied into their report, that it may be preserved as a memento of his genius and generosity and shown to our children (sons of the mystic tie) when the yellow leaf of old age shall have passed over our brows and numbered us with the past.

VERMONT.

The Grand Master proceeds as follows:

"During the past year the important question relating to the Grand Lodge of Canada—and which this Grand Lodge passed upon, to its own entire satisfaction, at its last annual Communication—has been agitated in other Grand Lodges with different results. The Grand Lodge of Ireland, and the Grand Lodges of Kentucky, South Carolina, Louisiana, Michigan, Iowa, the District of Columbia, and some others, I am advised, agree with the decision made by Vermont. The Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, abroad, and those of Massachusetts, New York Missouri and Virginia, at home, hold adverse opinions to ours. The

Grand Lodges of Maine, Wisconsin, Connecticut, and some others, have the subject under consideration, and some of the Grand Lodges of the United States have not, so far as I am informed, yet taken it up for consideration at all.

It is not to be doubted, that if this Grand Lodge saw even specious reasons to sustain the opinion that its action had been premature on this important subject, it would, from a sense of duty review it. Assuredly if I had been convinced; or—even less than that—had I any strong reasons to create doubt as to the entire correctness and soundness of our action of last year I should feel it to be my duty now to recommend a new investigation. I have endeavored to obtain all the information in my power, and to examine carefully and impartially all the argument which has come to my hand during the year; and so far from finding any weakening of my opinion, the result has been to strengthen and confirm the judgment I had previously formed—that both as a matter of duty, of honor, of policy, and of sound masonic principle, the Lodges of Canada which assembled at Hamilton, on the tenth day of October, 1855, and formed an independent Grand Lodge for Canada, acted lawfully and right, and upon every correct principle of masonic law, usage, practice and precedent—as well as brotherhood ought to be sustained by the Grand Lodges of the United States.

In the differences of opinion which have arisen out of the consideration of this subject, *one* Grand Lodge—out of great caution—has *reviewed* its action of last year. Massachusetts, with her aged Grand Lodge and her acknowledged masonic learning and talent, staggered the District of Columbia by her adverse action; or rather, perhaps, shook the opinion of its Grand Master. A re-investigation was directed by that Grand Master, the chairman of the committee for the purpose being that enlightened, learned and well informed Mason brother Benjamin B. French, of the city of Washington. The result is before the masonic world. A thorough re-examination of the subject confirmed a most intelligent committee in the former view taken by that Grand Lodge and their views were confirmed by it, supporting the decision which had been previously made. Brother French and his associates are among the most intelligent Masons of the United States, and they are brethren who can never be justly charged with lending their sanction to law-breaking or revolution in the masonic world.

When this subject was under consideration in our own Grand Lodge, at its last annual Communication, I studiously withheld any expression of my own opinion; nor was that opinion known beyond myself, until you, my brethren, had, by a unanimous vote, extended the right hand of masonic fellowship to the independent Grand Lodge of Canada. As I was not heard, in argument, then, I anticipate your willingness to hear me patiently now, when the correctness of your action has been questioned elsewhere.

Grand Lodges, as they exist at the present time and as they have existed from the year 1717, are wholly *new* institutions. They are not institutions of ancient date, and have no odor of antiquity about them. In the olden time every single Lodge was wholly independent, and the privilege of practicing the masonic rites was *inherent* in Masons, when assembled together in due form, as individuals. The charter obtained, not far from the beginning of the fourth century, "from the king and council," by St. Alban, empowered those Masons simply to hold a "general council," which was called an "assembly." That "council" or

"assembly" did not consist of members by delegations from Lodges. It was a *general* one, embracing the craft, as it then existed in England, *at large*; and it was the duty of *every* Mason to attend it, if he lived within fifty miles of the place of assemblage and had "proper warning."

Nor was the gathering of the Masons at the city of York, under Prince Edwin, in 926, a *Grand Lodge*, in any fair modern understanding of those terms. It was a "congregation" of Masons only, who composed a "*general* Lodge," of which he was Grand Master. He was Grand Master of *Masons*, but not of a *Grand Lodge*, as now understood; for *no such Grand Body then existed.*

It is doubtless true that the York "assembly" exercised jurisdiction, in its day, over *all* the Masons of England; probably from 926 to 1567, but such jurisdiction was not considered, by those Masons, as *exclusive.* It was not thus acknowledged by them; for in that same year 1567, without reference to the York "assembly" at all, the Masons of the southern part of England placed themselves *independently* under a new Grand Master and there was, for a long period of years, two Grand Masters for that kingdom.

In the early part of the 18th century, Masonry generally in England had fallen into disuetude. In the year 1715, four London Lodges assembled upon their own motion, and by their own voluntary action constituted themselves a "*Grand Lodge pro tempore.*" At the annual assembly and feast, on Saint John the Baptist's day, 1717, these same Lodges, thus, by self-action constituted into a Grand Lodge, for the first time adopted a regulation to restrain the old unlimited manner of masonic meetings and to establish Lodges in certain places, which should be legally authorized to act by a warrant from the Grand Master, with the consent and approbation of the Grand Lodge, and that, without such warrant, no Lodge should be deemed regular or constitutional.

Here then we have four Lodges, arranged upon the *old* system congregating themselves together to inaugurate and establish a *system.* The whole history of things at York was unheeded by them; no consent is asked from that quarter nor is even the *then Grand Master of the Masons of England* consulted, who was living in that same city of London, and who did not pay the debt of nature until the year 1723.

From this action sprang the Grand Lodge of England, which has come down to our own times. Ireland followed first, and Scotland succeeded her. I do not refer to any masonic organization of this kind upon the continent of Europe, because with them we have no common policy, no long connexion, and especially because upon this continent, we have never looked to that quarter for masonic precedent.

The beginning of Grand Lodges, as we understand those institutions in our own day, was established at the London meetings of the four Lodges of 1715 and 1717. Ireland followed the path made by *them.* Scotland followed in a manner, though not *identical* quite as *independent*, and the Grand Lodges, on this side of the Atlantic, have found no occasion for widening and enlarging the precedent of 1715-17.

I do not mean, for a moment, to doubt the *wisdom* of the action of 1715-17, or the right of the four London Lodges, to *do* precisely what they *did* do. I intend to claim, however, that *other* masonic action, equally legitimate, equally worthy, and equally important, is *as equally* to be *recognized* at this hour as if it had the sanction of one hundred and forty years to strengthen the foundation of its *right.* I am not aware that any intelligent Mason desires to disturb a system of action which

has been sanctioned by a long acquiescence, and which has resulted in the harmony and happiness of the Order. I yield to the power of a precedent, however established, which settles a wise course of future action, but I can never agree to see a *new* precedent tortured into working the highest practical injustice.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland dates from 1730. It was formed in "imitation of the Grand Lodge of England" and chose for its first Grand Master a brother who had been, the previous year, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England. The constitution and usages of the Grand Lodge of England were adopted by it.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland was formed in 1736. Masonry had then existed in that country for centuries; but not until November the 30th—Saint Andrew's day—of that year, did the Lodges of that country assemble to organize as a common body and choose their own Grand Master. Previously the Grand Mastership of Masons for Scotland had been hereditary in the family of Roslin. William St. Clair of Roslin, having intimated to his masonic brethren his wish to resign his hereditary Grand Mastership, assembled his brethren of the Lodges in and about Edinburgh, and wished them to determine upon a plan for the *election* of a Grand Master. Thirty-four Lodges appeared or were represented by their proxies, and, at this meeting, the office of Grand Master in Scotland became for the first time *elective*. This Grand Lodge had the assent of the *Grand Master of Masons* of Scotland for its formation, differing in this particular from the Grand Lodge of England.

The entire history of the formation of these three Grand Lodges is overwhelming—I had almost said omnipotent—to prove that they were all *voluntary* masonic associations, growing naturally out of the necessities of the Order, and assuming as associations, the power of proper organization as an *inherent* right. It was never claimed, and it never can be truthfully claimed, that any *ancient constitution* conferred the right which was exercised. Old constitutions and charges may be studied for that in vain. The right to form such bodies was *assumed*, and the *extent of jurisdiction* was also *assumed* and engrafted upon it, as well as the form and manner of masonic government.

Neither of three Grand Lodges, thus formed, went so far as to assume *exclusive* masonic jurisdiction out of England, Ireland and Scotland. The only *exclusive* power assumed was to their own respective territories at home. When those were passed they exercised a common power. Wherever any one of them might grant a warrant of constitution or locate a Provincial Grand Master *abroad*, either of the others might do the same. The Grand Lodges of England and Scotland so understood the subject, and both of them created Provincial Grand Masters in the colony of Massachusetts, antecedent to the revolution. The subsequent history of the masonic bodies established by those Provincial Grand Masters is full of interest, as bearing upon the question under consideration, and I shall have cause to refer to it in the course of my examination of this subject.

One, at least, of the Provincial Grand Masters appointed by the Grand Lodge of England, did not understand that the American Revolution severed the *masonic* connexion between the parent power and the newly created states upon this northern continent. In 1791 the R. W. John Johnson, then the English Provincial Grand Master of Lower Canada, granted a warrant of constitution to his excellency Thomas Chittenden, then Governor of the state of Vermont, and his associates, for the

establishment of a Lodge at Vergennes, by the name of Dorchester Lodge. This Lodge was duly constituted under that warrant and worked under it until October, 1794, when, in connexion with the other four Lodges in the state which had charters from the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts and New York, it aided in forming the present Grand Lodge of Vermont, and forcibly severing its connexion with Canada, has ever since hailed under the new jurisdiction. The Provincial Grand Master of Canada never complained of this action or denied the right of Dorchester Lodge, of its own motion, to make the severance and aid in establishing a new and independent jurisdiction.

It was assumed by all the state masonic institutions of this country which existed before the revolutionary war, that the dissolution of the *political* necessarily involved a dissolution of the masonic tie, and they acted accordingly. This, in my judgment, was a further stretch of the line of masonic independence than anything which has happened since. I am not aware that a masonic pen was ever raised to sustain this assumption as resting on authority, precedent or principle; and yet three out of four of the Grand Lodges of the United States, who shrink instinctively from the word *independence* when the stern north-wind bears it to us from Canada, found no difficulty either in using the word or carrying out the full force of its meaning *practically* in their own cases.

Ever since the American Revolution the masonic practice in the United States has been, that when three or more warranted Lodges are established in any state or territory where no Grand Lodge exists, they possess the *inherent* right to meet together and form one themselves; and it is not, and never was, considered necessary to ask the consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Lodges from which their respective warrants emanated, for this purpose. Most of the Grand Lodges in the United States have been formed in this way, and every Grand Lodge has sanctioned this mode of action, so that the practice and the principle are beyond dispute. I need only name Iowa, Texas, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Grand Lodges all comparatively of yesterday, and all formed in this and no other manner.

With what show of reason, then, can we discard this acknowledged principle and practice? England, Scotland, Ireland, assumed it, and the Grand Lodges of the United States have followed out the assumption. What decent apology can we give for attempting to discard it now, only because our northern brother has followed in the common path?

Nice distinctions have been drawn, and all kinds of contrasts and comparisons invoked, to show differences between the case of the independent Grand Lodge of Canada and all antecedent precedents. I have been unable, thus far, so far to stultify my own intellect, as to appreciate them as proving distinctions in *principle*. Two or a dozen sets of facts may fall within the fair application of the same principle, though in many respects variant from each other. It requires none of the suitable logic of special-pleading to make this obvious to every unprejudiced and clear-minded man; but when a set of facts, having no common analogy whatever with another set of facts, are drawn into a controversy and made the basis of an argument, those who rely upon them ought at least to be able to shew their assimilation as bearing upon the principle they are relied on to sustain.

The Canadian masonic action of the 10th of October, 1855, has, in some quarters, been treated as analogous to the various masonic revolutions in the state of New York. To my own conceptions, no analogy

was ever more absurd. Had England experienced a division of her own Grand Lodge, by revolutionary means, on the soil of England at home, the cases would have had some resemblance to each other; but they have no more resemblance of revolution now, than the formation of the Grand Lodge of Michigan by Lodges holding warrants from the Grand Lodge of New York, has of revolutionary action towards that state. Michigan had the right to go alone when she was masonically and constitutionally strong enough, on well-recognized principles; as Vermont had, and many other states, and as they *did*, without exception from any quarter.

And precisely with as much propriety might Massachusetts, with her two warranted Lodges in Vermont in 1794, New York with the same number, and England itself with its *one*, granted through its Provincial Grand Master of Lower Canada—declare the Grand Lodges which those subordinate Lodges formed, to be unmasonic and revolutionary, as they may now make such an assertion as to the independent Grand Lodge of Canada.

Until it be proved—which it has not been, and cannot be—that the constitutions and charges of Edwin transmitted to us some "ancient landmarks" recognizing Grand Lodges in their present manner of formation, and recognizing also the powers now claimed by the Grand Lodge of England and its supporters, as well-established portions of legitimate ancient masonic law and right, it is worse than idle to maintain, in the face of the masonic usage and precedent of the last one hundred and forty years, that a competent body of regular Lodges, existing in a state or territory where there is no independent Grand Lodge, have not the right to form one. *If they have not, it is more than doubtful whether there is a legitimate Grand Lodge on the continent of North America.*

I have thus far treated this important question as masonic history, principle and usage bear upon it; and I most sincerely regret that it was not placed upon this *sole* ground from the beginning. Broadly sustainable as it is here, it needed no other argument to constitute any additional support. Still there are other facts connected with the formation of the independent Grand Lodge of Canada which cannot be forgotten, and *ought not* to be forgotten, in considering the subject.

The Masons of Canada were, to a large extent, men whose birth-places were abroad. The sympathies of their members were largely with their mother country across the ocean, and this natural and honorable feeling was all-powerful with them to prevent any rashness or disrespect towards those foreign masonic jurisdictions to which they acknowledged allegiance. Knowing and feeling the inconveniences of their position, the neglect of their wants, and the denial of their just rights, they submitted to years of humble complaint, of brotherly solicitation, of manly petitioning, and of mild remonstrance; and they submitted in vain. No kind response, no appreciation of self-evident wrongs, breathed its gentle breath across the broad Atlantic. They were compelled, at last, unwillingly to realize that all foreign hope was ended, and that the future of their masonic happiness must depend upon themselves. Thus situated, forty-one Lodges, holding warrants of constitution under the authority of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, after circulating notice of their intention for several months, assembled at Hamilton on the 10th day of October, 1855, severed all foreign connection, and constituted for themselves a Grand Lodge of Canada.

The wrongs and grievances to which I refer have been sometimes

denied, and the representations of these forty-one Lodges have been caviled at by enmity and hawked at by ignorance; but an earlier justification has already come than the new Grand Lodge could have anticipated, and its own truth is sustained, even from the mouths of its opponents. On the 23rd day of October last, the body of Canadian Masons which styles itself, "The Provincial Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Canada West, under the United Grand Lodge of England," *which body still acknowledges and adheres to its foreign allegiance*, memorialized the Grand Lodge of England upon its position, and in that memorial has set forth substantially the existence of the same grievances which had been previously set forth, and which, having been treated with scorn and contempt in the quarter to which they were addressed, had *forced* the forty-one Lodges to their independent action of October 10th, 1855.

Had the forty-one Lodges of Canada postponed their action, and continued to bear oppression longer, subsequent events have shown that "scorpions" were doomed to succeed the "whips," and while they remained within the portal of foreign jurisdiction they must leave all hope upon the outside. At the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of England on the 4th of June, 1856, when a petition from Canada West was alluded to by a member upon the floor, which petition had been presented to the Grand Master, and notice had been given of a motion by Brother Portal "for granting privileges to the Grand Lodge of Canada West," the Grand Master announced, *even before the motion was brought forward*, that he should "refuse putting it from the chair." He went on to remark that "the *Grand Lodge* had nothing to do with the petition;" and added "that he was perfectly justified in ignoring it." He refused, also, to read a part of the petition.

Upon this practice the Grand Lodge of England is a myth, having no substantial entity whatever; or, if it has any appreciable existence, it is but as the *shadow* of the Most Worshipful Earl of Zetland. I know not how these occurrences may strike the minds of the brethren of this Grand Lodge; but I am compelled to admit that no intellectual chemistry can find anything in my own conceptions which has the least affinity for them. A Grand Master quite as many years as any other living brother on this side of the Atlantic, and so far as I know, on the other, I have a right to believe that the masonic world will give me credit for having no disposition to restrict the legitimate prerogatives of that exalted station; but when the brother thus situated, and thus responsible to the masonic world at large, assumes an entire *personal* control over petitions, gratuitously refuses to put motions growing naturally out of them, even before they are offered, and withholds from his Grand Lodge the contents of papers in which that body is interested, I can see only in those acts, simple, unmitigated, unalloyed despotism. It is receding to the age of darkness and of iron. Masonry is too intelligent and enlightened to sanction it. If the Grand Lodge of England yields to it, she has arrived at the hour when the rising sun of her East should be transferred to represent the setting sun of her West, and in that changed position it will most appropriately emblematize her sinking masonic glory.

I am not ready to say, and I by no means intend to say, that neglect and oppression by a Grand Lodge of her subordinates, will in all, or in a majority of cases, justify revolutionary measures. I design always to distinguish between that which is justifiably right and that which is obviously wrong. And I think that, in most cases which arise, there is

usually a well-marked line of distinction, which a well-informed and dispassionate man will experience no great difficulty in finding. I think, for instance, that I can perceive a very plain difference in the relations between a Grand Lodge and its subordinates existing in a single state or territory, and a Grand Lodge and its subordinates existing in different countries, thousands of miles apart, and separated by an ocean. I think I can appreciate the existence of a very clear distinction between the difficulties of a few years ago with the Grand Lodge of New York and a portion of her subordinate Lodges, and of those existing in 1855 between the Grand Lodge of England and her subordinate Lodges in Canada. In the first case the disaffected Lodges, in the outset, formed a part of the Grand Lodge of New York. They were represented upon its floor with as full privileges, as to being heard, as their associates; and if injured, with the undoubted right of renewing the consideration of the subject matters of difference from time to time, and of laboring to bring the majority to their views, and of convincing them by fact and argument if they could. Thus situated, they preferred secession and forming a new Grand Lodge for themselves. This was *revolutionary* beyond doubt, and so has the masonic world at large almost unanimously decided. But there is no fair parallel to this state of things in the case of Canada. The subordinate Lodges of Canada had no representation in the Grand Lodge of England. They were in a state of complete and absolute dependence and pupilage. They could only appear at the door of the Grand Lodge as humble suppliants for their rights, by written petition, without a single voice of their own upon its tasselated pavement to sustain and enforce their supplications. Their prayers of years were unheeded, their solicitations scorned, their injuries unredressed, and even their money taken from them without acknowledgment or notice. Are these cases analogous? It would be the most palpable and wicked mendacity to say so. Wrongs such as I have named could not be borne forever. They left the Canadian Lodges but a single alternative, either to give up Masonry wholly and entirely or to raise an indepenpent masonic standard. The impassable point had been reached; the last drop of the cup of forbearance had been drained; and, unwilling to be *forced* from the privileges and enjoyments of the Order, they made the selection of honorable independence, and appealed to the justice of a world-wide Masonry for sanction and brotherhood. This, in my judgment, was *not* revolution, but the exercise of a proper, necessary and just *right*; and the masonic world will so decide, unless it is prepared to hold that there is not, *in any case whatever*, a remedy for masonic *oppression*.

Upon both grounds, then, my brethren, as I view this subject,—of the *inherent* right of every state, territory or country, to establish a Grand Lodge of its own and the right of a country holding its Masonry from a foreign source to make a severence for unmitigated oppression,—I maintain, that the independent Grand Lodge of Canada, established at Hamilton, on the 10th day of October, 1855, is legitimately and masonically established, and is entitled, justly and of right, to the sanction, countenance and support, of all the Grand Lodges in the world.

Within a few days after the masonic action of the forty-one Lodges at Hamilton, the then Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York seems, evidently, to have become alarmed. Before the infant Grand Lodge of Canada was fairly invested with its swaddling-clothes he appears perfectly prepared to strangle it in its cradle. Seven days only were suffered to pass before he stigmatized as good men and worthy

Masons as the world can elsewhere boast of, as being guilty of masonic "rebellion," and then sounded the old atabal alarm of rebellion" at home. Without taking the trouble to distinguish between Canadian and New York "rebellion" he seized upon the matter *a petitio principii*, assimilated the two unlike cases by a single dash of the pen, raised from their quiet graves the longlaid skeletons of "heresy and schism," looked anxiously across the Atlantic to the long-withheld patronizing smile which had a few years past almost emblazoned the waves of old ocean in its passage from London to New York, and concluded that it would be the "height of ingratitude" to England to do any thing less than proscribe the new and independent Grand Lodge of Canada. The same panic alarm seized his committee of foreign correspondence in June following. Leo the tenth and the Cardinals of the Vatican could hardly have been more alarmed at the appearance of the new dogmas of Luther. The shadows of "heresy and schism" triumphed, and glorious New York, at the hands of her strong and great men, chose to confine her masonic sympathies to her own side of the St. Lawrence.

Not thus did the Masonry of the empire state reason when she formed her own independent Grand Lodge. She did not then rely upon the "implied or express consent of England," nor seek the consent of any Provincial Grand Lodge which had chartered local Lodges in her territory: nor did she then understand that *rebellion* and *independence* were synonymous terms. She then felt the ability to stand up and walk in her own legitimate inherent strength; she threw the crutches of English dependence in England's face and marched on triumphantly to her own high and glorious masonic destiny. When I assert this I do it upon the authority contended for by the legitimate Grand Lodge of New York, which has always claimed that "in 1785 it adopted a new constitution and thereby *threw off all allegiance* to the parent body." Unless this be true, I see no escape from the position contended for by the revolutionary Grand Lodge of that state, which I understand to hold, "that, down to 1849, the Grand Lodge of New York continued to be *Provincial* to the Grand Lodge of England."

Before the declared independence of the Grand Lodge of New York, by the alleged action of 1785, that Grand Body had, for several years been independent *de facto*. Her provincial charter required her to make returns of her proceedings to the Grand Lodge of England and allow appeals to be taken thereto. But from and after September, 1777, she made no returns and suffered no appeals to be taken; styled herself the Grand Lodge of New York and not the Provincial Grand Lodge, and claimed the independent title of *Most* Worshipful instead of *Right* Worshipful, the latter being the title of all Provincial Grand Lodges. For the term of about eight years then she acted independently, without declaring herself so, and her action, during that interregnum between dependence and undeclared independence, she has always claimed to have been correct and legitimate, and the masonic world has not denied it. Upon principle, however, it would be difficult to find any thing as irregular as all this an any of the acts and doings of the forty-one Lodges of Canada.

Missouri, in refusing to acknowledge the independent Grand Lodge of Canada, offers no argument but the first impressions of her Grand Master, acquiesced in, apparently *pro forma*, by a committee. The decision of Virginia I only know by a statement in the Freemason's magazine, of Boston. I have not yet seen her proceedings; but if the Grand Lodge of that venerable old state is perfectly satisfied with the

facts and argument on which her own independence was established it is not easy to understand her want of appreciation of those which exist as to the independent Grand Lodge of Canada.

I have read the report of the committee on this subject, adopted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; and considering the names it bears and the history of the formation of the Grand Lodge of that ancient commonwealth, I have been more than surprised at some of its positions.

The report begins with the expression of a great deal of sympathy and expresses the opinion than independent organization is essential to the effective and proper working of the Order, in the opinion of the entire craft in Canada; but professes to find "well-tried principles" in the way of recognition, and then states the question at issue to be, "whether it is consistent with the recognized laws or customs of Freemasonry, for any Lodges under a particular jurisdiction to secede from the parent body without its consent, and to form, of their *own* authority, a new body, having an independent existence and independent powers."

Although the question might have been stated with greater fairness, I do not object to it as thus expressed. And I feel no difficulty in saying, that if the *consistency* of *such* action is denied *Massachusetts herself has no legitimate Grand Lodge whatever.* She asked no *consent* to "secede" from the "parent body," by either of her Provincial Grand Lodges. Both on the 2nd day of January, 1788—when the old Massachusetts Grand Lodge assembled, after an entire suspension of eight years, and in August 1787—when her St. John's Grand Lodge met, after a suspension of more than twelve years—we find no such idea dreamed of, so far as she has seen fit to disclose her history to the masonic world. The Grand Master of one of her Grand Lodges laid in his shroud of glory under the "king's chapel" and the other also had passed away from earth. An assumed "elective supremacy," in the one case, and a silently assumed *right* to act, in the other, were all that were thought necessary in those "good days of old." Nor was more thought needful when the Massachusetts, and St. John's Grand Lodges united in 1792 and formed the present Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

If all this action was not *secession* by what name is it to be described? Who ever *heard*, among it all, that the "*consent*" of the "parent body" was asked, and who so ignorant as not to *know*, that upon *self-assumed* authority Massachusetts inaugurated a "new body," with an "*independent* existence *and independent* powers." This being true, the committee of Massachusetts must either disavow themselves or admit that *independent* action is to be enjoyed by them only in common with others.

I quote another paragraph from the report of the Massachusetts committee: "Each Grand Lodge in the United States rules and governs, without interference from any other, all Lodges within the civil jurisdiction of the state in which she is situated—hold the territories as common ground, wherein each Grand Lodge is free to charter Lodges at pleasure, until *each territory, by being regularly admitted to the union as a state,* acquires the right to form a Grand Lodge for itself. Your committee are aware that this has sometimes been done before admission *as a state;* but although it may be alleged, in excuse, that territories are states in process of formation, we still think the practice illegal, and *not to be justified in any case,* the only safe rule, in our opinion, being that laid down."

The first portion of this opinion admits of no controversy; no one

denies its truth or correctness. The second portion has no truth to sustain it, and, if Massachusetts holds to it, she stands *alone*. I would be highly thankful to know, *when, where, and by whom* any such rule, as to the Grand Lodges of the *territories*, was established and *what* Grand Lodge has either assented to or acquiesced in it. For myself I know of none. If such Grand Lodges are of doubtful validity, I cannot withhold the question, whether my own native and loved state is not now in full masonic communion with Minnesota, Oregon and Kansas? and if she is *not*, why she does not inform her sister Grand Lodges that her masonic compasses do not embrace them in their circle of masonic brotherhood.

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts find no difficulty in deciding that all the reasons given by the formers of the Grand Lodge of Canada, make out only a case of "simple *inconvenience*;" hold the action they have taken to be rebellious; assert that "in Masonry there can be no long continued oppression," that "there can be no temptation to tyranny, for nothing is to be gained by it," and that "within certain bounds, the will of the majority is absolute." They then most fraternally call the Grand Lodge of England "our venerable mother," protest against the newly-formed Grand Lodge of Canada by resolution, and forbid all masonic communication with it or with any Lodge or individual having any *connexion* therewith.

It is doubtless always "inconvenient" for Masonry to be governed by a power three thousand miles off and across an ocean. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts itself found it so at the close of the revolutionary war and remedied the "inconvenience" *by its own act*. Canada, even more inconveniently situated than Massachusetts, has simply done an act of the same kind. Is it possible, in the world's or in heaven's high chancery, to hold one to be loyal and the other treasonable? That "will of the majority" which "within certain bounds is absolute," and which the Massachusetts committee see so clearly to be a protection against "oppression and tyranny," has been prostrated upon the floor of the Grand Lodge of England by the despotic will of the present Grand Master, and has, at this moment, as every well informed Mason knows, only a mythical existence, at least within that Grand Lodge of "our venerable mother."

In the *full* meaning of the second resolution passed by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, at the recommendation of its committee, a very large range is taken. Carried out to its results as it obviously reads, some seven or eight state Grand Lodges, all their subordinates and all the members of each, are literally excommunicated from association with the Grand Body, inasmuch as that number of Grand Lodges have agreed that they will have connexion with this same Grand Lodge of Canada. If this was actually intended it seems to me to open a fountain of bitter waters, illy adapted to promote the growth of charity and brotherly love.

I have examined with some care, the communications of some masonic writers on this highly interesting subject, with a view of learning all that was accessible; and I am obliged to express my surprise at what has appeared in relation to it in some of our masonic publications. It has been contended in one quarter, that the recognition of the independent Grand Lodge of Canada by the Grand Lodge of Ireland is of no great importance, *because she has only about fifteen Lodges in Canada and did not burthen them with charges so harshly as the Grand Lodge of England*

did the Lodges holding warrants under her. This is a singular argument to be urged, and very naturally leads to the enquiry, why, if Ireland's *acknowledgment* is of no importance, Scotland's *refusal* is of even as much weight when it is known that *she* had a far *less* number of Lodges in the Province under her care. If in a territory free and open for the admission of warranted Lodges by different foreign Grand Lodges, the question of right or wrong is to be settled by the greater or lesser number of Lodges introduced by each, then we have introduced a new masonic rule of practice, the existence of which is yet unknown to our institutions and equally unknown to the intellectual tribunal of masonic equity and justice.

And it has been contended, too, strange as it may seem, that since the separation of Canada from France, the three Grand Lodges of Great Britain and Ireland have "held and improved" that Province (to use the language of the writer) as a "*coparcenary* or a partnership in inheritance, with a *joint* right of succession," as "one heir, holding the premises as an estate in common." With such a view of her position, Canada might well complain that this interesting masonic *partnership* of the rose, the harp, and the thistle, did not transact its business under some regular partnership title, and issue its Lodge warrants in the name of the firm. It might also have been important to enquire, in what respective individual proportions these *joint partners of Canadian masonic rights and privileges* owned the masonic stock of such a glorious inheritance, and not have left so important a matter wholly to inference. The author of the argument to which I am addressing myself brings down his statistics no further than the year 1848; at which time, according to his information, said stock consisted of ninety-seven shares, of which England possessed eighty, Ireland fifteen, and Scotland two.

Upon the legal theory suggested, the writer might with propriety have insisted that England and Scotland should have enjoined Ireland from interfering with their *partnership* rights by acknowledging Canadian masonic independence.

A *partnership* where each separate partner acts independent of the firm, transacts his part of the business independent of his associates, carries it on in his own name and on his own responsibility, and has a "joint undivided interest" and a "right of survivorship" besides, in so large a property as the masonic territory of Canada, *without knowing it or suspecting it himself*, is an invention which leaves steam and telegraphs in the far distance, and will only be equalled by the discovery of a practically successful rudder to the balloon.

It is among my strongest wishes personally to see the Masonry of this continent firmly established on its own unsculptured Doric column, as strong in its moral as are the pyramids in their physical strength. Every lawful masonic act which, to a fair and unbiassed judgment, has a tendency in that direction, has always had, and always will have, my warmest encouragement and firmest support. I sincerely and solemnly believe the movement in Canada to have been one of that kind, and in common with the members of this Grand Lodge, I have felt bound to give it the best support in my power. I have no doubt of its eventual success, and that such success is most highly important both to the Masonry of Canada and of the United States. To ourselves, my brethren, who are the immediate neighbors of Canada, and who know personally many of the officers and members of the independent Grand Lodge and of the Lodges which recognize its organization, it is wholly idle to talk

about masonic "rebellion." We know them to be legitimate and true Masons, and worthy of the name; law-abiding men; men whom we esteem for their manliness and their virtues; men with whom it is our pleasure and our pride to exchange the right hand of fellowship, and from an association with whom no bull of excommunication, come it whence it may, will ever be able to separate us. The masonic course of their predecessors, more than forty years ago, and when the unfortunate cloud of war hung over our respective countries, is not unfamiliar to me. Some of its unpublished annals have survived and are in my own possession, preserved and transmitted to me by that most worthy Grand Master who preceded me in the oriental chair. Those annals show the same honorable, exalted and brotherly spirit which characterizes our Canadian brethren of the present hour. In sustaining such men and their lawful masonic acts, we sustain the Order in its purity, and strengthen the foundation on which rests the Doric column of American Freemasonry.

P. C. TUCKER, Grand Master.

In conclusion, your committee feel that the various Grand Lodges have so ably discussed every notice which concerns the Grand Lodge of Canada, both for and against, that they deem it quite unnecessary to enter into the subject at any greater length at this Communication, and sincerely hope that ere another year rolls round, the mist which at early dawn obscures our rising sun will have entirely passed away.

H. B. BULL, Chairman.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sitting at 8 o'clock, P. M.

M. W. Bro. Wm. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

The committee on credentials reported the following representatives and officers of regular chartered Lodges, in addition to those reported at the opening of the Grand Lodge, and of the representatives of Lodges under dispensation, whom they recommend to be admitted, and take part in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

No. 1. Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, Montreal.
Bro. C. VanFelson, I. G.

No. 9. St. George's Lodge, St. Catharines.
W. Bro. F. Parsons, W. M.

No. 14. St. John's Lodge, London.
W. Bro. Jas. Moffat, W. M.; Bro. Ed. Garrett, J. W.;
W. Bro. Joseph Rolfe, P. M.; W. Bro. A. S. Abbott, P. M.

No. 15. Zetland Lodge, Montreal.
W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, W. M.

No. 16. King Solomon's Lodge, Toronto.
W. Bro. Wm. H. Miller, W.M.; W. Bro. S. B. Campbell, P.M.; W. Bro. J. E. Smith, P.M.; R. W. Bro. G. L. Allen, P.M.

No. 25. Shefford Lodge, Waterloo.
W. Bro. M. Mitchell, W. M.; Bro. G. C. Robertson, S. W.

No. 26. Vaughan Lodge, Maple.
Bro. W. C. Morrison, (Proxy.)

No. 30. Acacia Lodge, Hamilton.
Bro. Thomas Duggan, S. W.

On motion, the report of the committee on credentials was unanimously adopted.

Several visiting brethren made application for admission, and, with the consent of the M. W. G. M., were permitted to be present.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, seconded by R. W. Bro. Wm. Bellhouse, and unanimously resolved:

That the report of the standing committee on foreign correspondence be received, and printed with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge; and that the Grand Secretary file a copy of the said report in the archives of the Grand Lodge, instead of copying it into the minute book.

It was moved by W. Bro. H. B. Bull, seconded by V. W. Bro. H. Crouse, and unanimously resolved:

That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby heartily tendered to the various Grand Bodies who have so fully discussed the question relative to the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada, many of whom have evinced a research and knowledge of Masonry alike creditable to themselves as well as useful to the craft in general.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master for the Montreal District presented his report as follows, which was read, and on motion received.

MONTREAL, June 22nd, 1857.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR:

An apology is due for my having delayed this communication until this late date. The protracted absence from town of one of the clerks in the house in which I am a partner, thereby causing me double labor, is the great and now immediate cause.

In laying before you the affairs and state of Masonry in this District, I shall do so in as short terms as possible; for, indeed, though the interests of the craft continue to be manifested, I feel that I have not much of any great importance to bring before you. Since I had the honor of holding this position, not one new Lodge has been formed in the District; and nothing of any moment has occurred, rendering it necessary to call into active service the important duties of my office. There are in this District six Lodges, viz., The Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, No. 1; St. George's Lodge, No. 13; Zetland Lodge, No. 15; Hoyle Lodge

of Lacolle; St. Andrew's Lodge of St. Andrews. All of the above Lodges are in a flourishing condition. Hoyle Lodge, numbering 13 members, though small, is composed of brethren having the interest of the craft deeply at heart, and who are disposed rather to be conservative in their admission to membership than otherwise. I deeply regret to say that the Jacques Cartier Lodge, last on the list, never flourished at all, although commenced under what was considered to be the most favorable auspices. The reason for this I am not prepared fully to state, unless it be a want of interest on the part of those who first undertook its management.

I thought it inexpedient to take any steps in reference to the inefficient state of this Lodge; nor did I think it best to take any action against it, choosing rather to leave the matter in the hands of the Grand Lodge. Having never made any returns, nor entitled itself to the name of a Lodge, its warrant should, in my opinion, be forfeited.

It becomes my painful duty to inform you, that twice within the past few months have the craft been called upon to perform, with masonic rites, the burial service of our Order, at the funerals of two of our distinguished brethren. The first, Col. Robt. Hoyle, late W. M. of Hoyle Lodge, Lacolle, an honored citizen and an old veteran in the cause of Masonry, who lived respected, died regretted, and was followed to the grave by the members of Hoyle Lodge in full regalia, and by many of the citizens of the place.

V. W. Bro. William M. Brown, late W. M. of the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, was also buried with ample masonic ceremonies, and well deserving was he of the honor; for by his uprightness and intelligence as a citizen, his zeal, ardor, ability, and services in the craft, he had won for himself a name that will live long enshrined in the affections, not only of the citizens of Montreal generally, but of every brother who knew him, or who had ever heard of him. We shall never more receive from him the warm-hearted grasp, or extend to him the right hand of fellowship; we shall never more listen to his work in Lodge, nor hear his animated voice in counsel; but we can emulate his virtues and copy his zeal, so that his death, which we trust is to him a great gain, may be to us a lesson, teaching us the wisdom of resigning ourselves to the fiat of the G. A. O. T. U., who will soon cause death, the grand leveller of human greatness, to reduce us all to the same state.

I have not been able, as I could have wished, to visit the country Lodges; but I hope and trust that wherein I have failed in duty, my successor may not fail in performing his.

I have the honor to be, M. W. Sir and Brother,
Yours fraternally,

P. D. BROWN,
D. D. G. M. MONTREAL DISTRICT.

R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, move

That the M. W. Bro. H. T. Backus, P. G. M. of the state of Michigan, be constituted an honorary member of this Grand Lodge, with the rank of P. G. M.

The M. W. Grand Master delivered the following

ADDRESS.

It is with much pleasure that I again meet the representatives of the craft, assembled in Grand Lodge. It is also a source of gratification to me that our present meeting should take place in the city of Montreal—the head quarters, if I may so term it, of Masonry in the Lower Province—the great extent of our masonic jurisdiction, makes it desirable that our annual meetings should not be confined to one locality, however central it may be, and it is also wisely ordered, in our admirable book of constitution, that the place of holding the next Communication shall be decided at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, so that it remains with yourselves to decide where our next annual Communication shall take place.

Before leaving you to the discharge of the important duties now devolving upon you, it may not be deemed inappropriate or out of place, were I briefly to refer to the various masonic incidents which have taken place during the past year, and to offer such suggestions for your consideration, as may appear to me, likely to advance the great object for which we are associated.

The system which now prevails among our sister Grand Lodges, of carefully preserving in their archives and on their records, the reports annually made by their executive, together with a full statement of all their proceedings, appears to me worthy of imitation, not only as affording a ready reference for all statistical and other information, which may from time to time be required, but as preserving also, for the future historian and masonic student, much valuable knowledge, and many interesting particulars which would otherwise be lost in oblivion. I much regret, however, that in my own case, the many calls upon my time and attention during the past year, have almost entirely prevented me from devoting that amount of time, care and attention, to the composition of an address, which the importance of the subject merits, and which you have a right to expect. I must, therefore, with this explanation, content myself by very briefly referring to many subjects which deserve a more careful elaboration.

The present state of Masonry in Canada still continues to excite the liveliest interest in the masonic world, and while on the one hand, we are perfectly satisfied that the recent movement has been

productive of much real benefit to the Canadian craft, we have also reason to believe that the cause of Masonry itself has been advanced throughout the world, not only by the research that has been induced, but also by the discussions on the subject, to which that movement has led; the student of masonic jurisprudence can now find on record the carefully prepared and well digested opinions of some of the most enlightened craftsmen of the age, for who can read the brilliant and logical address of a "Tucker," or the powerful arguments of a "French," without coming to the conclusion, that the Masons of Canada, in forming their Grand Lodge, proved themselves good workmen and intelligent Masons. In addition to the two distinguished brethren whom I have named, as having devoted a portion of their time to the investigation of this most important inquiry, I might name a host of bright particular stars in the masonic firmament, who, by their talents, have thrown a flood of light on the subject; and first in rank, as in our personal regard, comes the author of that great and truly valuable work—"the masonic code"—the much esteemed and universally known "Rob Morris"—acting upon the principle—be sure you're right then go ahead!—he first satisfied his own mind upon the subject, and then his powerful pen and his extensive influence, were exerted in our behalf. The erudite Mackey, whose master-mind is imbued and stored with masonic lore, at once stamped the movement with the seal of his approbation. The editor of the London *Freemason's Magazine*, the editors of the *Messenger*, of New York, the *Mirror and Keystone*, the Cincinnati *Review*, and though last not least, our own valued *Pioneer* of Montreal, together with many distinguished writers in these and other periodicals, have all contributed, by their talents, and by their learning, to establish our Grand Lodge in that position which she has so properly assumed.

The division of the Province into seven masonic Districts by this Grand Lodge, at its last annual Communication, and the appointment of a District Deputy Grand Master for each Division, relieved me from much of the duty which I felt devolved upon me during my first term of office; I allude more especially to the necessity of personally visiting our subordinate Lodges; however, as during the first year I had visited nearly all our Lodges in the Upper Province, I felt an anxious desire to examine personally into the condition of Masonry in Lower Canada.

In September, last, I was enabled to carry out my wishes in this respect to some extent, and after meeting our Montreal brethren, visiting the Lodges in the Eastern Townships, and inspecting their working, returned westward, visiting Brockville and other Lodges on my way home. The kindness and attention with which I was received by the brethren generally, will long remain a cherished recollection; and it is most gratifying to me to be able to report

to this Grand Lodge, that in no part of our extensive jurisdiction, are the true principles of Masonry better understood or more earnestly practiced, than I found them to be in the eastern part of this Province.

In August last, assisted by several of the Grand Officers, I consecrated Alma Lodge, in the town of Galt, and installed its officers.

In October last, the foundation stone of Grace Church, in Brantford, was laid by me, assisted by the Grand Lodge, with masonic ceremonies.

And on St. John's Day, in December, I assisted in the labors and joined in the festivities of our warm-hearted brethren of London, in Western Canada.

In November last, I received a letter from the mayor of Cobourg, informing me that the corporation had passed a resolution requesting me, as Grand Master, to assist them in laying the corner stone of a Town Hall, which they were about to erect in that municipality. I at once acceded to the request, and gave the necessary instructions to the Grand Secretary. After the subordinate Lodges had been duly notified, and within a few days of the time appointed for the ceremony, I received another letter from the mayor, (who is also a brother Mason) informing me with many apologies, that as the Cobourg Lodge, as well as the others in that neighborhood still retained their connection with the Provincial body, and were unwilling that the Grand Lodge of Canada should officiate on that occasion, it was thought prudent to withdraw the invitation. On receipt of this letter, the orders previously given by me, were at once countermanded. The stone was subsequently laid, as I am informed, by our Right Worshipful Brother, Sir Allan N. McNab, an officer of the Grand Lodge of England. I make no comment on the matter, but think it proper that you should be acquainted with the circumstances connected with it.

I have much pleasure in officially announcing to you, that on the 2nd day of April last, the Grand Officers, who had been previously elected at a convention of Royal Arch Masons, hailing from a constitutional number of Chapters, were duly installed, and the *Grand Chapter of Canada* proclaimed and established, by competent authority and according to ancient practice.

The establishment of a Grand Royal Arch Chapter in Canada is a matter of gratulation to every true Mason, and affords to every lover of sublime Masonry, a pleasing subject of contemplation; for, as it has been well remarked, it is that which alone enables the possessor to acquire that knowledge so indispensable to a proper understanding of ancient Masonry, and to a due appreciation of the beauties of the craft. The defective link in symbolic Masonry

is restored in capitular Masonry, the mysterious and impressive *word* lost in the catastrophe of the First Temple, is herein brought to view, and the whole chain of sequences following therefrom, is a study deserving the profoundest attention, as it not only amply rewards the earnest investigator, but must also add much to the knowledge of the devoted Mason.

The character for intelligence which is justly accorded to the Masons of Canada, causes me no room to doubt the general spread of Royal Arch Masonry amongst us, or that, ere many years elapse, each lodge under your jurisdiction will have a chapter attached to it. I may add also, that the influence of sublime Masonry has always proved favorable to the best interests of symbolic Masonry.

Among the masonic events of the past year, worthy of notice and remembrance, I would not omit briefly to allude to the solemn and affecting scene which took place on the 16th of March last, I refer to the great gathering of Masons at the Falls of Niagara, on the melancholy occasion of the funeral of Bro. Zimmerman, who with many other valued members of society were in a moment hurried into eternity, by the frightful accident which occured on the Great Western Railway, near Hamilton. Brethren from all parts of the Province, and from many states of the union, assembled to do honor to his remains. Circumstances prevented me from being present at the ceremony, which was conducted under the auspices of this Grand Lodge, but I read with deep interest the very able description published in the *Spectator* and other periodicals, of the proceedings which took place on that occasion.

Knowing but little, personally, of Bro. Zimmerman *as a Mason*, I am unable, of course, to speak of him as such; but his indomitable energy, his determined perseverance, and his great natural ability, coupled with his enterprise and public spirit, were so generally known and admitted, that his loss was indeed felt to be a public one.

The brethren, as a mark of respect to a distinguished member of the fraternity, and as an evidence of their deep sympathy with the unspoken sorrows of a widowed heart, mourning for the irreclaimable dead, assembled in large numbers to attend his remains to the grave; and I think it would be difficult to imagine a scene more calculated to impress the mind and imagination than the one presented to the large assemblage of persons present at the solemn ceremony. In close proximity to that great natural wonder, the Falls of Niagara, and in one of the loveliest spots of this Province, rest the mortal remains of our deceased brother. Spring with her blossoms and her flowers will many times return to gladden the earth, and to scatter with lavish hand her treasures o'er his tomb; the mighty Falls in their stupendous majesty will for ages

yet to come, roll on unchanging and unceasing, ever sounding forth a solemn requiem for the honored dead. But the time will come—and the wisest and best amongst us know not how soon—when even these shall pass away, for the trumpet shall sound, and he and all of us will again awake to another, and I trust, a brighter and more enduring existence. Let this thought be to us a consolation under every affliction, a support under every trial, and may we all so live as to insure our ultimate admission into the communion of the perfect, where our Supreme Grand Master for ever lives, and for ever reigns.

The spontaneous gathering of the craft on the occasion referred to, proves to the world how Masons love one another; and whether Masonry is regarded as an institution founded on love to God and love to man: or in the abstract, as a mere system of morality illustrated by symbols and veiled in allegory, but teaching its disciples by these means the beauty of virtue, the value of knowledge, the love of truth, strict justice and universal charity: or whether it is looked upon as an institution founded for the sole purpose of spreading and encouraging a more general spirit of philanthrophy, and a more intimate union of friendship, combining the benevolence of the one with the tenderness of the other: it must ever command the respect of the wise and good, not only for the purity of its principles, but also for the soundness of its teachings, and *we* as Masons must ever cherish it in our hearts, as an institution worthy of our warmest love and veneration.

Were this a fitting time or suitable place, it would be an easy and pleasing task for me to illustrate, by many bright examples, the importance and value of Masonry; but you, my brethren, are already too well acquainted with its value to require any further incitements to induce you to persevere with steadiness and fidelity in promulgating, both by precept and example, the great principles inculcated and laid down upon our masonic trestleboard.

One brilliant and conspicuous example, comparatively of recent date, of that genuine philanthrophy which we are enjoined to cultivate, and which was strikingly exhibited by a distinguished brother, whose untimely death plunged a nation in tears, and sent a pang of grief to every feeling heart in Christendom, I cannot forbear alluding to.

Who, within the limits of civilisation, has not heard of and lamented the sad fate of our illustrious brother, Sir John Franklin? And who is there, among the millions of the earth, who has not longed to tear aside the impenetrable veil which for years past has shrouded, and will I fear forever conceal, the fate of our lost brother? Among the many dauntless spirits who dared the dangers of the Arctic seas, in the vain hope of affording him relief, or at

least of ascertaining his fate, there is none more entitled to the gratitude of the world, and the love and admiration of the craft, than the late Dr. Kane. In humble dependence upon Almighty God, with a mind thoroughly imbued with scientific and useful knowledge, with a heart overflowing with every noble and generous impulse, and with our venerated emblems, the square and compasses, waving from the mast of his gallant little vessel, "The Advance," he left the land of his birth and of his affections, he left the comforts and attachments of his home, to look for his masonic brother among some of the most terribly magnificent scenes of nature, to look for the lost one amid the desolate seas and ice-bound shores of the polar region. Who that has followed his perilous course through the trials and dangers of that eventful voyage, so truthfully described in his published journal, can avoid coming to the conclusion, that in addition to his sense of public duty, he was mainly impelled by those very feelings and principles which it is the great aim and object of Masonry to cultivate and cherish in the hearts of her children? His love for Masonry, and his obedience to its precepts, was proved by his conduct and shown by his acts; and we can readily imagine and sympathize with the feelings which must have thrilled his heart, when, as he says, "on the highest northern land, not only of America, but of our globe, we planted the star-spangled banner of our country, and side by side with it, our masonic emblem of the compasses and square."

Who can read without emotion the graphic description which he has left on record, of his fearful journey in search of his perishing companions, his hair-breadth escapes, his nobly-endured sufferings? And whose heart does not thrill with sympathy, as he reads the description of how, "when he, fainting and worn out with fatigue, and himself tottering on the very verge of death, at length, amid the ice and snow of that most dreary and desolate region, discovered a small American flag fluttering from a hammock, and lower down a little masonic banner hanging from a tent pole, hardly visible above the drift." That commander and these men were bound together by a cord which death alone could sever! Our distinguished brother, although failing in the main object of his journey, yet added much to geographical and scientific knowledge. He, with many of his companions, returned in safety to his country; but, alas for him! the seeds of disease, consequent upon his past sufferings and exposure, were then lurking in his system; the fiat had gone forth, and he sunk in submission to the gavel of death. He will long live, however, in the hearts and affections of his brethren and countrymen, and his name will stand emblazoned on the roll of those illustrious individuals, who by their virtues and their talents have shed a halo of glory and brightness around our masonic temple.

Among the many matters connected with the practical working of the craft, which have been submitted to me for my opinion and decision during the past year, there are two which I deem of sufficient importance to allude to on this occasion.

Objections had been raised, by some highly esteemed brethren, to the introduction of certain forms and phrases into our ritual, which conflicted with their religious belief and opinions. It is unnecessary for me here to particularize either the forms or phrases to which the brethren objected; but I feel it to be my duty distinctly to declare, that in my opinion these brethren had good grounds for their complaint; for, as I understand Masonry, it is a society to which men of all religions, moving within the pale of civilized society, who acknowledge the moral laws which bind the human family in the preservation of the social compact, and who admit a belief in the superintendence of a Deity over the universe which he has created, may be admitted and enrolled as members of its mystic fraternity; or as it has been well defined by a distinguished brother when he said "Freemasonry is an institution which welcomes equally to its bosom the Jew and the Gentile, the Christian and Mahommedan, requiring from each only a just sense of moral rectitude and conscientious obligation." If these definitions are correct, and I firmly believe them to be so, then the objections raised by the brethren referred to are sustained, and the practice complained of is pronounced an innovation and an excrescence on the body of Masonry, which can neither be sanctioned nor permitted.

The other point, and it is one to which I shall very briefly allude, is regarding the extent of the rights and privileges of "Entered Apprentices." This subject is one which, at the time it was brought specially before me, occasioned me a good deal of thought, and induced much anxious investigation.

I am free to admit, that the decision I arrived at was exactly the reverse of what I had previously supposed to be correct. My views upon this interesting subject will be found at length in the September number of *The Pioneer*, page 30, to which I beg leave to refer you. My conclusions on the matter, I have reason to believe, have not satisfied the minds of certain members of the fraternity for whose opinions I entertain the highest respect, and in whose knowledge of masonic law I have much confidence. I have therefore thought it right and proper to introduce the subject to you now, in order that you may, if you think proper to do so, take the subject into your consideration; for although possessing, *for the time*, supreme authority over the craft, and feeling bound to govern according to the best of my judgment and ability, I by no means arrogate to myself the possession of superior wisdom; but I have at all times endeavored to decide these, and all other questions

submitted to me, in strict accordance with my sacred obligations. I will only add, that my opinions remain unchanged; and these, I am pleased to say, have been sustained and approved of by the leading masonic minds of the United States.

Shortly after the last meeting of this Grand Lodge, it was discovered that the time of your Grand Secretary was so much occupied by the pressing nature of his private business, that unless an assistant was provided, the interests of the Grand Lodge would be most seriously affected. I therefore assumed the responsibility of authorizing the committee to engage a competent person to assist in the office, at a salary not to exceed £75 per annum. As you are all aware, Bro. R. Bull was induced to devote a large portion of his time to this duty; and it affords me much pleasure to be able to say, that since his appointment the business of the office has been attended to, and performed very much to my satisfaction and to the general benefit of the craft.

The onerous and important duties devolving upon a Grand Secretary can only be performed with efficiency by one who devotes to it his whole time and attention. I would therefore suggest for your consideration the propriety of appropriating such a sum of money, by way of salary, as will secure the services of a competent brother in this important office. In our present circumstances, we are not in a position to pay large salaries; but in my opinion, the allowance should not be less than £150 per annum.

I would further state, that the duties devolving upon your Grand Registrar during the past year have also been exceedingly arduous; and these duties, as well as many others not strictly connected with his department, have been performed by brother Harris in the most efficient and energetic manner, at no little sacrifice both of time and money. I would therefore suggest for your consideration, the propriety of making such an appropriation as you may think advisable, to cover the disbursements and expenses of that office for the past year.

I would also suggest that the Grand Secretary be authorized to subscribe for such of the leading masonic publications of the day, as may be approved of by the committee "on the condition of Masonry," for the use of the Grand Lodge.

The attention of a portion of the craft, during the past year, has been directed to a careful revision of the "Book of Constitution." In a work of this magnitude, it is not unlikely that errors and omissions may have occurred; it is therefore important that these should be corrected and supplied previous to the issue of a new edition. This subject will doubtless be brought under your notice during the present session, by some of those brethren who have investigated it.

At the last meeting of this Grand Lodge, a committee was appointed with power to examine and report upon the work of our various subordinate Lodges, with a view to secure a uniform system in the Province. Important reasons have hitherto prevented me from calling this committee together, not the least of which was the hope of a speedy union among all the members of the fraternity in this Province; as I felt that a measure of this importance could be more satisfactorily and permanently determined *after* than *before* this desirable event. I trust, however, the subject will not be lost sight of, but that an early day may be appointed for taking the subject into serious consideration.

During the past year I have granted dispensations for opening ten new Lodges in various parts of this jurisdiction; the names and localities of these Lodges will be communicated to you by the Grand Secretary, and it will be for you to determine whether or not warrants shall be issued to them.

Although frequently applied to, I have granted no dispensations for conferring degrees in a shorter time than that specified by the constitution. I have no sympathy with those individuals, who, having lived for years within the sound of the gavel, without availing themselves of the opportunities afforded them, suddenly find it desirable (in order to advance their own interests) to become members of our fraternity.

The time appointed by the constitution for the election of officers to serve during the ensuing year having now arrived, it will afford me much pleasure again to resign my gavel into your hands. In doing so, I reflect with unmingled pleasure and satisfaction upon the many gratifying incidents, which have taken place during the period in which I have been intrusted with the administration of you affairs. I congratulate you, brethren, upon the high standing attained by your Grand Lodge as well as on the prosperous condition of the craft generally. These pleasurable feelings, however, I must admit, are somewhat tinged with regret, when I consider that I am still unable to announce from this place that a more perfect union of the craft in this Province has taken place. This has ever been the most anxious wish of my heart, and the leading aim and object of all my efforts. I trust, however, that this pleasing duty may soon devolve upon my successor, and that he will, ere long, be in a position to convey to us the gratifying intelligence that every Mason in this Province acknowledges allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada. Union is essential to Masonry, it is the very *keystone* of our arch, and should ever be eagerly sought for, and carefully preserved when found, by every true craftsman. Such a union as I contemplate, and ardently long for, may be accomplished without sacrifice of principle on either

side, if both parties are only really and truly actuated by a sincere love and regard for Masonry, and by a spirit of forbearance and brotherly love.

Actuated by these feelings, on the 22nd of June last, I endeavored to express them in an unofficial letter written by me to Bro. Richardson, the Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, (a copy of which will be laid upon the table) and I have great pleasure in announcing to you that at a meeting held by that body at Toronto, on the 30th of the same month, after rescinding certain resolutions affecting the intercourse between them and other Canadian Lodges, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and an official copy forwarded to me.

Copy of Resolutions adopted at a half-yearly meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, holden at Toronto, on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, 1857:—

RESOLVED,—"That the interests of Masonry require that perfect unity of the craft should be restored and maintained throughout the Province.

"That this Provincial Grand Lodge being actuated by the spirit of the the foregoing resolution, and accepting an intimation of an anxious desire on the part of the members of the Grand Lodge of Canada for an union with those composing the Provincial Grand Lodge, with a view to the restoration of perfect unity amongst Freemasons in Canada."

RESOLVED,—"That the committee appointed on the 23rd October 1856, be re-appointed, with power to take such measures as they may consider necessary and expedient to effect such unity, and to meet any committee appointed for a like purpose by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and with them to negotiate preliminary terms on which such re-union may be accomplished and consolidated, reporting at the next meeting of this Grand Lodge."

I now commend this important matter to your most serious consideration, nothing doubting, but that your action thereon will have a tendency to increase the masonic feeling, evinced by our brethren of the Provincial Grand Lodge in these resolutions, and ensure a speedy and happy union of the whole Canadian craft.

Before concluding this address, I cannot refrain from remarking, that the many flattering requests which have been addressed to me by brethren hailing from our various Lodges, that I would consent again to fill the chair, (in the event of an alteration being made in that section of the constitution which limits the term of office, and in the event of my re-election,) have been most gratifying to me, as affording satisfactory proof, that I had succeeded in the attainment of that, which has ever been my most cherished wish and ambition, I mean the good opinion and respect of the fraternity. There are reasons, however, which induce me most respectfully to decline this proffered mark of your kindness. To fill the office of Grand Master is an object of ambition, which no brother need feel ashamed of entertaining, and I feel both pride and pleasure in saying that we have many in our ranks that will do honor to the station.

My professional business claims a large portion of my attention, and I have frequently had occasion to regret that I was unable to devote more time to my masonic duties. Another reason which I might adduce for your consideration, is that it is important that there should be a past Grand Master; for if death during the past year had summoned me from "time to eternity" you would have been compelled again to trespass upon the kindness of our American brethren to supply a properly qualified installing officer. Other reasons might be brought forward, but these I trust will prove sufficient to direct your thoughts to the important duty of selecting the future Grand Master. And, now brethren, to conclude this long, and I fear tedious address, I would express in the language of a learned brother, my fervent wish and earnest prayer, that whenever or wherever you are assembled as Masons, you may meet in *unity*, work in *love*, and part in *harmony*. May *fidelity* watch your door, *faith* prompt your duties, *hope* animate your labors and *charity* diffuse your bounty. May *wisdom* and *virtue* ever distinguish you, so that Masonry may become glorious in all the earth.

WM. M. WILSON,
GRAND MASTER.

After delivering the address, the M. W. the Grand Master was pleased to lay before Grand Lodge, copies of various addresses which had been presented to him, with his replies thereto. These documents, with a copy of a letter to Bro. Richardson, will be found at the end of the proceeding of the present Communication.

It was moved by W. Bro. H. B. Bull, seconded by W. Bro. T. Wilson, and unanimously resolved:

That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the address of the M. W. Grand Master, and that R. W. Bros. Bernard, Simpson, Stephens, Tully and Bellhouse, be the said committee, and to report to-morrow.

R.W. Bro. W. C. Stephens gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move

That the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge be held at Toronto.

R. W. Bro. A. Bernard gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move

That the D. G. M. and D. D. G. M.'s be a committee to confer with the committee appointed by the Prov. Grand Lodge.

R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move

That M. W. Bro. P. C. Tucker, of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, be constituted an honorary member of this Grand Lodge, with the rank of Past Grand Master.

The Grand Secretary read a communication he had received

from S. Winchester, Esq., New York, and it was ordered by the M. W. G. M. to be laid on the table.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

THURSDAY, July 9th, 1857.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 11 o'clock, A. M.

M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

V. W. Bro. H. Crouse, in accordance with notice of motion given the previous day, read the amendments to the constitution as proposed by Norfolk Lodge, No. 5, and W. Bro. C. R. Wilkes those of Brant Lodge, No. 22.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Dr. Lundy, seconded by V.W. Bro. H. Crouse, and resolved:

That the amendments to the constitution proposed by Brant and Norfolk Lodges, be referred to the committee on constitution, and to report this afternoon.

W. Bro. J. Taylor gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move

That sec. 7, page 25, L. E., under the head "Of Grand Master," be amended; striking out all after the words Grand Officers, and adding "he may suspend such Grand Officer, and appoint a competent brother to discharge the duties of the officer so suspended, reporting the same to the Grand Lodge at the next annual Communication."

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sitting at 3.30 o'clock, P. M.

The M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

The special committee on grievances brought in the following

REPORT.

The special committee appointed to consider and report on the charges made by Union Lodge, No. 4, against Bros. Ira S. Bushe and James Marvin Fairwell, and also by St. John's Lodge, No. 14, against Bro. J. W. Kermott, beg leave to report:

That they have examined the several charges preferred, and having taken the evidence adduced into consideration, your committee are of opinion that the charges have been fully sustained;

and therefore recommend that the said Ira S. Bushe, James Marvin Fairwell, and J. W. Kermott, be expelled from all the privileges and benefits of our ancient Order, by this Grand Lodge, for unmasonic conduct.

H. B. BULL,
C. MAGILL,
W. C. STEPHENS,
} COMMITTEE.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Wm. Bellhouse, seconded by R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris, and unanimously resolved:

That the report of the special committee on grievances be received and adopted.

R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, move

That if the brethren of the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues shall desire it, that Lodge shall henceforth be called the Lodge of Antiquity, wear gold instead of silver jewels, and take precedence of all numbered Lodges.

R. W. Bro. Wm. Bellhouse gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, move

For an act of incorporation to enable the Grand Lodge to hold real estate, etc.

The committee on the M. W. Grand Master's address read the following

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the address of the M. W. Grand Master, beg leave to report:

That the perusal of the address of the G. M. has given the committee much gratification, at the flourishing state of Masonry in the Province, as evinced therein, and your committee regret that the time at their disposal is too limited to allow of their going at that length into the various subjects it contains, to which their importance entitles them. A notice of motion is now before Grand Lodge, for consideration to-day, with regard to the place at which the next annual Communication is to be held. Your committee fully concur in the beneficial effects that must arise from the distribution of the meetings of Grand Lodge throughout the Province. Your committee fully appreciate the great advantage the craft derived from the important masonic publications referred to by the Grand Master, and would strongly recommend them to the attention of the brethren generally, and of these especially the *Masonic Pioneer*, published in our own jurisdiction, which your committee are of opinion is entitled to, and should receive, the strongest possible support from all the Lodges in the Province. Various subjects have been under the consideration of the craft during the past year, with regard to the constitution, by-laws,

regulations and working of the order, which are of such grave importance that, in the anticipation of a union being shortly established between all the Masons in the Province, your committtee recommends Grand Lodge to take no action upon them at the present Communication, beyond those recommended by the committee on constitution for consideration, which may be deemed of urgent importance. The union would, in all probability, involve the necessity of such a revision of the constitution as would necessitate a reprint, and that would be a more fitting time for the consideration of any other suggested amendment.

Your committee heartily approve of the course taken by the M. W. Grand Master, in the appointment of our experienced R. W. Bro. R. Bull to assist the Grand Secretary, in the discharge of his duties during the past few months, which the pressure of his private business prevented him attending to; and the committee concur in the suggestion of the M. W. G. M. that the services of a competent brother to fill that important office should be secured, and as a compensation for the time and attention which these duties would require, your committee are of opinion that the allowance proposed by the G. M. of £150 per annum is the smallest sum they could offer, but the greatest amount Grand Lodge is at present in a position to afford. Your committee as warmly concur in the recommendation of your Grand Master that an amount should be placed at the disposal of the Grand Registrar, to cover the disbursements and expenses of that office for the past year. The highly creditable manner in which the arduous and important duties of that office have been discharged by our R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris, are too well known to need comment. Your committee would suggest that £50, would be an appropriate amount.

Your committee are much gratified at receiving the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge for Canada West, being indicative of a unanimous wish of those brethren who have not yet acknowledged the supremacy of this Grand Lodge, to promote unity amongst the brethren. Your committee recommend that a communication be forwarded to the Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge, stating that it has always been the anxious wish of this Grand Lodge to promote perfect unity in the craft, and in order to accomplish this object, it is desirable that a perfect understanding should exist between the Provincial Grand Lodges and Provincial Grand Masters throughout the Province and this Grand Lodge, with respect to the proposed basis of union. Your committe also recommend, that a committee of seven be appointed, to take such measures as they may consider necessary and expedient to effect such unity; and to meet the committee appointed for a like purpose by the Provincial Grand

Lodge for Canada West, and any other committee appointed by the Provincial Grand Masters for Canada East, and with them to negociate preliminary terms on which such a union may be accomplished and consolidated, reporting to a special meeting of this Grand Lodge to be called for the purrose. Your committee feel that they but echo the sentiments generally expressed by the brethren in congratulating the Grand Lodge on the faithful, judicious and considerate manner in which the M. W. G. M. has fulfilled the duties of his office during the past two years, and doubtless to his exertions much of the present success and encouraging prospects of the Grand Lodge, are due.

A. BERNARD,
CHAIRMAN.

On motion, it was resolved:

That the report just now read be received.

In accordance with notice of motion given yesterday, it was moved by R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, seconded by R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, and unanimously resolved:

That in consideration of the high masonic character of M. W. Bro. Philip C Tucker, Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Vermont, and of the eminent services he has rendered to the cause of Masonry, and more especially his masterly vindication of the Canadian craft in organizing the Grand Lodge of Canada, he be and is hereby elected an honorary member of this Grand Lodge, with the rank of Past Grand Master.

In accordance with notice of motion given yesterday, it was moved by R.W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, seconded by Bro. Dr. Duggan, and unanimously resolved:

That in recollection of the opportune and valuable service rendered to the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the hour of our difficulty, by the M. W. Bro. H. T. Backus, P. G. M. of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Michigan, in installing the Grand Officers of this Grand Lodge, under art. 11, Book of Constitution, that the M. W. Bro. H. T. Backus be constituted an honorary Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge of Canada, and that the Grand Secretary be hereby directed to communicate this resolution to the M. W. Brother.

In accordance with notice of motion, it was moved by R.W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, and unanimously resolved:

That the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge be held at Toronto, C.W.

V. W. Bro. Kivas Tully gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move

That the rank of D. D. G. M. in this Grand Lodge be accorded to R W. Bro. Michael Furnell, Provincial Grand Master of North Munster, the representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens presented and read the following report from the committee on constitution, etc.

REPORT.

Your committee on constitution beg to report, that during the past year they have carefully gone through the Book of Constitution, with a view of bringing under the consideration of Grand Lodge any desirable alterations or modifications therein; and having received from several Lodges suggestions for the amendment of various clauses, your committee would beg to recommend the following alterations for the adoption of Grand Lodge.

B. OF C., SMALL EDITION.—P. 13, s. 6., altered to read "Should neither of the representative officers of a Lodge attend any Communication of Grand Lodge, such Lodge, by a vote of the Lodge properly certified by the Worshipful Master and Secretary, and under seal, may delegate a Past Master of the Lodge, or, in the absence of a Past Master of the Lodge, any other brother," etc., as printed.

P. 18, s. 23—After "recorded and enforced" as printed, add "such summons, being addressed and either delivered personally or sent by post to the last known place of residence of such brother, being deemed a proper summons."

P. 19, s. 2.—After "to the determination of the Grand Master" as printed, add "where any subject can be satisfactorily decided by taking an open vote, the votes of the members are to be signified," etc., as printed, to "counting unnecessary," after which add "but any brother may demand a ballot on any question, either before or after an open vote shall have been taken."

P. 19, s. 6.—4th line, for "shall" read "may."

P. 21, s. 7.—"Should the Grand Master be dissatisfied with the conduct of any of his Grand Officers, he may suspend any such Grand Officer, for any cause that he may deem sufficient, and may appoint other qualified brethren as substitute Grand Officers *pro tem.*"

P. 30, s. 7.—After "without such authority" add, "a Lodge of emergency for the purpose of attending the funeral of a deceased brother may be called at any time, without the ordinary seven days notice, by the Worshipful Master, or, in his absence by the Senior Warden, or in his absence by the Junior Warden, but not without such authority." The particular reason, etc., as printed, to the end.

P. 31, s. 11.—After "by dispensation" as printed, add "nor until he has been balloted for and approved; nor can a rejected applicant for initiation be balloted for again in the same or any other Lodge within twelve months of the time of such rejection; nor shall a Lodge," etc., as printed to the end.

P. 33, s. 26.—For "may" read "shall."

P. 39, Foot note.—Omit.

P. 41, s. 4.—For "can" read "shall."

In accordance with notice of motion given at the last Annual Communication, it was moved by R. W. Bro. Dr. Lundy, seconded by W. Bro. S. B. Campbell, and resolved:

That so much of the constitution as precludes members from belonging to more than one Lodge, be expunged. "Article 22, pocket edition."

In accordance with notice given, it was moved by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, seconded by R. W. Bro. G. L. Allen:

That clause No. 2, page 20, P: E., under the head "Of Grand Master," be expunged.

It was moved in amendment by R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, seconded by R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris:

That clause No. 2, page 20, P. E., be amended, by striking out the word "two" and inserting the word "three."

The amendment having been submitted to a vote of Grand Lodge, was adopted.

R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, move a resolution to the effect

That no alteration shall be made in the constitution under six months' notice given in writing to the Grand Secretary, and not to become law unless supported by two-thirds of the votes present.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that the election of Grand Officers would take place early to-morrow.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRIDAY, 10th July, 1857.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 10 o'clock, A. M.

M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

W. Bro. J. Taylor gave notice of motion of alterations to the constitution, which were afterwards referred to the standing committee, to report at the next Communication of this Grand Lodge.

R. W. Bro. A. Bernard gave notice that he would move

That sec. 19, page 19, L. E. of the constitution, relating to the banquet, be amended by erasing the word "shall" and inserting the word "may."

R. W. Bro. Dr. Lundy gave notice that he would move

That sect 19, page 19, L. E., be expunged.

In accordance with notice given, it was moved by R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, seconded by W. Bro. S. B. Campbell, and resolved:

That after the close of the present Communication, no notice shall be entertained for altering or amending the laws, rules or regulations of this Grand Lodge, or for adding a new law, rule or regulation thereto, without notice having been given to the Grand Secretary, in writing,

stating the amendment proposed, at least six months previous to the Annual Communication at which it is to be brought before Grand Lodge; and no alteration or addition to the constitution shall be made binding, unless supported by two-thirds of the votes present. A copy of all suggested alterations received shall be transmitted by the Grand Secretary to each Lodge, at least three months before the meeting of Grand Lodge.

In accordance with notice, it was moved by V. W. Bro. Kivas Tully, seconded by R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, and unanimously resolved:

That the rank of District Deputy Grand Master be accorded to R. W. Bro. Michael Furnell, Provincial Grand Master of North Munster, the representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

On motion of R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, seconded by Bro. Dr. Duggan, it was resolved:

That clause No 2 of the regulations of Grand Lodge be held to mean as it has hitherto been understood, that a Past Master possesses one vote in his own right whether he represent any Lodge or not.

The M.W. Grand Master nominated V. W. Bro. Kivas Tully and W. Bro. H. B. Bull as scrutineers, for collecting the ballots for the election of Grand Officers.

The election of Grand Officers for the ensuing masonic term was then proceeded with.

The following were declared duly elected:

M. W. Bro.	Wm. Mercer Wilson,	re-elected Grand Master.
R. " "	Rev. Joseph Scott,	Deputy Grand Master.
" " "	James E. Smith,	Grand Senior Warden.
" " "	Samuel Ross,	" Junior Warden.
" " "	Rev. J. Tremayne,	" Chaplain.
" " "	William Bellhouse,	" Treasurer.
" " "	William H. Miller,	" Registrar.
" " "	Thomas B. Harris,	" Secretary.

By an open vote of Grand Lodge,

Bro. Jno. Morrison, " Tyler.

The M. W. Grand Master was pleased to confirm the nominations by Lodges of their respective Districts:

R. W. Bro.	Capt. T. Wilson,	D. D. G. M.	London District.
" " "	Charles Magill,	"	Hamilton "
" " "	Kivas Tully,	"	Toronto "
" " "	W. B. Simpson,	"	Central "
" " "	J. H. Isaacson,	"	Montreal "
" " "	Elisha Gustin,	"	E. Townships "

In accordance with notice, it was moved by R. W. Bro. Wm. Bellhouse, seconded by R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, and resolved:

That the Grand Secretary be instructed to give the necessary notice required by law, previous to the next meeting of the Parliament of

Canada, that the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada will apply for an act of incorporation to enable it, and subordinate Lodges acting under it, to hold real and personal estate in a corporate capacity, for masonic, charitable and other purposes required by the craft; and that the M. W. Grand Master be requested to appoint a committee to draft a bill for such purpose to be presented to the Legislature.

The Grand Lodge declined to take any decided action in the matter, but requested that the M. W. Grand Master would obtain the information, if it was really necessary, as to its propriety.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. John Osborne, seconded by W. Bro. H. B. Bull, and unanimously resolved:

That the M. W. Grand Master appoint a committee to negociate a union with the Provincial Grand Lodge; and that it be an instruction to that committee, that they entertain no proposition not based on an entire independence of Freemasonry in Canada, nor any implication upon the constitutionality or correctness of the present position of this Grand Lodge, but that on all other points it is the desire of the Grand Lodge to meet them on a footing best calculated to bring about the union they so much desire.

The M. W. Grand Master was pleased to appoint the following brethren as officers for the ensuing masonic term:

V. W. Bro.	Reginald Henwood,	Grand	Senior Deacon.
" " "	Joseph Walker,	"	Junior Deacon.
" " "	F. J. Rastrick,	"	Supt. of Works.
" " "	S. B. Campbell,	"	Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	Dr. H. J. Fowler,	Asst. "	Secretary.
" " "	Henry Grist,	Asst. "	Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	C. R. Wilkes,	"	Sword Bearer.
" " "	W. T. Thomas,	"	Organist.
" " "	Robt. J. Fowler,	Asst. "	Organist.
" " "	H. B. Bostwick,	"	Pursuivant.
" " "	William Bungay,	"	Stewards.
" " "	Dr. Henry Crouse,		
" " "	Jos. A. Fisher,		
" " "	Thomas Rawlings,		
" " "	D. Moss,		
" " "	William Pardy,		
" " "	S. Browning,		
" " "	G. H. McCauley,		

The Grand Officers for the ensuing year, present, were installed, invested and proclaimed according to ancient form.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, seconded by W. Bro. S. B. Campbell, and unanimously resolved:

That the proceedings of this and previous Communications of this Grand Lodge, be published with as little delay as possible in pamphlet form, and that a copy be sent to each Grand and Past Grand Officer, and to each subordinate Lodge under this jurisdiction, and to the various Grand Bodies throughout the world.

On motion of R. W. Bro. John Osborne, seconded by R.W. Bro. Wm. Bellhouse, it was resolved:

That the proposed amendments, as recommended and submitted by the standing committee on constitution, be adopted.

On motion of R. W. Bro. Wm. Bellhouse, seconded by R. W. Bro. Dr. Lundy, it was resolved:

That the various proposed alterations to the book of constitution, notices of which have been given by various brethren, be referred to the committee on constitution, the report on which to be brought up at the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge; and in order that all the Lodges acting under this jurisdiction may have the opportunity of expressing their views on the proposed alterations, the Grand Secretary be instructed to send twelve copies of the same to each Lodge, with the request that a full reply be returned with the least possible delay, that the committee may be in possession of the sentiments of all the Lodges.

In accordance with notice given, it was moved by R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, and unanimously resolved:

That the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues shall henceforth be called the Lodge of Antiquity, wear gold instead of silver jewels, and take precedence of all numbered Lodges.

The standing committee on warrants presented and read the following

REPORT.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Canada:

Your committee, appointed at the last Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, beg to report:

That they have, after due consideration, decided on a design for the certificate to be issued to the members of the craft, which was submitted to the M. W. Grand Master for his approval; and having commissioned a brother about visiting the continent of Europe, to make enquiries in England as to the amount that it would cost to be engraved there, and having also consulted the artists of this country, they found that it could be executed here in a manner that would be satisfactory to the Grand Lodge, and at considerably less cost. Your committee therefore decided on promoting the industry and enterprise of our own Province, and placed the work in the hands of competent parties in Montreal for execution, and of which they were led to believe an impression would have been ready to have been submitted; and even at this late hour, they hope to do so before Grand Lodge separates.

Your committee have also had under consideration the subject of warrants for newly chartered Lodges under this jurisdiction, and they would beg to recommend the accompanying form for adoption.

Thos. B. Harris,
Chairman.

The proof sheet was laid on the table for inspection.

On motion, the report of the standing committee on warrants was received and adopted.

It was moved by W. Bro. Wm. G. Chambers, and seconded by W. Bro. H. B. Bull:

That the trustees to be appointed by this Grand Lodge, in regard to the section referring to the sureties of the Grand Treasurer, be the District Deputy Grand Masters for the time being.

The Grand Lodge having completed its labors, was closed in Ample Form, with solemn prayer.

ATTEST.

Grand Secretary.

RAILWAY CELEBRATION.

During the railway celebration and in order to extend a fraternal welcome to the Masons who had accepted the hospitalities of the city of Toronto, on the occasion, King Solomon's Lodge, in a true masonic spirit, invited the visiting brethren to spend an evening at their elegantly decorated Hall on Church Street, in anticipation of the festival of St. John the Evangelist. The M. W. G. M. Bro. W. M. Wilson, of Simcoe, being present on the occasion, the following address was presented, and replied to by him.

ADDRESS.

To M. W. Bro. William Mercer Wilson, G. M.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Worshipful Masters and brethren, on behalf of the officers and members of this Lodge, and by command of the W. M., I bid you a cordial and fraternal welcome.

The occasion which has induced you to visit this city, is a subject of much congratulation to us all, as we are all met to celebrate the completion of another link of the great railway chain which is intended to bind the eastern and western portions of this Province more closely together, and develop the resources of each to their mutual advantage.

As Masons, we cannot but rejoice that the completion of this link has more closely united us with our brethren of the "Far West" in the United States. May the iron bond which now unites both countries, be always indicative of the fraternal union which subsists between us; and may it always tend to the advancement of our Order, the development of masonic principles, and the welfare of the craft.

To yourself individually, Most Worshipful Grand Master, the officers and members of King Solomon's Lodge desire to extend the right hand of fellowship. As one of the foremost Lodges who have fought for independence, we feel proud of having the first opportunity of publicly acknowledging you as our Grand Master, an honor to which you are not only entitled on account of your zeal for the attainment of the great objects which we all have in view, but also on account of your private worth, and your personal acquaintance with the practical working of the secrets of our Order, which should always be the test for advancement to the honors which the craft can bestow. Individually and collectively, we congratulate you on having attained the honorable distinction which we thus publicly acknowledge; and may the Most High give you the wisdom to guide us to a successful and honorable termination of the struggle in which we are at present engaged, and which we cannot but feel certain, will further the great object which all Masons have in view, the diffusion of masonic knowledge and the benefit of Freemasonry.

To all visiting brethren King Solomon's Lodge extends a free, hearty, cordial and masonic welcome, both on this and all future occasions.

Fred. C. Capreol,
Master of Ceremonies.

Toronto, December 19th, A. L. 5855.

REPLY.

WORSHIPFUL BRETHREN AND BRETHREN OF KING SOLOMON'S LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, TORONTO.

I thank you most heartily for your cordial and fraternal welcome.

Permit me to assure you that it affords me extreme pleasure thus to meet the officers and brethren of a Lodge already so distinguished, not only for masonic knowledge, but also for that zeal in disseminating the true principles of our Order, which always characterizes the members of a Lodge in whose minds the divine precepts of Masonry have taken firm root.

The opening of the Hamilton and Toronto Railway, which the citizens of Toronto have thus made the occasion of displaying the most liberal hospitalities, and which becomes the cause of so many members of the craft from distant parts being at present congregated in this city, is an event of the utmost importance to us all, not only in a commercial but also in a social point of view.

While this new link in the chain of railway communication will have an undoubted tendency materially to increase the prosperity of this important city, it will also, as you have happily remarked, exert a beneficial influence on the craft at large, inasmuch as it will unite in still closer communion the scattered members of our mystic fraternity.

In thanking you, brethren, for your kind expressions of congratulation, on my elevation to the distinguished position I now occupy, I must not forget to tender to you and to the craft at large my heartfelt felicitations at the successful issue in which our attempt to form a Canadian Grand Lodge has resulted.

I rejoice with you, brethren, that the long anticipated day has at length arrived, when Freemasonry is enabled to assume its proper position in this noble Province.

Cherish it, I beseech you, as an institution admirably adapted to further the moral and social interests of all who heartily embrace it. Revere it, as teaching us to *know ourselves*, and inculcating by beautiful symbols, our duty to God and man.

And may the Great Architect of the Universe impress us all with the solemn truth, that,—whatever our difficulties in the arduous path of duty, whatever the gainsayings of those who, as yet, are not of *us*—our noble cause will be best promoted by a faithful reliance on Him, and a firm adherence to the holy precept,—"In all things, Charity."

WM. M. WILSON, G. M.

DEDICATION OF A NEW MASONIC HALL.

The dedication of the new Masonic Hall, leased by the members of St. Thomas Lodge, formerly Lodge No. 232, G. R. I., now G. R. Canada, took place in this town on Wednesday evening, 23rd January last. Each member was allowed three tickets so that the friends and acquaintances of all might have an opportunity of witnessing the ceremony. After the opening of the Lodge, visitors were admitted, and we were pleased to see such a numerous

assemblage. When all were seated, the W. M., T. D. Warren, Esq., introduced the M. W. G. M. Bro. Col W. M. Wilson, and the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Canada, to the officers and brethren, and conducted the G. M. to the East, when Bro. Charles Roe, J. W. read the following address on behalf of the Lodge.

ADDRESS.

To the M. W. Bro. Col. Wm. Mercer Wilson, Grand Master of Masons in Canada.

M. W. Sir and Brother,—It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure, that we, this evening, hail, welcome and congratulate you on this, your first appearance amongst us, and we do so with greater delight, when we recognize in you our first Grand Master, the object of whose present visit is to dedicate and consecrate our new Lodge room; the reason of such dedication being our great prosperity and rapidly increasing numbers, which render it absolutely necessary that we should have greater space in which to transact our business.

When this Lodge was first opened in June, 1852, it only numbered eight, its chartered members; now, after a lapse of three years, number upwards of fifty; notwithstanding the many difficulties which we have had to contend, public opinion having been most decidedly adverse to the establishment of Freemasonry in St. Thomas; but nevertheless, the Lodge went on, gradually strengthening in numbers, respectability and influence so much so, that at present, even the appearance of opposition and dislike has altogether vanished from the public mind. This success we do not attribute to our own management, but to the grand principles of Freemasonry, which if carried out in their true spirit, must prosper in any community.

It is unnecessary for us to refer to the great benefits that must arise to the craft in this Province by the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Canada, free to act in all cases where a movement is necessary for the good of the Order in any particular locality, thus doing away with the necessity of sending to Great Britain; where delay, and in some instances, almost total neglect of the application has been the consequence. Still, however much we may be satisfied with the attainment of that for which we have long wished, we cannot but feel a certain regret at our severance from the parent Lodge, and we shall always have that proper respect for, and attachment to her interests, which should ever be the case, considering our universal bond of brotherhood.

Allow us again, Most Worshipful Sir and Brother, to express our gratification and happiness at your appearance here this evening, an event, we are certain, that will long be remembered by each of us with the most kind and brotherly feelings; and hoping to have the pleasure at an early day of again welcoming you,

We are, Most Worshipful Sir and Brother,
Yours fraternally,

T. D. Warren, W. M.
On behalf of the members of St. Thomas Lodge.

St. Thomas, January 23, 1856.

To which the Grand Master was pleased to make the following

REPLY.

WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN,—I thank you most heartily for your kind and fraternal welcome. I congratulate you, brethren, upon the auspicious event which has this day brought us together, as it affords a pleasing proof of the present prosperity of our Order in this rapidly increasing town. I regret to observe that in the course of your zealous efforts to advance the interests of Freemasonry in this place, that you have had to contend against public opinion, but permit me to remind you brethren, that the remedy is in your own hands. Let your exemplary conduct, your zeal in the support and defense of the civil and religious liberties of your country, your steady and unwearied efforts to promote harmony and good will among your fellowmen, command that respect for our time-honored institution to which it is entitled; by pursuing this course,

"You'll dissipate each dark and threat'ning cloud,
That prejudice and calumny can raise,
By radiant probity of heart and life,
And persevering deeds of love and peace."

For rest assured, that while we evince in *practice* those principles we profess in *theory*, our beloved institution will "have a good report of all men." I cordially unite with you, brethren, in your expression of warm attachment, and of respect and veneration for the Grand Lodges of Great Britain, and I trust that nothing will ever occur to mar the harmony which has so long existed between the Masons of this Province, and their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic. The establishment of a Grand Lodge, in a Province nearly three times larger than Great Britain, in which no Grand Lodge claimed exclusive jurisdiction, should neither excite anger, nor incur reproach; on the contrary, it must, in my opinion, have a tendency to remove many of the difficulties under which the fraternity have so long labored, and will eventually be the means of ensuring a still warmer feeling of fraternal regard towards those august bodies to which we have so long looked up, as the fountains of masonic learning and virtue, and from whom we will ever proudly assert our descent.

WM. M. WILSON, G. M.

St. Thomas, 23rd January, 1856.

The following address was presented to Col. Wm. M. Wilson, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, on the occasion of his visit to Brant Lodge in January last, and his reply thereto.

ADDRESS.

To WM. MERCER WILSON, ESQ., MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE SOCIETY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

M. WORSHIPFUL SIR,—We, the Master, Wardens and Brethren of Brant Lodge, working under a dispensation of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Canada, beg most respectfully and fraternally to greet you, and to express our high appreciation of the honor conferred upon us by this official visit; and feeling satisfied that the great changes that have

recently taken place, which we believe to be highly beneficial to the craft in this country, will be firmly maintained for the future prosperity of our fraternity, who in showing their wisdom in effecting these changes, have manifested their sagacity, perhaps, in a greater degree, in selecting yourself, Most Worshipful Sir, to guide, instruct and control the energies of the craft in this Province.

It is unnecessary for us to mention to you, Most Worshipful Sir, the many necessities which demand the erection of a Grand Lodge in Canada. But there is one benefit which we, doubtless, shall derive from it, and to which we look forward with great interest; it is that of uniformity of working in all Lodges, which will so much enhance our happiness as well as our usefulness, and which we trust will soon be diffused through all the Lodges in this country, under the able instruction of our Grand Lodge, whose officers are so eminently qualified to promote so important an object.

Furthermore, Most Worshipful Sir, permit us to express a hope that no effort will be wanting to induce those Lodges which have not already done so, to give in their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada, thereby cementing our masonic temple into one compact whole, securing that strength so much required to withstand the attacks of the ignorant and malicious.

In conclusion, accept, Most Worshipful Sir, this testimony of our high esteem, and our prayers to the Supreme Architect of the Universe to watch over and protect you, and to continue to shower on you the blessings of his light and wisdom.

Dated at Brantford, this 25th day of January, A. L. 5856.

D. CURTIS, JR., W. M.
J. SKINNER, S. W.
GEO. W. MALLOCH, J. W.

T. CHEESMAN, Secretary.

REPLY.

WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN:

For your kind and fraternal address I most sincerely thank you.

It affords me extreme pleasure thus to meet the brethren of Brant Lodge, many of whom I have long known and esteemed both as men and Masons.

The formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the circumstances connected with that event, will ever be considered as the most important epoch in the masonic history of this Province. The necessity of that movement none can dispute, and the beneficial effects which must flow from the establishment of a Canadian Grand Lodge, will, I trust, soon be apparent to the masonic world.

Among the many important matters which have come under the consideration of your Grand Officers, there is none which has received more careful attention and consideration than the subject to which you specially allude in your address. A uniformity of working in all the Lodges hailing from our Grand Lodge, is of the first importance; and I indulge in the hope that this object of your wishes will ere long be attained.

I observe with pleasure, brethren, the truly masonic spirit expressed in your address, with reference to those members of our mystic fraternity who have not as yet recognized our Grand Lodge, or affiliated with us; and I most cordially and sincerely unite with you in the hope, that the

day is not far distant when every Mason in Canada will acknowledge but one supreme masonic authority, and the only strife, or rather emulation, existing among them will be, "who can best work, and best agree."

I remark with pleasure, and congratulate you, brethren, upon the steady evidences of prosperity everywhere displayed in this rapidly improving and beautifully situated town, and entertain no doubt but that when your great railway schemes are more fully developed, Brantford will assume that position to which her natural advantages entitle her; and in connection with this, I also warmly congratulate you upon the prosperous condition in which I find your Lodge, and most sincerely do I hope that you, both collectively and individually, may continue to flourish, your union to strengthen, and your happiness to abound.

For the highly complimentary remarks contained in your address, and directed to me personally, I thank you. The distinguished position to which the favorable opinion of the members of the craft in this Province has raised me, brought with it great responsibility and many important duties. Prompted by an ardent love for the Royal Art, actuated by a firm determination to exert to the utmost my humble abilities, in order to perfect and secure the great object we all have in view, and in humble dependence also upon the assistance of the G. A. O. T. U, I accepted the office of Grand Master, and trust to be enabled to discharge the duties connected with it with credit and advantage to the craft at large.

WM. M. WILSON, G. M.

Brantford, 25th January, A. L. 5856.

The brethren of the eastern section of the Province, hailing from the Grand Lodge of Canada, have been gratified by a recent visit from the M. W. the Grand Master, Brother W. M. Wilson. That illustrious brother arrived at Montreal on Wednesday, the 17th Sept., 1856. On the following evening a special meeting of Zetland Lodge was called to receive the G. M., at which the members of the other Lodges were invited to attend. The Lodge room was much crowded on the occasion. R.W. Bro. P. D. Brown, D. D. G. M. for the District of Montreal, presented Brother Wilson with the following

ADDRESS.

COL. WM. MERCER WILSON, GRAND MASTER OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,—The Masons of Montreal, in connection with Lodges under your jurisdiction, have done me the honor of entrusting to me the pleasing duty of extending to you a cordial welcome to our city and Lodges, on the occasion of this your first official visit.

We heartily congratulate you upon having been placed at the head of that body of Masons in this Province, which will ever stand a monument of the zeal and honest enterprise of the many genuine craftsmen in Canada; and at the same time, consider the fraternity exceedingly fortunate in having selected one whose official career thus far has proved

him to be so eminently qualified to occupy that high and honorable position.

The harmony and prosperity which prevail throughout the craft under your jurisdiction, as well as the general favor with which the Grand Lodge of Canada is regarded throughout the masonic world, are in a great measure attributable to the zeal, the indomitable perseverance, and the truly masonic character of your administration, and are to us sources of just pride and of great pleasure.

On behalf of the brethren of Montreal, I tender to you a most sincere and hearty welcome to our city, our lodges, our homes, and our hearts. May you long live to confer upon the craft the benefits of your distinguished talents and assiduous labors, and to enjoy the honors you have so justly earned.

I have the honor to be,

Yours fraternally,

Montreal, September 18th, 1858. P. D. BROWN, D. D. G. M.

REPLY.

TO P. D. BROWN, ESQ., DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, MONTREAL.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,—I have much pleasure in conveying through you, to the Masons of Montreal, my sincere thanks for the kind and fraternal welcome with which they have received me on this my first visit to their important and rapidly improving city.

The members of the craft in this Province have, indeed, much reason to congratulate themselves upon the result of their unwearied efforts in the sacred cause of Masonry. That apathy and indifference (the natural consequence of insufficient and careless masonic legislation) which for so many years has characterized the Canadian members of our mystic fraternity, has now given place to a deep and lively interest in masonic affairs, and has also secured the general and zealous co-operation of the fraternity.

The many gratifying recognitions which the Grand Lodge of Canada has already received from her sister Grand Lodges, affords conclusive evidence (if such were wanting) not only that our position is correct, but that our course also has been *masonic*. I regret, however, to remark, that there are still a number of our brethren who, as yet, do not unite with us in our earnest endeavors to promote what we conceive to be the interests of Masonry. I look forward, however, with pleasing anticipations, to the period when the whole craft of this noble Province will be united under the broad banner of our Grand Lodge, and the only strife, or rather emulation, existing amongst us will be, who shall best work and best agree. In order to arrive at this consummation of our ardent wishes, we must never omit to evince, both by our conversation and by our practice, that we are in reality guided by those great principles which form the very basis and bond of our union: those great cardinal virtues *Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth*.

For the kind and highly flattering remarks contained in your address, having special reference to my personal services, I thank you. My most anxious wish has ever been to see our Grand Lodge maintain with dignity, and discharge with efficiency, the important duties of her high position; and should my humble services contribute in the slightest degree to that great end, I will be abundantly repaid for all my exertions by the feeling that I have honestly and faithfully discharged the onerous

duties entrusted to me by the craft, and that I have by these means secured what I value most highly, the approbation of my brethren.

May the G. A. O. T. U. bless your labors abundantly; may your Lodges continue to flourish, your union to strengthen, and your happiness to abound.

WM. M. WILSON, G. M.

Montreal, September 18th, 1856.

M. W. Bro. Wm. M. Wilson, Grand Master, accompanied by R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, D. G. M., and Bro. Browning, of the Ottawa Hotel, Montreal, visited Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead, C. E., on the 22nd Sept., 1856. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, the attendance was large and highly respectable, and the proceedings extremely interesting. The reception of the Grand Officers by the brethren of Stanstead, was most cordial, and the work exhibited in the first degree very correct and impressive. Our highly esteemed and venerable Brother Gustin, the charter-master of the Lodge, under whose fostering care it has existed nearly half a century, delivered to the G. M. and the D. G. M. the following

ADDRESS.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND RIGHT WORSHIPFUL DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

It is with unusual diffidence that I attempt to express to you the lively emotions and peculiar sensations which inspire the breasts of the officers and brethren of Golden Rule Lodge on this new and interesting occasion.

New, as being the first instance since the organization of this Lodge in 1814, a period of forty-two years or more, that its hall has been honored by the presence of any officer of the Grand Lodge under which it was holden, and but seldom favored with familiar and fraternal written communications exceeding the ordinary requirements of regular returns and prompt payment of dues.

Interesting, as inspiring high hopes and fond anticipations, and, at the same time, affording assurances that we are now attached to an independent head, whose guardian care, and paternal solicitude for the prosperity and well-being of its subordinates are by this visit ostensibly manifested. To behold the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the independent Grand Lodge of Canada, after devoting time and treasure in travelling south and west, securing friendly relations, for the benefit of the craft in Canada; and like masters of ancient days, "in pursuit of a more perfect mode of work." Here, to-day, we meet him in the east, some eight hundred miles from home, with his faithful coadjutor, the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, solely for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the work of a poor, humble, unpretending Lodge of Freemasons; who, after struggling through long years of adversity, its means exhausted by the continual exhorbitant demands of the former Grand Lodge, has little to offer in return except the pure incense of devoted hearts. To us this kind and unmerited attention of our

Grand Officers seems auspicious of better days, and proclaims in unmistakeable terms that a new era has dawned upon the history of Masonry in Canada.

To the uninitiated these zealous labors of distinguished and eminent men, declare emphatically that Freemasonry is something more than a mere nominal institution; that it is not wholly confined to the individual benefit of its members, but is wisely calculated to exert a salutary influence throughout the different departments of civilized life; the expansion of intellect, refinement of taste, improvement of morals, cultivation of the social virtues, alleviation of distress, drying the widows tears, and succouring the helpless orphans, being among its legitimate objects.

Notwithstanding this is the first personal visit with which Golden Rule Lodge has been honored, yet she has been favored with many friendly epistolary communications from the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, and has witnessed with satisfaction his planting the germs of Masonry around our borders, which under his fostering care we hope and trust will soon produce fruits demonstrating the vitality of the Order.

We fear that in your extensive circuit throughout the Province you will involuntarily arrive at the conclusion, that, while Masonry has achieved much, an extensive field is still open, requiring its active and energetic operations; and while you find many things to cheer and induce patience and perseverance, you will on the other hand meet with frequent obstruction rendering your path rugged and your sojourning wearisome; you will undoubtedly "find the Mason in temple, in many instances defiled by the lips of the profane, uttering the sacred name of deity without reverence or respect." While from its walls you will perceive, now and then, a loose stone projecting from its sides indicating an untimely downfall; and even our ground floor or mosaic pavement on which we tread, in many parts, exhibits a soiled surface; and sorry I am to say, even *alchoholic stains;* while the rage of party politics, religious dissensions, and bitter sectarian animosities threaten an invasion of the most holy place.

Under your wise and skilful guidance it is the work of Masonry to restore its primitive order and beauty; to thoroughly cleanse the sanctuary; cast out and purify, till every Lodge under your extensive jurisdiction can proudly chant—

"Hail mysterious, glorious science,
That to discord bids defiance.
Harmony alone reigns here.
Let us sing to him who raised us,
From the rugged paths that 'mazed us,
To the light that we revere."

We are not insensible of the arduous task and high responsibilities devolving on you as head of the craft in Canada, still we trust your course will be upward and onward; and we shall consider ourselves fortunate if, in our humble sphere with our limited means, we can become co-workers with you in elevating the character of Freemasonry in this Province, to a high and prominent standing, securing it an extension and rendering it a lasting and perpetual blessing, to be transmitted as such to succeeding and remote generations.

To you Most Worshipful and R. W. Sirs, is intrusted the accomplishment of this grand design. And, as Solomon, King of Israel, and Hiram, King of Tyre, by their united wisdom and masterly skill, erected

that superb model of excellence which immortalized their names—so may your united labor on the mystic temple—prosecuted with energetic zeal, and impressively enforced both by precept and example prove equally successful. May you long live to behold it in a finished state, reflecting from its glided sides, in brilliant beams the pure rays, profusely shed, of the great lights of Masonry; while numerous Masonic Halls reverberate with the loud laudatory commendations of your amiable, distinguished, and exemplary course. And finally, having faithfully wrought out for ourselves a crown of glory, bearing the pious inscription of "Holiness to the Lord," while your virtues shall still live on perpetual record, may your venerated names descend to posterity like the "rich perfumes of sweet smelling savor."

The reply of the Grand Officers was very warmly received. After the Lodge had been closed in due and ancient form, the brethren repaired with their guests to the hotel of Brother Winn, where an excellent supper awaited them, to which ample justice was done. At low twelve the brethren separated, having spent a most delightful evening, from which we trust profit and pleasure were the mutual result.

[Copy of a Letter referred to in the Grand Master's Address.]

SIMCOE, 22nd June, 1857.

DEAR BROTHER RICHARDSON,

I am much pleased to learn that your Provincial Grand Lodge will meet at Toronto on the 30th inst., and that some decided step will then be taken on the important question of self-government. I most sincerely hope that the brethren, on that occasion, will be actuated by no other feeling than *a desire for the good of the craft.*

Union is essential to Masonry; and I trust that many days will not be allowed to pass away, before we can present to the masonic world a phalanx of united brethren. Our Grand Lodge will meet at Montreal on the 8th proximo, and I need scarcely say how delighted I would be to meet you and every member of your Grand Lodge on that occasion. You have many men of sterling ability and sound masonic knowledge among you, whose services are required, and whose talents are wanted to assist in building our great masonic temple in this Province. For my own part, I shall never rest satisfied until every good Mason in Canada is united under one banner; and I am happy in the belief that these sentiments are becoming more general, and that the members of the craft, almost universally, are now desirous of forgetting the past, and of becoming more united for the future. Waiting with much anxiety the result of your meeting, but relying upon the triumph of sound masonic principles,

I continue, dear Bro. Richardson,
Very truly and fraternally yours,

WILLIAM M. WILSON.

P. S.—I had just finished my short letter to you when the April and May numbers of the London *Freemason's Magazine* arrived; and although I had previously heard the result of the March meeting, yet I was glad to have an opportunity of reading an account of the proceedings in

extenso. You must of course perceive that the Grand Lodge of England has reached their utmost limit in the way of concessions to the Canadian craft; and I much mistake the character of the brethren, if they will rest satisfied with the extorted boons which are now so tardily proffered for their acceptance. As to the G. L. of England authorizing the formation of a Grand Lodge in Canada, or even promising to recognize one when established, the hope may be at once abandoned. No principle in Masonry is better understood or more generally received than this: that a Grand Lodge cannot create a Grand Lodge; the proposition is too evident to require argument. *I do hope*, therefore, (and God knows the sincerity of my wishes in this matter,) that the brethren generally will unite with us in our honest endeavors to establish Masonry in Canada on that basis, and in that position, to which it is justly entitled. *We* have taken the initiative in the matter, and after overcoming many difficulties, we have at length succeeded in placing the Grand Lodge of Canada in such a position before the masonic world, that I think every Canadian Mason should feel an honest pride in being enrolled under her banner. A union of the whole craft would at once settle and decide the matter with those Grand Lodges who still delay their recognition, and I honestly believe that England would not be the last to do so.

You may have observed in the printed proceedings of our last Grand Lodge meeting, that a committee, consisting of the D. D. G. M.'s and others, had been appointed by me to examine and report upon the "work" of the various Lodges under our jurisdiction, with a view to the adoption of a uniform system. I have hitherto delayed calling the members of the committee together, indulging in the hope that a union was at hand, and that a matter of such grave importance would be more satisfactorily settled *after* than *before* this desirable event. It appears to me (and I write you thus frankly, because I believe that both you and our much esteemed brother Ridout are actuated by motives similar to my own,) that no delay should now take place in declaring the intentions of the Provincial Grand Lodge; many difficulties, at present latent and perhaps unforseen, but which might eventually spring up, would by speedy action be obviated, and much useless argument and possible unpleasantness avoided.

The division which has taken place amongst us, has made no change in the friendly feelings I have ever entertained towards those brethren with whom I was so long and happily associated; and all I request from them is, that they will give me, and those with whom I act, credit for the same honesty and integrity of purpose they claim for themselves, a claim which I cheerfully concede to them.

Again I have much pleasure in subscribing myself,

As very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM M. WILSON.

[Copy of the Address referred to in the Report of Committee on Correspondence, at page 67.]

ADDRESS

Of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada to the United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England.

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Officers and Brethren of the United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England.

We, the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, with sincere respect and fraternal regard,

Send Greeting:

The Freemasons of Canada, to the number of forty-one Lodges, having united in the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Canada (as you have doubtless already been informed,) we feel it our first duty to lay before you, as the parent to whom the majority of our members owe their masonic existence, a full explanation of the circumstances which dictated, and the course we pursued in taking, a step, which, while it determines the rule of the Grand Lodge of England over us, as Lodges, we confidently believe will not sever, and we earnestly trust will not weaken, that holy bond of brotherhood so long existing between us, as Masons.

In offering these explanations, we feel assured, by the purity of the motives by which we were actuated, and the justness of our cause, that we shall not ask from you in vain, that generous, and truly masonic consideration which has ever distinguished the Grand Lodge of England.

The absence in this Province of that progress in our masonic art which has invariably attended the existence of duly constituted Lodges in every other country, had long been a source of unfeigned sorrow to all zealous Canadian Freemasons, who observed with deep regret that the advancement of the order was by no means commensurate with the rapid improvement which marked every other branch of the social and political economy of this noble Province.

The principal influences which retarded the progress of Masonry in Canada cannot be better described than by the following extracts from a circular, on the subject, issued by the Lodge of Strict Observance, No. 833, R. E., of the city of Hamilton, in the month of September last.

Adverting to the alleged grievances suffered by the craft it is there stated:

"The first and most important is, the diversity of interests and the want of harmony in action and in working, resulting from the growth in the Province, of Lodges hailing from the Grand Lodges of different countries, thus perpetuating local and national feelings and prejudices, and conflicting interests, and consequent estrangement of affection, amongst the brethren of an Order that knows no country and is confined to no race.

"The second is, the manifest injustice of Lodges in this Province being required, out of their limited means, to contribute to the accumulated funds of the Grand Lodge of England, in addition to having to support a

Provincial Grand Lodge, and especially as the great proportion of claims for masonic assistance that are daily and hourly occuring in this Province, are made by brethren emigrating from the mother country, whilst instances of Masons leaving this for England, in a position to require such relief are rare if they ever occur at all. The Grand Lodge of England thus doubly tax the fraternity here by transferring to these shores numberless claimants for masonic benevolence, at the same time that they are receiving from us a portion of our means of affording that assistance.

"The third is, the inconvenience arising from the lengthened periods that must elapse, in consequence of the distance between us and the Grand Lodge of England, before we can receive replies to our communications, sanction to our proceedings, warrants, certificates of membership &c., even in cases of emergency, and instances have often occured of brethren being deprived of the privileges of the craft, by leaving for foreign countries before the arrival of their certificates, for which, it must be borne in mind, they had paid previously to their initiation. This disadvantage is unavoidable even were the correspondence and remittances of our Lodges promptly acknowledged and complied with, but which, unhappily, is far from being the case; important communications having frequently remained without reply for months, and in some cases for years, greatly to the inconvenience of the fraternity here, and notwithstanding that complaints of such neglect have been repeatedly represented to the Grand Lodge of England through the regular channel of communication, and also by resolutions of the Provincial Grand Lodge through the Grand Registrar of England, they have as yet received no attention nor redress, a neglect highly discourteous towards the Masons of Canada, and seriously injurious to the general interests of the craft.

"The last, but in our estimation, by no means the least of the alleged grievances, is the appointment of our Provincial Grand Master by the Grand Master of England, which virtually leaves the appointment in the hands of the Masons of England—who, at a distance of near 4000 miles, may reasonably be expected to be practically ignorant of the social position and requirements of the craft in Canada—and inasmuch as the Provincial Grand Officers are nominated by the Provincial Grand Master, the efficiency or inefficiency of the administration of our affairs depends entirely upon the eligible or ineligible selection of a Provincial Grand Master made for us by the Grand Master of England—and this selection is made without reference to the opinions of the fraternity in Canada, as to the masonic attainments, zeal or interest in the craft, and general qualifications of the nominee, although they would naturally be the best informed on the subject, and most deeply interested in the result.

"The Provincial Grand Lodge, thus constituted, is placed in the equivocal position of being irresponsible to, and independent of the craft in Canada, whilst experience has shown that body to be unable to secure from the Grand Lodge of England the attention and respect due to their position as a Provincial Grand Lodge."

The sentiments contained in the foregoing extracts were participated in by the whole of the masonic fraternity, with scarcely an individual exception; nor were such feelings and convictions of recent formation, the necessity of establishing a Canadian Grand Lodge, having for many years occupied the serious consideration of the brethren; but hailing as they did from different Grand Lodges, and distributed as they were

over a Province extending in length 1,600 miles, and in breadth averaging over 220 miles, being three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland—the means of communication, too, being very imperfect—they had but few opportunities of meeting together, and much time, therefore, elapsed before any action was taken in the matter.

The first important step occurred at a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada, held in October, A. L. 5852, when, after expressing the highest respect and esteem for their parent Grand Lodge of England, a resolution was unanimously passed, to the effect that it is absolutely necessary for the welfare of Masonry in the Province, that an independent Grand Lodge should be established, having full power to control the working and operations of the craft in this quarter of the globe, and that all funds accruing from the same should be retained by the said Grand Lodge, to meet the urgent necessities of the craft in the Province.

In May, A. L., 5853, the same Grand Body (the Provincial Grand Lodge,) adopted and forwarded a petition to the Grand Lodge of England, which, after briefly narrating the masonic history of Western Canada, from the year, 5792, and stating that the advancement of Masonry had been of a less cheering nature than the progress of Canada in population, intelligence and wealth, had warranted them in anticipating, and that their funds were drained by the constant demands from indigent brethren, emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, until they were unable to carry out the great charitable objects of the institution, prayed that they might be allowed to retain all fees arising from the working of the craft, and also that the various Lodges under their jurisdiction might be permitted to elect their own Provincial Grand Master, at the same time expressing the belief that if the prayer of their petition were granted, and the Grand Lodge of England would exert its influence to induce the other Grand Lodges of Great Britain not to issue any more warrants to Lodges in Canada, that ere long the whole craft in the Province would be united in one harmonious body.

These petitions and resolutions having elicited no reply from the Grand Lodge of England, resolutions were passed at subsequent meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodge, directing that application be made to the Grand Lodge of England, first through the Grand Secretary—the regular channel of communication—and afterwards through the Grand Registrar, respectfully calling attention to the petitions, and begging that they might be favored with consideration and some reply. These applications appear to have been alike unavailing in procuring from the Grand Lodge of England any consideration of the claims of the Masons of Canada, for at a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge on the 19th July last, it was officially announced that no reply had been received from the Grand Lodge of England to any of these communications.

Finding that the interests of the craft in the Province were suffering with increased severity from the cause of which they had complained—feeling deeply the uncourteous neglect the petitions and correspondence of the Provincial Grand Lodge had experienced from the Officers of the Grand Lodge of England—and believing the Provincial Grand Lodge to be incapable of obtaining from the Grand Lodge those concessions which the position of the craft rendered indispensible—a very large majority of the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge were desirous of calling a meeting of all the Canadian Lodges, for the purpose of

deciding on and adopting the correct constitutional course for securing that relief which the circumstances of their case demanded.

Several resolutions having that object in view were proposed, but the Right Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master (presiding) ruled them out of order, and refused to submit them to the meeting, adjourning the Provincial Grand Lodge until the next day.

In consequence of the refusal of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master to take the opinion of the Lodge on any of the resolutions proposed, a numerous meeting of members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, including several Provincial Grand Officers, was held after the adjournment of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and after considering the unsatisfactory position and prospects of the craft, and despairing of ever obtaining redress of their grievances through the intervention of the Provincial Grand Lodge, a resolution was unanimously passed, calling a meeting of delegates, from all Canadian Lodges to be held in the city of Hamilton, on the 10th of October, to consider the expediency of establishing a Grand Lodge of Canada.

In conformity with that resolution, and in pursuance of a summons issued to all the Lodges in Canada, the representatives of forty-one Lodges, hailing from the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, assembled at the Masonic Hall in the city of Hamilton, on the 10th of October, A. L. 5855.

Very Worshipful brother the Rev. F. J. Lundy, D. C. L., Provincial Grand Chaplain of Upper Canada, and Worshipful Master of the Union Lodge, Grimsby, No. 494, R. E., was called upon to officiate as Chaplain during the session of the convention.

The convention having been inaugurated by solemn prayer.

Very Worshipful brother C. Magill, Past Junior Grand Warden of Upper Canada, and Worshipful Master of the Barton Lodge, Hamilton, No. 733, R. E., and Mayor of the city, was called upon to preside, and

Very Worshipful brother T. B. Harris, Past Master of St. John's Lodge Hamilton, No. 231, R. I., was requested to act as Secretary.

On the recommendation of a committee appointed for the purpose, the rules and regulations for conducting public business, contained in the book of constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, were, *mutatis mutandis*, unanimously adopted for the government of the convention.

The objects for which the convention was called were introduced with explanatory observations by the chairman, who invited the brethren present to express their views on the subject before the meeting freely and at length.

The convention was addressed by many of the brethren, and the several points of alleged grievances were very fully considered and discussed.

In the course of the debate it was urged, that, however willing the Grand Lodge of England might be to concede all the points embraced in the petitions of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the serious inconvenience arising from the distance (near 4,000 miles) between Great Britain and this Province, could not thus be avoided, whilst the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Canada, in addition to remedying that inconvenience, would unite as one family the fraternity of the Province, identify the interests, and assimilate the working of the various Lodges, at present belonging to three distinct jurisdictions, and establish harmony throughout the craft.

It was further urged that having a Grand Lodge in the Province would afford the Lodges a convenience of communication which would greatly facilitate the business of the craft; that the amount of dues that would be saved by having but one Grand Lodge to support would materially increase their benevolent resources; and that a Grand Lodge, with officers annually elective by the Masons of Canada, would secure due attention to the interests of the fraternity, and elevate Freemasonry in Canada to a position of prosperity, influence, and utility, under any other circumstances far beyond its capabilities.

It was also urged, that amongst the numerous and intelligent body of Masons in the Province, the requisite talent and devotion to the welfare of the craft may at all times be found, to conduct an efficient administration of the affairs of Freemasonry in Canada, and that the necessities of the fraternity require that they should assume a position of self-government.

The feeling of the convention being manifestly so strongly in favor of the establishment of an independent Grand Lodge, a committee, composed of those brethren whose masonic knowledge and general ability had distinguished them as the best qualified for the faithful and efficient performance of so important a duty, was appointed to investigate all available masonic authorities for precedents applicable to the peculiar circumstances of the case. The result of their researches was a recommendation for the immediate formation of a Grand Lodge of Canada. This recommendation, with the full and explanatory report of the committee, having received from the brethren that calm and grave consideration which the serious importance of the subject demanded, it was felt that, however painful it might be to them thus to sever the link which had so long bound them to their parent Grand Lodges, they felt that they owed a still higher duty to Freemasonry, whose best interests were at stake, and whose prosperous existence in the Province imperatively required that immediate separation.

It was thereon solemnly resolved:

"That in order to apply a remedy to these evils, to form perfect fraternal union and harmony, establish order, ensure tranquillity, provide for and promote the general welfare of the craft, and secure to the fraternity of Canada all the blessings of masonic privileges; it is expedient, right, and our bounden duty to form a Grand Lodge of Canada."

It was then on motion unanimously resolved:

"That the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, be and is hereby formed upon the ancient charges and constitution of Masonry."

A committee was then appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Grand Lodge of Canada; and a temporary code having been submitted and approved, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of a Grand Master and Grand Officers. V. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Past Grand Senior Warden of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada and W. M. of Norfolk Lodge, Simcoe, C. W., No. 500, R. E., was elected Grand Master, and V. W. Bro. A. Bernard, Past Grand Junior Deacon of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Montreal and William Henry, Lower Canada, and W. M. of St. George's Lodge, Montreal, C. E., No. 643, R. E., was elected Deputy Grand Master, and brethren of acknowledged masonic ability were elected and appointed Grand Officers.

Committees were then appointed to conduct the general business of the Grand Lodge, and the convention was adjourned with solemn prayer, its deliberations having occupied three days.

The requisite arrangements having previously been made, on the 2nd of November, the Grand Lodge was duly consecrated, and the Grand Master elect regularly installed, in due and ancient form, by the Most Worshipful the Honorable H. T. Backus, P. G. M. of the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of the state of Michigan, assisted by other brethren of eminence and distinction in the craft.

The Grand Lodge of Canada was thus regularly formed and inaugurated in the name of the Great Architect of the Universe, in conformity with the custom which has prevailed in the establishment of Grand Lodges; and we confidently believe that the circumstances which called it into existence were as much stronger, as the number of Lodges by whom it was formed was greater than had ever before combined for the creation of a new Grand Lodge. From the time when the four Lodges of London renounced their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of York, and formed themselves into an independent Grand Lodge, up to the present period, the greatest number on record of Lodges ever associated to erect a new Grand Lodge was seventeen, whilst forty-one Lodges, and holding warrants, too, from three different jurisdictions, were harmoniously united in the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

We have now stated as briefly as their importance would admit, the whole of the circumstances connected with the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and we submit them with all due respect to your august body, to whom we have always look up as the fountain of masonic knowledge, and the brightest example of virtue, dignity and benevolence, and from whom the great majority of us claim, and will ever proudly boast, our descent.

Having been entrusted with the sacred duty of directing the affairs of the craft in this Province, and of representing them and advocating their interests throughout the universe; and having solemnly undertaken that charge, and to disseminate the grand principles of our ancient and honorable Order, and promote to the utmost extent of our ability the general prosperity of the fraternity, it is our earnest desire and intention to follow, and maintain, pure and unsullied, the ancient landmarks, laws, and traditions of the craft as we received them from your hands.

Engaged in one common cause—the good of our fellow men, by promoting the interest of our time-honored institution, and it being our first wish and highest ambition to establish and perpetuate a sincere and intimate alliance with the Grand Lodge of England, we extend to you, in the name of our divine art, the right hand of brotherhood, and confidently claim from you a reciprocation of our fraternal regard.

{L. S.} Signed on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

THOS. BIRD HARRIS, G. Sec. WM. MERCER WILSON, G. M.

Hamilton, C. W., 10th Nov., A. L., 5855.

PROCEEDINGS

Of a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, held at Brantford, on the 14th day of October, A. L. 5856.

Present:

M. W. Bro. William M. Wilson, Grand Master, On the Throne.

R. W. Bro. The Rev. Dr. Lundy, as Deputy Grand Master.
" " " Richard Bull, as Grand Senior Warden.
" " " C. R. Wilkes, as " Junior Warden.
" " The Rev. St. Geo. Caulfield, " Chaplain.
V. " " Henry Crouse, as " Secretary.
" " F. J. Rastrick, " Supt. of Works.
" " W. T. Thomas, " Organist.
" " " George W. Powell, as " Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " " E. Heathfield, as " Pursuivant.
" " John Morrison, " Tyler.

A constitutional number of Lodges being represented, the Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form, with solemn prayer.

The representatives and members of the following Lodges were announced, and requested to take their seats in Grand Lodge.

No. 3. Barton Lodge, Hamilton.
Bros. J. Austin; J. McIntyre; T. Rolston.

No. 4. Union Lodge, Grimsby.
Bros. George Masson; I. S. Bushe.

No. 5. Norfolk Lodge, Simcoe.
Bros. F. Jones, George Jackson, Walsh, H. Groff, Barber, Merrill, Haycock, Bastlemade.

No. 14. St. John's Lodge, London.
Bro. E. Heathfield,

No. 17. Strict Observance Lodge, Hamilton.
Bro. Henry Grist.

No. 18. St. John's Lodge, Cayuga.
Bro. Parkerton.

No. 20. St. John's Lodge, Hamilton.
Bro. W. T. Thomas.

No. 22. Brant Lodge, Brantford.

W. Bros. C. R. Wilkes, W.M.; R. Henwood, P.M.; D. Curtis, P.M.; Malloch, S.W.; Pruyn, J.W.; Cheeseman, Secretary; Yardington, Treasurer; Rawlings, D. of C.

Bros. Waterous, Scott, Skinner, Walker, J. Yardington, Buckwell, Merrigold, McKerlie, Hardy, Racey, W. K. Kirby, Walkenshaw, Trip, Gilkison, Leonard, Snoud, A. Kerby, Whitehead, Waring, Marlett, Boden, J. C. Davis, Orr, J. H. Rawlings, H. Davis, Duncan.

No. 27. Harmony Lodge, Binbrook.

W. Bro. J. Taylor, W. M.

No. 28. Wellington Lodge, Stratford.

Bros. Higgs and Ryerson.

No. 31. St. Andrew's Lodge, Caledonia.

Bros. J. Cornick, Waltham, J. B. Holden, G. Johnson.

No. 37. Alma Lodge, Galt.

Bros. H. Fulford, Thomas Foxley, Otto Klotz.

VISITING BRETHREN FROM

Consecon Lodge, G. R. E.

Bro. J. Podfield.

Richmond Hill Lodge, G. R. E.

Bro. Ed. Hopkinson.

St. George's Lodge, G. R. E.

Bros. Dutton and E. Heathfield.

St. Duthus Lodge, Tain, Scotland.

Bro. Arthur Harvey.

The M. W. Grand Master informed the brethren that they were assembled, pursuant to a circular issued, for the purpose of laying the Foundation Stone of an Episcopal Church in the town of Brantford.

The brethren repaired to the site of the church, and the ceremonies were duly performed by the M. W. Grand Master.

The brethren re-assembled, and returned to the Lodge room.

The Grand Lodge was closed in Ample Form, with solemn prayer.

T. D. Harris

Grand Secretary.

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5857.

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
1	Antiquity	Montreal	First Thursday of every month	W.Br. Ed. Morris	Bro. R. A. Malcolm.
2	Niagara	Niagara	First Tuesday "	" R. M.Willson	" Jno. Hall.
3	Barton	Hamilton	Second Wednesday "	" C. Magill.	" William Irwin.
4	Union	Grimsby	Thursday on or before full moon "	" Rev. F.J. Lundy	" D. C. McMillan.
5	Norfolk	Simcoe	Thursday on or before full moon "	" Henry Crouse.	" J. McF. Wilson.
6	Sussex	Brockville	Wednesday on or before full moon "	" Thomas Camm.	" F. A. Despard.
7	Provost	Dunham	Tuesday before full moon "	" David Browne.	" C. S. Browne.
8	Golden Rule	Stanstead	Tuesday on or before full moon "	" H. J. Martin.	" A.D. McFairley.
9	St. George's	St. Catharines	Tuesday on or before full moon "	" William Poe.	" Wm. McGhie.
10	Prince Edward's	Picton	Thursday before full moon "	" C. Smith.	" Robt. Ramsay.
11	Nelson	Clarenceville	No returns		
13	St. George's	Montreal	Third Tuesday "	" A. Bernard.	" A.A. Stevenson.
14	St. John's	London	Second Tuesday "	" James Moffat.	" A. S. Abbott.
15	Zetland	Montreal	Second Thursday "	" J. H. Isaacson.	" William Reed.
16	King Solomon's	Toronto	Second Thursday "	" W. H. Miller.	" John Duck.
17	Strict Observance	Hamilton	Third Tuesday "	" Richard Bull.	" Henry Grist.
18	St. John's	Cayuga	Tuesday before full moon "	" John R. Carroll.	" Wm. Mussen.
19	Thistle	Amherstb'rgh	Tuesday before full moon "	" Wm: Bungay.	" H. Middleditch.
20	St. John's	Hamilton	Third Thursday "	" W. G. Crawford.	" Thos. B. Harris.
21	St. Thomas	St. Thomas	First Thursday "	" Thos. D.Warren	" Sam'l A. Ferrin.
22	Brant	Brantford	Tuesday before full moon "	" R. Henwood.	" C. R. Wilkes.
23	Great Western	Windsor	Thursday on or before full moon. "	" George Duncan.	" Geo. Gilkes.
24	Wellington	Dunnville	Monday before full moon "	" Dan'l McSwain.	" N. L. Holmes.
25	Shefford	Waterloo	First Thursday "	" M. Mitchell.	" J. Robinson.
26	Vaughan	Maple	Tuesday on or after full moon "	" James Woods.	" C.H. Sweetapple

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5857.—(Continued.)

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
27	Harmony	Binbrook	Monday after full moon....of every month	W.Br. J. Taylor.	Bro. Hiram Cook.
28	Wellington	Stratford	First and Third Thursday ..... "	" Alex. B. Orr.	" John E. Lee.
29	Hoyle	LaColle	Second Tuesday ..... "	" Thomas Kemp.	" W. H. Vanolict.
30	Acacia	Hamilton	Third Friday..... "	" W. C. Stephens.	" F. J. Rastrick.
31	St. Andrew's	Caledonia	Wednesday on or before full moon "	" W. A. Spooner.	" Jos. B. Choate.
32	Kilwinning	London	Third Thursday ..... "	" William Muir.	" John Harrison.
33	Rehoboam	Toronto	First Thursday..... "	" Ed. R. O'Brien.	" James B. Boyd.
34	Jacques Cartier	Montreal	Third Thursday ..... "	" J.W.Haldimand	" James Phillips.
35	St. Francis	Melbourne	First Thursday..... "	" W. H. Fowler.	" Steph. B. Dean.
36	St. John's	Ingersoll	First Thursday..... "	" John Galliford.	" W.J. McKenzie.
37	King	King	Friday on or before full moon... "	" J. A. Fisher.	" Alex. McPhee.
38	Victoria	Sherbrooke	Second Monday ..... "	" H. T. Maclin.	" R. L. Harvey.
39	Alma	Galt	Second Tuesday..... "	" Norman Booth.	" A. T. H. Ball.
40	St. James'	Maitland	Monday on or nearest full moon. "	" G. C. Longley.	.....
41	King Hiram	Tilsonburgh	Last Wednesday..... "	" Thomas Hardy.	" Allan McLean.
42	Albion	Newbury	First Tuesday..... "	" Daniel Graves.	" A. W. Gamble.
43	St. John's	Delaware	First Tuesday..... "	" John Dutton.	" Calvin J. Ladd.
44	St. John's	Paris	First Tuesday..... "	" W. H. Oliver.	.....
45	Beaver	Strathroy	First Friday after full moon .... "	" George Massen	.....
46	Clinton	Clinton	Wednesday on or after full moon. "	" Sam'l H. Rance.	.....
47	Rising Sun	Farmersville	Thursday nearest full moon..... "	" F. McCarthny.	.....
48	Wilson	Toronto	Third Tuesday of every month .. "	" Kivas Tully.	.....
U D.	St. James'	St. Mary's	.....	" W. T. O'Reilly.	" Leon M. Clench

LIST OF GRAND LODGES,

With the date of their organization, the place of meeting of the Convention, and the number of Lodges represented therein.

STATE.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	WHERE CONVENTION HELD.	LODGES REPRESENTED.
1 Massachusetts	April 30, 1733	Boston	.....
2 Pennsylvania	June 20, 1764	Philadelphia	.....
3 North Carolina	January 14, 1771	Newbern	.....
4 Virginia	May 6, 1777	Williamsburg	5
5 New York	September 5, 1781	New York city	.....
6 Georgia	December 16, 1786	.....	.....
7 New Jersey	December 18, 1786	New Brunswick	.....
8 South Carolina	March 24, 1787	Charleston	.....
9 Maryland	April 17, 1787	Baltimore	.....
10 Connecticut	July 8, 1789	.....	15
11 New Hampshire	July 8, 1789	Portsmouth	.....
12 Rhode Island	June 25, 1791	Providence	2
13 Vermont	October 14, 1794	Rutland	.....
14 Tennessee	October 14, 1794	.....	.....
15 Kentucky	October 13, 1800	Lexington	.....
16 Ohio	January 7, 1806	Chillicotte	.....
17 Delaware	June 6, 1806	Wilmington	.....
18 District of Columbia	December 11, 1811	.....	.....
19 Louisiana	July 11, 1812	New Orleans	5
20 Indiana	January 12, 1818	.....	.....
21 Mississippi	July 27, 1818	.....	.....
22 Maine	June 1, 1820	.....	.....
23 Missouri	April 21, 1821	St. Louis	3
24 Alabama	June 14, 1821	.....	.....
25 Michigan	June 28, 1826	.....	.....
26 Florida	July 5, 1830	.....	.....
27 Arkansas	February 22, 1832	.....	.....
28 Texas	December, 1837	.....	.....
29 Illinois	April 6, 1840	Jacksonville	5
30 Wisconsin	December 18, 1843	.....	.....
31 Iowa	January 8, 1844	Iowa city	4
32 California	April 17, 1850	San Francisco	.....
33 Oregon	August 16, 1851	Oregon city	3
34 Minnesota	February 23, 1852	St. Paul	3
35 Canada	October 10, 1855	Hamilton	41
36 Kansas	March 17, 1856	Leavenworth	3

NOTE.—It is desirable that the several Grand Secretaries republish the above table, with the blanks opposite their respective Grand Lodges properly filled.—G. SEC.

EXPULSIONS

By the Grand Lodge of Canada.

IRA S. BUSHE and JAMES MARVIN FAIRWELL,
Of Union Lodge, No. 4, Grimsby.

JOHN W. KERMOTT,
Of St. John's Lodge, No. 14, London.

Grand Lodge of Canada.

PROCEEDINGS

At the Third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, held at the Masonic Hall of King Solomon's Lodge, in the City of Toronto, on the second Wednesday, the 14th day of July, A. L. 5858, A. D. 1858.

Present:

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. Bro. Wm. Mercer Wilson, Grand Master, On the Throne.

R. W. Bro.	Rev. Joseph Scott,	Deputy Grand Master.		
" " "	James E. Smith,	Grand Senior Warden.		
" " "	Samuel Ross,	"	Junior Warden.	
" " "	Rev. J. Tremayne,	"	Chaplain.	
" " "	William Bellhouse,	"	Treasurer.	
" " "	William Henry Miller,	"	Registrar.	
" " "	Thomas B. Harris,	"	Secretary.	
V. " "	R. Henwood,	"	Senior Deacon.	
" " "	Edward R. O'Brien, as	"	Junior Deacon.	
" " "	F. J. Rastrick,	"	Supt. of Works.	
" " "	S. B. Campbell,	"	Dir. of Ceremonies.	
" " "	William H. Pardey, as	"	Sword Bearer.	
" " "	Henry Grist, Asst.	"	Dir. of Ceremonies.	
"	William T. Thomas,	"	Organist.	
" " "	H. B. Bostwick,	"	Pursuivant.	
" " "	Thomas Rawlings,			
" " "	William Bungay,			
" " "	Dr. Henry Crouse,	"	Stewards.	
" " "	William H. Pardey,			
" " "	Jos. A. Fisher,			
"	John Morrison,	"	Tyler.	

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. Bro.	Thompson Wilson,	D.D.G.M. London District.
" " "	Kivas Tully,	" Toronto "
" " "	W. B. Simpson,	" Central "
" " "	J. H. Isaacson,	" Montreal "

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

R. W. Bro. A. Bernard. P. D. G. M.
" " " W. C. Stephens, P. D. D. G. M.
" " " James Daniel, P. D. D. G. M.
" " " R. Bull, P. G. S. W.
" " " Rev. Dr. Lundy, P. G. C.
" " " Rev. St. George Caulfield, P. G. C.
" " " John Osborne, P. G. S.
V. " " James Moffat, P. G. S. D.
" " " Thomas Duggan, P. G. S. of W.
" " " William Bungay, P. G. Steward.

PAST MASTERS.

W. Bro. E. Morris.
" " George G. Downes.
" " H. B. Bull.
R. " " Rev. F. J. Lundy.
" " John W. Lewis.
V. " " Henry Crouse.
R. " " W. B. Simpson.
" " " Samuel Ross.
" " Thomas Camm.
" " " Rev. Joseph Scott.
" " Israel Roberts.
" " Thomas McLeod.
" " John F. McCuaig.
R. " " Thos. B. Harris.
" " Wm. G. Crawford.
" " John W. Baine.
" " Wm. J. White.
" " Henry Caldwell.
" " Thos. D. Warren.
V. " " Thomas Rawlings.
" " " R. Henwood.
" " D. Curtis.
" " George Duncan.
" " D. McSwain.
" " Jacob Osman.
" " James Woods.
" " Jeremiah Taylor.

R. W. Bro. A. Bernard.
" " " James Daniel.
V. " " James Moffat.
R. " " J. H. Isaacson.
" " " James E. Smith.
" " " Wm. H. Miller.
" " C. Fitzgibbon.
" " William Cassidy.
" " " Richard Bull.
" " " John Osborne.
V. " " William Bungay.
R. " " W. C. Stephens.
" " Wm. McPherson.
" " William A. Spooner.
R. " " Capt. T. Wilson.
" " Wm. G. Chambers.
" " E. R. O'Brien.
" " J. A. Fisher.
" " James Bowman.
" " H. T. Martin.
" " Norman Booth.
" " Thomas Hardy.
" " John Dutton.
" " Wm. H. Oliver.
" " Samuel H. Rance.
R. " " Kivas Tully.
V. " " S. B. Campbell.

A constitutional number of Lodges being represented, the Grand Chaplain implored a blessing from the G. A. O. T. U.

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following standing committees.

On Credentials: R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris, V. W. Bro. S. B. Campbell, and W. Bro. E. R. O'Brien.

On Foreign Correspondence: R.W. Bros. John Osborne, Richard Bull, and W. C. Stephens.

On Condition of Masonry: R. W. Bros. Geo. L. Allen, T. Wilson, J. Daniel, and Rev. F. J. Lundy.

On Constitution and Regulations: R. W. Bros. W. C. Stephens and Rev. F. J. Lundy; V. W. Bros. R. Henwood and H. Crouse.

On Warrants: R. W. Bros. A. Bernard, Rev. F. J. Lundy, and W. Bro. N. Booth.

On Grievances and Appeals: R. W. Bros. W. C. Stephens, Rev. J. Scott, Jno. Osborne, W. B. Simpson, and W. Bro. E. Morris.

On Finance: R. W. Bros. Kivas Tully, William Bellhouse; W. Bros. T. D. Warren, E. R. O'Brien.

On Audit: W. Bros. J. F. McCuaig and W. G. Crawford.

The committee on credentials reported the following representatives of regular chartered Lodges present, and also the officers, representatives and proxies of the undermentioned Lodges under dispensation, whom they recommend to be admitted and take part in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

—— Lodge of Antiquity, Montreal.
W. Bro. Edwin Morris, P.M.; Bro. Philip Henry, S.W.

No. 2. Niagara Lodge, Niagara.
W. Bro. W. G. F. Downes, W. M.

No. 3. Barton Lodge, Hamilton.
W. Bro. H. B. Bull, P.M.; Bro. H. Davis, J.W.

No. 4. Union Lodge, Grimsby.
R. W. Bro. F. J. Lundy, P.M.; W. Bro. John W. Lewis, P.M.; W. Bro. John S. Walker, W.M.; Bro. D. C. Macmillan, S.W.

No. 5. Norfolk Lodge, Simcoe.
V. W. Bro. Henry Crouse, P.M.; W. Bro. Henry Greff, W.M.

No. 6. Sussex Lodge, Brockville.
R. W. Bros. W. B. Simpson, P.M.; S. Ross, P.M.; W. Bro. Thomas Camm, P.M.

No. 7. Prevost Lodge, Dunham.
R. W. Bro. Rev. Joseph Scott, P.M.

No. 8. Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead.
R. W. Bro. Rev. Joseph Scott, (Proxy.)

No. 9. St. George's Lodge, St. Catharines.
W. Bros. Israel Roberts, P.M.; William Poe, W.M.; Bro. George Scott, J.W.

No. 10. Prince Edward Lodge, Picton.
W. Bro. W. C. Andrews, W.M.; Bro. H. E. Bowles, J.W.

No. 11. Nelson Lodge, Clarenceville.
R. W. Bro. Rev. Joseph Scott, (Proxy.)

No. 13. St. George's Lodge, Montreal.
R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, W.M.; Bro. A. A. Stevenson, J.W.

No. 14. St. John's Lodge, London.
R.W. Bro. James Daniel, P.M.; V.W. Bro. James Moffat, P.M.; W. Bro. Thomas Francis, W.M.; Bros. Edward Garrett, S.W.; Edwin Heathfield, J.W.

No. 15. Zetland Lodge, Montreal.
R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, P.M.; Bro. A. Hoffnung.

No. 16. King Solomon's Lodge, Toronto.
R. W. Bros. J. E. Smith, P.M.; W. H. Miller, W.M.; W. Bros; Rice Lewis, P.M.; Chas. Fitzgibbon, P.M.; Wm. Cassidy, P.M., Bros. H. J. Gear, S.W.; A. M. Munro, J.W.

No. 17. Strict Observance Lodge, Hamilton.
R. W. Bros. R. Bull, P.M.; Wm. Bellhouse, P.M.; J. Osborne, P.M.; W. Bro. S. G. Patton, W.M.; Bro. J. M. Rogerson, S.W.; V. W. Bro. H. Grist, J.W.

No. 19. Thistle Lodge, Amherstburgh.
W. Bro. John G. Kolfage, W.M.; V.W.Bro. Wm. Bungay, P.M.; W. Bro. Thos. McLeod, P.M.; Bro. J. W. Risdale, S.W.

No. 20. St. John's Lodge, Hamilton.
R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, W. M.; W. Bros. J. F. McCuaig, P.M.; W. G. Crawford, P.M.; J. W. Baine, P.M.; Bros. C. S. Chittenden, S.W.; T. C. Sterling, J.W.

No. 21. St. Thomas Lodge, St. Thomas.
W. Bros. H. Caldwell, W.M.; Wm. J. White, P.M.; Thomas D. Warren, P.M.; R. W. Bro. Rev. St. George Caulfield, S.W.; Bro. J. B. Hart, J. W.

No. 22. Brant Lodge, Brantford.
V. W. Bros. Thomas Rawlings, P. M.; R. Henwood, P. M.; W. Bros. D. Curtis, P. M.; George W. Malloch, W. M.; Bro. M. W. Pruyn, S. W.

No. 23. Great Western Lodge, Windsor.
W. Bro. George Duncan, P. M.

No. 24. Wellington Lodge, Dunnville.
W. Bros. D. McSwain, P. M.; Jacob Osman, P. M.; Samuel Cornick, W.M.

No. 25. Shefford Lodge, Waterloo.
R. W. Bro. Thomas B. Harris, (Proxy.)

No. 26. Vaughan Lodge, Maple.
W. Bros. James Woods, P.M.; James Dick, W.M.; Bro. Joseph Ingram, Sec.

No. 27. Harmony Lodge, Binbrook.
W. Bro. Jeremiah Taylor, P.M.

No. 28. Wellington Lodge, Stratford.
W. Bro. A. B. Orr, W.M.

No. 30. Acacia Lodge, Hamilton.
R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, P.M.; V. W. Bros. Thos. Duggan, W.M.; F. J. Rastrick, S.W.

No. 31. St. Andrew's Lodge, Caledonia.
W. Bros. Wm. McPherson, P. M.; W. A. Spooner, P.M.; Bro. J. B. Choate, S.W.

No. 32. Kilwinning Lodge, London.
R. W. Bro. Capt. T. Wilson, P.M.; W. Bro. Wm. G. Chambers, P.M.; Bro. Philip T. Worthington, J.W.

No. 33. Rehoboam Lodge, Toronto.
W. Bro. E. R. O'Brien, P.M.; V. W. Bro. W. H. Pardey, W.M.; Bros. George P. Lauder, S.W.; H. S. Weatherly, J.W.

No. 35. St. Francis Lodge, Melbourne.
W. Bro. George H. Napier, W.M.

No. 36. St. John's Lodge, Ingersoll.
R. W. Bro. Thomas B. Harris, (Proxy.)

No. 37. King Lodge, King.
W. Bros. J. A. Fisher, W.M.; James Bowman, P.M.

No. 38. Victoria Lodge, Sherbrooke.
W. Bro. Henry T. Martin, P.M.

No. 39. Alma Lodge, Galt.
W. Bros. Norman Booth, P.M.; Æ. Irving, W.M.; Bros. Louis W. Dessauer, S.W.; Otto Klotz, J.W.

No. 40. St. James' Lodge, Maitland.
R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, (Proxy.)

No. 41. King Hiram Lodge, Tilsonburg.
W. Bro. Thomas Hardy, P.M., (Proxy.)

No. 42. Albion Lodge, Newbury.
Bro. George C. Secord, J.W.

No. 43. St. John's Lodge, Delaware.
W. Bro. John Dutton, W.M.; Bro. Wm. Livingston, J.W.

No. 44. St. John's Lodge, Paris.
W. Bro. W. H. Oliver, W.M.

No. 45. Beaver Lodge, Strathroy.
W. Bro. John A. Scoon, W.M.; Bro. John Manning, S.W.

No. 46. Clinton Lodge, Clinton.
W. Bro. Samuel H. Rance, W.M.

No. 47. Rising Sun Lodge, Farmersville.
R. W. Bro. F. Tremayne, G. Chap.

No. 48. Wilson Lodge, Toronto.
R. W. Bro. K. Tully, W.M.; V. W. Bros. S. B. Campbell, S.W.; H. B. Bostwick, J.W.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Cataraqui Lodge, Kingston.
W. Bro. E. J. Barker, W.M.; Bros. G. O'Loughlin, S.W.; S. H. Blomidheim, J.W.

St. Mark's Lodge, Port Stanley.
R. W. Bro. Capt. T. Wilson, (Proxy.)

Maple Leaf Lodge, St. Catharines.
W. Bro. William McGhie, W.M.

St. Mark's Lodge, Drummondville.
W. Bro. Rev. Thos. W. Street, W.M.; Bro. G. Twomley, S.W.

Markham Union Lodge, Unionville.
W. Bro. William Campbell, W.M.

St. John's Lodge, Norwichville.
W. Bro. Paul Bedford, W.M.; Bro. John A. Tidey, jun., J.W.

Sharon Lodge, Sharon.
W. Bro. James Bowman, W.M.

Valley Lodge, Dundas.
W. Bro. John King, W.M.

Iron Duke Lodge, Arthur.
R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, (Proxy.)

Mount Brydges Lodge, Mount Brydges.
W. Bro. W. G. Chambers, (Proxy.)

St. James' Lodge, St. Mary's.
R. W. Bro. Capt. T. Wilson, (Proxy.)

Northern Light Lodge, Kincardine.
R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, (Proxy.)

St. John's Lodge, Norwichville.
R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, (Proxy.)

Burford Lodge, Burford.
R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, (Proxy.)

St. Paul's Lodge, Lambeth.
R. W. Bro. Capt. T. Wilson, (Proxy.)

On motion of R.W. Bro. Rev. F. J. Lundy, seconded by W. Bro. H. B. Bull, the report of the committee on credentials was received and adopted.

The Most Worshipful Bro. Philip C. Tucker, Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the state of Vermont, was announced.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed a deputation to receive the Most Worshipful Brother.

The deputation introduced M.W. Bro. P.C. Tucker to the Grand Master, who warmly welcomed him, and invited him to a seat on the dais, and was acknowledged with the usual grand honors.

The R. W. Bro. Robert Morris, D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of the state of Kentucky, was also announced.

The same deputation also proceeded and introduced the Right Worshipful Brother Rob. Morris, who was received with the usual grand honors, kindly greeted by the Grand Master, and invited to a seat on the dais.

The minutes of the last Regular Communication, held at Montreal on the 8th of July, 1857, and following days, and of subsequent Special Communications, were read, and on motion confirmed.

The M. W. Grand Master then read the following

ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

When at our last annual meeting I had the honor of addressing you, I did not anticipate that a similar duty would so speedily have devolved upon me. Having, however, in obedience to your wishes, again assumed the Oriental chair, it becomes my pleasing privilege to lay before you a brief statement of the various events and incidents of the past year, with such suggestions and remarks as may appear to me pertinent and appropriate.

PROGRESS.

I congratulate you, brethren, upon the large measure of success which has thus far attended your efforts to advance the cause of Masonry in this Province. That apathy and indifference which for so many years, under the old *regime*, repressed and retarded the advancement of our Order, has given place, under the new organization, to a more lively interest in, and a more active administration of, masonic affairs. Dispensations for opening fifteen new Lodges, in various parts of our jurisdiction, have been granted by me during the past year; and in every instance, the duty of controlling and working these Lodges has been entrusted to worthy and competent brethren, in whose favor the tongue of good report has loudly sounded. The names and localities of these

Lodges will be laid before you by the Grand Secretary, and it will be for you to determine whether or not their present authority shall be replaced by a more regular warrant of constitution.

RECOGNITIONS.

I have much pleasure in announcing that I continue to receive from our sister Grand Lodges assurances of the most friendly nature, accompanied by expressions of the liveliest interest in our prosperity and progress. In addition to the Grand Bodies who had masonically recognized the Grand Lodge of Canada, and which were announced to you last year, I am happy to say that eleven other Grand Lodges have since extended to us the right hand of fellowship; so that the legality of our proceedings, and the correctness of our position, have now been endorsed by the highest authorities in *twenty-two* masonic jurisdictions. A feeling of veneration and respect for the Grand Lodge of England, (a feeling with which I by no means find fault,) and perhaps also the absence of full information as to all the facts of the case, has hitherto prevented several Grand Bodies from according to us a reciprocation of that fraternal regard and intercourse which we had tendered them. But even among these Grand Lodges we have many warm friends, who have not only deeply sympathized with us in all our struggles and trials, but have also rejoiced with us in the success which has attended our efforts to advance the cause of Masonry in Canada.

ARGUMENTS.

In my last annual address, when referring to the discussions to which our movement had given rise, and the flood of light which had been poured forth upon this important and most interesting point in masonic law by some of the ablest writers of the day, I was of opinion that the subject had been nearly exhausted, and that nothing either new or interesting could well be added. Those of you, however, who have had an opportunity of reading that able and logical article from the pen of our distinguished friend and brother, Dr. Mackey, of South Carolina, which appeared in a recent number of the *Masonic Quarterly*, and the additional arguments advanced by our consistent friend and warm supporter, the venerable and much esteemed Grand Master of Vermont, will at once observe how much I was mistaken in my supposition, and will at the same time be pleased to learn, that the more completely our past history is criticised and examined, the more thoroughly and perfectly will the correctness of our position be established. In evidence of the truth of this proposition, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of directing your attention to the masterly and unanswerable arguments brought to bear upon the subject by the Most Worshipful Brother Thomas Brown, Past Grand Master of

the Grand Lodge of Florida, in his able report as chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence.

NEW YORK.

Among the important masonic events of the past year, one has recently transpired which must excite a thrill of pleasure, and elicit an expression of satisfaction and delight in every true masonic heart on this continent. The unhappy disunions which for so many years have kept apart our brethren in the state of New York, and which have been a cause of reproach to our noble Order, now no longer exist; the demon of discord has been vanquished, and peace, love and harmony reign triumphant; the warm grasp of brotherhood has been cordially given and received, and the Masons of that state are again united under one banner. May their union be perpetual, and may the memory of their past differences only remain as an additional incitement to increased exertions in the great and glorious cause for which we are all associated.

CONDITION OF OUR LODGES.

I have much pleasure in announcing, for the information of the Grand Lodge, that in the many official visits which I have made during my term of office to our subordinate Lodges, I found a large majority of them in a highly flourishing and satisfactory condition; but, at the same time, truth compels me to add that *all* were not in an equally prosperous state. In some few instances I heard with regret that the regular communications were not well attended; that it was with difficulty a sufficient number of brethren could be got together to enable the Lodge to proceed with the work; and that a general apathy and want of interest was displayed by the members of these Lodges. On investigating the causes which had apparently led to this strange and unnatural state of affairs, I found that it originated invariably in a careless and inefficient administration of the business of the Lodge. Members had been permitted to become largely in arrears for dues; the liabilities of the Lodge remained unliquidated; the by-laws were allowed to be broken with impunity; and the general discipline of the Order was not strictly enforced. This painful state of affairs can only be remedied by a more rigid adherence to the rules of the Order, and by the exercise of stricter discipline on the part of those in authority. I would earnestly entreat the officers of such Lodges, if there be any now present—if they have any regard for Masonry, if they love the Order and are really desirous that it should flourish—to reflect more seriously upon their duties and their obligations; for as their positions in the craft are exalted, so are their responsibilities great.

A MODEL MASTER.

To become the model Master of a Lodge should be the ambition of every brother; and to discharge with efficiency and zeal the duties of that important office should be his most anxious desire. These duties are not confined to the mere repetition of a few phrases, learned by rote, but he should be enabled to instruct the craft, not only as to the meaning and origin of our ceremonies, but also to explain to them the philosophy which is veiled in its allegories and illustrated by its symbols. He should be able, also, to convince his brethren, that all science and all art, legitimately directed, are but lines that radiate towards the great "I AM," that the sciences are the *media* by which we are led to contemplate the goodness, greatness, widsom and power, of the Great Architect of the Universe; and that the arts are the modes we have developed of expressing our sense and admiration of the wondrous glories of an Almighty Father which are scattered around us. The Master of a Lodge should also, in his life and in his conversation, be a model for his brethren to admire and imitate, and should himself practice, out of the Lodge, those great moral doctrines and virtues which he inculcates within its walls. He should be punctual and methodical in all things, and, both by his character and conduct, command the respect, the esteem, and good will of all men; for, as the Master is supreme in his Lodge, and distinguished by his position in the craft, so should he also be distinguished as the possessor of an irreproachable character, a dignified demeanor, an expanded intellect, and a liberal education. Happy and prosperous must those Lodges be which are governed by such men!—their time of meeting is looked forward to by the brethren with the most pleasing anticipations. Prompt at the hour, every brother is at his station, and the work is carried on with pleasure and profit. The Worshipful Master who presides over his Lodge with ability, firmness and decision; (for without force of character there can be no force of impression) whose manner is courteous yet dignified; whose decisions are consonant with reason and masonic law; and who dispenses light and information among the craft, will ever be regarded by his brethren as one who is entitled to their highest respect and their most fraternal regard. The anxious enquirer after Truth and Light feels that he may appeal with confidence and safety to such a ruler of a Lodge, as to one who is not only able and willing to reward and advance him according to his ability and worth, but to one whose duty and high privilege it is to diffuse the beams of light and to scatter abroad the seeds of truth. The aspirant, animated by the love of truth, uninfluenced by mercenary motives, duly appreciating the philosopher's apothegm, that "Knowledge is Power," and prompted by higher desires, eagerly presses forward, believing in a nobler destiny and aspiring after a

brighter record; it is the Master's duty to assist him in his research—it is his high privilege to "pour the balm of instruction o'er the mind," to fill it with light, to stir up its powers, and to raise it to its proper supremacy over matter. It is for him to bestow upon the neophyte—if he finds him worthy and qualified—not only wealth but power also; not the *wealth* that corrupts its owner, nor the *power* which enslaves its dependant, but the ennobling *wealth* of wisdom and the enduring *power* of knowledge. [The means of acquiring masonic knowledge, have now, by the indomitable perseverance of our distinguished brother, Robert Morris, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, been placed within the reach of all. His masonic library, which embraces several valuable volumes, contributed by himself, should appear, not only in every Lodge room, but in the house of every intelligent Mason, as it embodies nearly all that is valuable in masonic literature.] The financial affairs of the Lodge are managed by such a Master with prudence and economy—he regards debts due either by or to his Lodge peculiarly as debts of honor, and takes care to have them promptly arranged—the brethren, loving the man and respecting his authority, submit to his decisions with cheerfulness and alacrity, and are ready at all time to aid him in his efforts to advance the interests of the Order. The cement with which he has bound the brethren together is not confined to the Lodge room, but is carried out into the world, and practical illustrations of friendship and brotherly love are daily exemplified. Time will not now permit me to enlarge upon the various qualities and virtues which adorn the model Master. I must therefore leave the subject for the present, and conclude by remarking, that I feel proud and happy in being enabled to say that, I believe, we have among us many Masters and Past Masters of Lodges who are an honor to the fraternity and the Order, many who are not only Masters of *men* but also of *work*, and who are indeed entitled to the proud distinction of being regarded as *cream of the craft*.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

In consequence of an event of a painful and afflicting nature which occured in my family in August last, I have not been able, during the past year, to devote quite so much time as I could have wished to the duty of visiting our Lodges; my report, therefore, in this particular, will be very brief. I find, however, on reference to my journal, that in January last I assisted at the consecration of Lodges at Paris and Newbury, and visited also St. John's Lodge, Delaware. (This Lodge, under the fostering care of our intelligent and Worshipful Brother Dutton, I found in a most prosperous condition.) In February, I had the pleasure of paying an official visit to each of the following Lodges: "Strict Observance"

at Hamilton; "Kilwinning" of London; "Beaver" of Strathroy; and "Norfolk" at Simcoe; all of which were apparently flourishing. On the 24th of May, assisted by several Grand Officers and a large number of brethren, I laid the corner stone of a new school house in the town of Simcoe. On the 22nd of June last, I visited Brant Lodge, where I had the pleasure of initiating my eldest son into the mysteries of our Order. This Lodge, I am happy to say, is also in a most satisfactory condition. On the 24th of the same month, assisted by the Grand Secretary and other Grand Officers and brethren, I dedicated a new and most commodious Lodge room, occupied by our enterprising brethren of "Great Western Lodge," at Windsor. While in that neighborhood, I had the pleasure of meeting the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary, and several Past Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, with whom I had much pleasant intercourse. In my various visits to the Lodges in the London District, I was accompanied by R. W. Bro. Capt. Thompson Wilson, the D. D. G. M., whose attention to the important duties of his office, and whose zeal in the cause of Masonry, entitle him to the gratitude and respect of the fraternity. I received an invitation from "Golden Rule Lodge," Stanstead, to lay the corner stone of a church in that vicinity on the 30th of June, but in consequence of my engagements at the west end of the Province, I was unable to be present on that interesting occasion.

DEMARARA.

An application from certain brethren in Demarara, for a dispensation to enable them to open a Lodge there under the authority of this Grand Lodge, was forwarded to me in March last, by the R. W. D. D. G. M. for the Montreal District. As this was the first application of the kind which I had received from abroad, I felt that it required sound consideration before finally deciding upon it; but I must admit that the idea of thus extending the power and influence of this Grand Lodge, exercised at first considerable influence on my mind. However, after a consultation with a distinguished brother, and upon carefully considering the question in all its bearings, I arrived at the conclusion that it would have been neither wise nor politic for this Grand Lodge to interfere in the masonic affairs of that distant territory. It is very true that the British possessions, both in South America and the West Indies, are, masonically speaking, at present unoccupied ground, as no Grand Lodge has yet been there established; but I did not feel that we, a sister colony—although masonically independent of the mother country—could consistently interfere in this matter, even at their own request. The proud position which we have attained in the Province, and the means by which it was accomplished, are now matters of history; and, although we have successfully

established our own masonic independence, I do not consider that we would be justified either in assisting or inciting another British colony to follow our example. For these and other reasons which will be found in my correspondence, I declined granting the dispensation prayed for; and I trust that my decision in this matter will be approved of by the Grand Lodge.

WORK.

I have also to inform you that the committee, to whom was referred the duty of examining and reporting upon the various modes of working used by our subordinate Lodges, (of which committee I am a member *ex officio*,) after a careful and laborious investigation, have at length agreed upon a system, which will be submitted for your approval, and which, I hope, will be adopted as a standard in this jurisdiction. The importance of this subject will commend it to your notice. It therefore requires no further comment from me to secure for it your earnest attention and consideration.

INCORPORATION.

At our last general meeting, I was requested by the Grand Lodge to take into my consideration, the propriety of making an application to the Legislature of the Province for an act of incorporation, to enable this Grand Lodge, and the Lodges acting under its authority, to hold real estate in a corporate capacity. In compliance with your wishes, I have given the subject my best consideration; and, without delaying you at present with the many arguments which might be advanced both for and against such a proceeding, I arrive at the conclusion that, under existing circumstances, such an application would be inexpedient. As the subject, however, is one of grave importance, I would suggest the appointment of a special committee, with full power to act in the matter in such manner as they may deem most conducive to the interests of the Order.

MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION.

There are also various other subjects, both of interest and importance, which will claim your attention during the present session, some of which I can now only briefly allude to. Among these are certain proposed amendments to the constitution, of which due notice has been given; also, certain matters connected with "Thistle Lodge," Amherstburg. This subject has already been before the Grand Lodge, and was then referred to the D.D.G.M. for investigation and settlement. The decision of this officer, however, has been appealed from, and I trust, that before the close of the session, this matter will be finally disposed of. A memorial has also been presented from certain persons, claiming to be Masons, and expressing an earnest desire to affiliate with this Grand Lodge.

This is a subject of great importance, and requires, as it will doubtless receive, your careful attention and consideration. In connection with it I will only say, that while Masonry recognizes no distinction either in race, class, religion or color, she does require, and will insist upon, the clearest and most irrefragible testimony, that all persons claiming either admission to her Lodges or to a recognition as members of the Fraternity, have been regularly initiated, passed and raised in a duly constituted and properly warranted Lodge. Another matter which, for some time past, has been occupying the minds of many of the brethren, may be brought up for your consideration during the session. I allude to the establishment of District Grand Lodges, with powers similar to the Provincial Grand Lodges of England. With reference to this subject I would merely say that, when we consider the great extent of our territorial jurisdiction, should our Lodges continue to increase in the same ratio as they have recently done, such a measure may not only be expedient but necessary. I am in favor of the early establishment of the Provincial or District Grand Lodges, in every masonic district which contains within its limits a sufficient number of Lodges to authorize such a proceeding. I would suggest, however, that the whole matter be referred to a special committee.

GRAND SECRETARY.

I have much pleasure, also, in bearing testimony to the efficiency and zeal with which the duties of the office of Grand Secretary have been discharged during the past year by our R. W. Brother, Thomas B. Harris; whose promptness in correspondence, careful attention to his various duties, and readiness at all times to aid and advance the interests of the Grand Lodge, entitle him not only to this acknowledgement from me, but also to the favorable consideration of the brethren,

UNION.

The various matters to which I have now directed your attention, although all possessing strong claims upon your notice and consideration, will, I imagine, be considered as only second in importance to the great and engrossing subject which will, at an early period of the session, be brought up for discussion. I allude to the efforts which have been made to secure a full and perfect *union of the whole Canadian craft*. In compliance with the desire of the Grand Lodge, as expressed at our last annual meeting, I appointed a committee to meet a similar committee from our brethren who were at that time working under English warrants, directing their attention to the instructions promulgated by this Grand Lodge for their guidance. It is not my intention at this moment to enter into any detailed account of the various attempts

at communication which have taken place upon this subject, but will merely say, that all the documents connected with it are now in the hands of the Grand Secretary, and are open to your inspection. I adopt this course, because I am delighted to say that I believe your committee, acting in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of their instructions, have been met in a similar liberal and masonic spirit by those brethren with whom they were appointed to treat, and that a full and perfect understanding has been arrived at; so that, in a few hours, I trust, a union of the whole Canadian craft—upon satisfactory and honorable terms—will be consummated, and all the Masons of Canada ranged under the banner of this Grand Lodge. I feel that it is unnecessary for me to say how I, aided by many zealous and worthy brethren of both parties, have labored to effect this great object; nor need I attempt to express here the unbounded pleasure which it will give me—before retiring from the proud position which, by your kind favor, I have so long occupied—to hear that *union* proclaimed within these walls. In the hope that nothing may occur to mar the bright and pleasing prospect, I will now leave you to decide upon the various matters brought before you; and may we now, and at all times, be enabled to discharge with fidelity and zeal, the various duties devolving upon us, so that at the close of our day of probation and labor, we may not only escape the degradation and punishment which was heaped upon that careless and unfaithful steward, who could only exclaim, "Lord, here is thy talent laid up in a napkin," but be able to advance humbly, and with faith and confidence, to our glorious Grand Master, from Him to receive our wages and reward.

WILLIAM M. WILSON,
GRAND MASTER.

The M. W. Grand Master requested the Grand Secretary to read a list of the Lodges to whom dispensations had been granted during the past year, which was as follows:

St. James'	Lodge,	St. Mary's Blanshard.
Markham Union	"	Unionville.
Cataraqui	"	Kingston.
Northern Light	"	Kincardine.
St. Mark's	"	Port Stanley.
Sharon	"	Sharon.
Valley	"	Dundas.
Iron Duke	"	Arthur.
Mt. Brydges	"	Mt. Brydges.
Maple Leaf	"	St. Catharines.
St. John's	"	Norwichville.
St. Mark's	"	Drummondville.
Burford	"	Burford.
St. Paul's	"	Lambeth.
Phœnix	"	Guelph.
Blenheim	"	Drumbo.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, seconded by R. W. Bro. T. Wilson, and unanimously resolved:

That the Grand Secretary be directed to issue warrants to all the foregoing Lodges under dispensation.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 3.30 o'clock, P. M.

The M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

On motion of R. W. Bro. Kivas Tully, seconded by W. Bro. J. Taylor,

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following brethren a committee to consider the various matters referred to in his address: R. W. Bros. K. Tully, J. Osborne, W. B. Simpson, J. Daniel, and V. W. Bro. Henry Grist.

The Grand Secretary read the following letters which he had received during the past year, in answer to certain resolutions adopted at the last Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, which were ordered to be entered on the minutes.

VERGENNES, VT., Sept. 28th, 1857.

R. W. THOS. B. HARRIS,
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I duly received your favor of the 2nd inst., accompanied by an elegant copy of a resolution passed by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Canada at its last Annual Convocation, and by the passage of which, that M. W. Grand Body elected me an honorary member, with the rank of Past Grand Master.

As reasons for the bestowment of this very distinguished honor, your Grand Lodge is pleased to mention my "high masonic standing and character," my "eminent services rendered to the cause of Masonry," and "more especially" my "masterly vindication of the Canadian craft in organizing the Grand Lodge of Canada."

I accept the exalted honor thus conferred upon me with the deepest sense of gratitude, mingled with a strong conviction that it is one far above any masonic merit which I can justly claim to possess.

I shall place the copy which exhibits the evidence of your partiality and kindness towards me, in a suitable frame, and suspend it where it will serve as a perpetual daily memorial, to admonish me of my duties to our beloved Order, and to remind me of the gratitude which I must always owe to the Grand Lodge of Canada. I shall leave it, also, as an heirloom to my descendants, that they may also never forget to cherish the generous feeling which it must always inspire.

All my humble labors in the masonic cause have been to me "labors of love." Recognizing in it a vast system of morality, virtue, benevolence, and social intercourse, made practical by its admirable forms and polity, and adapted to enlarge the mind as well as impress the heart and improve and adorn the character of man, I have endeavored, as far as I have been able in my humble sphere, to extend a knowledge of its principles and its merits. The approval with which my efforts have been received, has added very strongly to the happiness of my life.

When the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada first became known to me, my position as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of an adjoining state, made it my duty to examine into its position and investigate its claims. My Canadian brethren placed those claims before the fraternity of Vermont with perfect frankness and candor. They relied upon the basis of truth alone. There was no evasion, no shrinking, no withholding of information. All their history, and all their action, was boldly and broadly made known; and they freely solicited examination from their brethren, appealing only to masonic laws, history and precedent, to justify the course of action they had adopted. In proceeding dispassionately to an examination of the subject, I found their course so overwhelmingly sustained by the strongest and most undoubted masonic authority, that it was wholly impossible for me to avoid the conclusion at which I arrived; and I believe that the mere statement of the facts legitimately bearing upon the subject, has convinced most of the intelligent masonic world, as to the right of the matter, as thoroughly as the knowledge of those facts convinced myself. As to the few who yet *profess* to be unconvinced, I think the discussion has "so narrowed the ground of controversy, that it is reduced to a mere hair-line, of such fineness as to require the nicest sort of metaphysical eye glasses to discern any room for further difference of opinion." The day of Elizabethian high-commission courts has passed away, and it will hardly do now for a few men to assume that they alone are invested with power to shut out or expel from brotherhood all those whose opinions do not conform to their own.

I am most happy at knowing the high success which has attended your Grand Lodge, and anticipate the high gratification of mingling hereafter with my worthy Canadian brethren upon its tasselated pavement.

Be pleased to make known to your Grand Lodge the high regard and esteem which I feel for its Grand Master, Grand Officers and Brethren, and accept personally my warm thanks for the kind manner in which you have communicated its action to me.

I have the honor to be, Right Worshipful Sir,
Most truly and fraternally yours,

PHILIP C. TUCKER.

DETROIT, Sept. 30th, 1857.

THOS. B. HARRIS, Esq., G. Secretary, etc.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Your note of the 2nd inst., enclosing the resolution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, was duly received during my temporary absence, or it would have been sooner acknowledged.

In the services rendered by me to your Grand Lodge, I recognize an imperative duty from which I should dared not have shrunk, however

much inclined, had it not (as was the fact) been mingled with the richest pleasure.

It is therefore with the deeper gratitude that I acknowledge the unmerited honor conferred on me by your Grand Body in their acknowledgment of those services, from which, if I had shrunk, I should have justly felt to reproach myself as direlict to the fundamental principles of our time-honored institution My dear sir, my humble prayer is, that I may be found worthy the great distinction your Grand Body has by its action conferred upon me, which may God grant.

The evidence of that distinction in the resolution transmitted by you, I shall, to the latest hour of my existence, cherish as a rich memento of fraternal regard, and transmit it to my offspring as a proud memorial of paternal merit.

For yourself, my dear sir be pleased to accept my sentiments of the highest esteem; and to your Grand Body be pleased to communicate my sentiments of profound gratitude for the distinguished honor conferred on me by them, and may God grant that we may all share largely in the common benefit of our time-honored institution to the perseveringly faithful.

I remain,

Yours fraternally,

H. T. Backus.

Provincial Grand Lodge, North Munster,
Limerick, September 14th, 1857.

For the R. W. Thos. B. Harris,
Grand Secretary of R. W. Grand Lodge of Canada.

R. W. Sir: My Dear Brother,—I have to acknowledge the receipt, by this post, of your esteemed favor of the 31st ultimo, together with the diploma of District Deputy Grand Master, under the puissance of the R. W. the Grand Lodge of Canada.

It is extremely flattering to enjoy the good opinion and confidence of my brethren so far distant I most fully appreciate the distinction, and accept the trust, resolved by fealty and attention to the best interests of your R. W. Grand Lodge to prove worthy.

I am quite confident that on the 1st October, (the next sitting of our Grand Lodge,) a full and fraternal response will be accorded to the important communications from your Grand Lodge, to whom I request of you to present the best thanks, kind respects, and warm attachment of

Your very faithful brother,

M. Furnell.

Grand Secretary's Office, Freemason's Hall,
Dublin, September 9th, 1857.

Dear Sir and R. W. Bro.,

This morning I have had the honor of receiving your favor of 27th August, together with the communication from the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Canada, dated 20th February last, as also the diploma appointing our most excellent R. W. Bro. M. Furnell their representative at this

Grand Lodge. These several documents I shall duly present to Grand Lodge at its next monthly meeting, on Thursday, the 1st day of October next.

With sentiments of fraternal regards, and earnest desire for the prosperity of the Order both at home and abroad,

I am, Dear Sir and R. W. Bro.,
Yours fraternally,
LUCIUS H. DEERING.

JOHN OSBORNE, Esq.,
R. W. G. Secretary, G. L. Canada, Hamilton, C. W.

A memorial was read from W. Bro. Joseph Cornick, now in the decline of life, being upwards of seventy years old, and has been nearly fifty years a contributing member to some regular Lodge; recommended by several Masters and Past Masters of various Lodges as a worthy object for benevolence.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Joseph Scott, seconded by V. W. Bro. T. Duggan, and resolved :

That the memorial be referred to the committee on finance.

Read a letter of the 9th April, from R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, D. D. G. M. for the Montreal District, containing charges of unmasonic conduct against R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, P. D. G. M.

Read, also, a petition of remonstrance in reply thereto from the R. W. Bro. A. Bernard.

On motion, the consideration of the subject was referred to the committee on grievances and appeals.

The following letter from R. W. Bro. L. H. Deering, Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, containing a warrant appointing R. W. Bro. Kivas Tully as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland at the Grand Lodge of Canada, was placed in the hands of the M. W. Grand Master, which was read.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, FREEMASON'S HALL,
DUBLIN, November 17th, 1857.

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER,

I had the honor of laying before the Grand Lodge of Ireland, at its last meeting, the 5th inst., the communication received through you from the Grand Lodge of Canada, dated 20th Feb., 1857, informing the Grand Lodge of Ireland that they had been pleased to appoint R. W. Bro. Michael Furnell, Prov. G. Master of North Munster, their representative at this Grand Lodge, and desiring that the Grand Lodge of Ireland would be pleased to make a similar appointment at your Grand Lodge.

I have now the pleasure of informing the Grand Lodge of Canada that the Grand Lodge of Ireland, on Monday, the 5th day of November, 1857, with a desire to strengthen the bonds of masonic union between the two Grand Lodges, did confirm the appointment of R. W. Bro. M. Furnell, and handed to him his diploma as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada at the Grand Lodge of Ireland; and also directed a diploma to be forwarded to you in favor of V.W. Bro. Kivas Tully, P.M. of King

Solomon's Lodge, appointing him the representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland at the Grand Lodge of Canada, with the rank of a Past Senior Grand Warden. I have also to inform you there has been (by direction of Grand Lodge) a full dress collar, apron and jewel sent to him; and I now enclose to your care his diploma, which, on his appointment being confirmed by the Grand Lodge of Canada, you will please have transmitted to him.

With fraternal regards, believe me yours sincerely,

LUCIUS H. DEERING,
Dep. Grand Secretary.

JOHN OSBORNE, ESQ.,
R. W. Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Canada,
Hamilton, C.W.

The M. W. Grand Master was pleased to approve, and with the sanction of the Grand Lodge, to confirm the appointment, and at once handed the warrant to R. W. Bro. Kivas Tully, who was received and acknowledged as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland with the usual grand honors.

The Grand Secretary read the following report of the D.D.G.M. for the

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

CENTRAL DISTRICT,
Brockville, 28th June, 1858.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR, OFFICERS AND BRETHREN:

I have the honor to report, that during the past year I have visited all the Lodges within my District, and have derived much satisfaction from the healthy and progressive state in which I have generally found the Order, most of the Lodges having materially increased their members. On referring to the minute books of the various Lodges, I find they stand as follows: St. James' Lodge, of Maitland, one initiation; Rising Sun Lodge, Farmersville, nine initiated and joined; Prince Edward Lodge, Picton, nine initiated and joined, two withdrawn; Cataraqui Lodge, twenty-five initiated and joined; Sussex Lodge, seven initiated and joined, one death, two withdrawn, and two suspended for non-payment of dues, viz., Bro. Huddleston and Bro. Fulford; and to the case of the latter, I beg more particularly to draw your attention. Bro. Fulford, after having been repeatedly called upon to pay up his dues, was at length formally notified by the Secretary, in writing, that unless he at once complied with the by-laws of the Lodge, he would be suspended; and he still neglecting to do so, the Lodge, at its next regular communication, inflicted that penalty upon him of which he was formally notified. Notwithstanding this, Bro. Fulford presumed to visit Rising Sun Lodge, of which he was also a member; and on my pointing out to him the impropriety of his conduct, he begged leave to refer the matter to the Grand Lodge, as he did not think that suspension in one Lodge should deprive him of the right

of visiting another of which he was a member. And I now lay this matter before your Worshipful Body for your serious consideration; at the same time pointing this out as one of the injurious effects arising from brethren being permitted to be members of more than one Lodge at a time. Of course I censured Rising Sun Lodge for admitting Bro. Fulford, as in my opinion, such conduct could not be for a moment sanctioned.

Another case of suspension, to which I beg leave most respectfully to call your attention, and upon which your Worshipful Body will be called upon to take action, is that of Bro. F. L. Lothrop, a non-affiliating brother, and one who disclaims the authority of your Most Worshipful Body. Certain charges were brought against Bro. Lothrop in Sussex Lodge, which are fully entered into in a copy of the minutes of that Lodge now in the hands of the R. W. the Grand Secretary. Bro. Lothrop having been called upon to refute these charges, and although answering the summons, proving unable to do so, he was formally suspended, and a motion passed recommending your Most Worshipful Body to expel him from the Order, which sentence I fully concurred in. Whilst, however, approving of Bro. Lothrop's expulsion, I nevertheless recommend that he only be expelled until such time as he makes restitution to those brethren whom he has injured.

I have had occasion to censure two Lodges for irregularities which have come under my notice. One, and perhaps the gravest, that of a person having been balloted for in the Rising Sun Lodge immediately after his having been rejected by Sussex Lodge, and consequently in direct violation of clause No. 6, page 49, of the constitution. This circumstance having fortunately, however, come to my ears before the party was initiated, I immediately wrote to the Master of the Lodge, and directed that all further proceedings should be stayed. At the expiration of six months, this party was again balloted for, accepted, and initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, which was also in violation of clause No. 2, page 47, and again called forth my censure. As, however, on investigating the matter, I was convinced that the error was committed in ignorance, I refrained from taking any other action than pointing out the impropriety of such a course, and which I am sure will not again occur.

Two other irregularities which I feel it my duty to bring under your notice, are: first, that which Prince Edward Lodge has fallen into, viz., of opening upon the third degree without having gone through the two previous ones, and also of following the American practice of transacting the business of the Lodge in that degree, which is inconsistent with our constitution. The second, that of candidates having been received into Rising Sun Lodge, they paying

their initiation fees by instalments on receiving each degree, contrary to clause No. 12, page 37. With these exceptions, the several Lodges within my District have conducted themselves to my perfect satisfaction; and I beg leave to take this opportunity of tendering to them my sincere thanks for the kindness and courtesy which I have invariably received from them, more particularly Prince Edward and Cataraqui Lodges.

It has pleased the G. A. O. T. U., during the past year, to take unto himself, E. M. Chase, an old and much-respected brother, who was one of the first members, and for a length of time Treasurer, of Sussex Lodge. He was carried to his last resting-place by the brethren of the Order, and there resigned to his mother earth with the usual masonic ceremonies.

Invitation having been sent to myself and the officers and brethren of Sussex and Rising Sun Lodges, from Oswagatchia Lodge, Ogdensburgh, state of New York, to attend a masonic celebration on St. John's day, the 24th of June, we proceeded there on the morning of that day, in our masonic clothing, and were received by our brethren in the warmest and most enthusiastic manner.

The healths of our Queen, our G. M., and the Brethren of Canada, were drank at their banquet in a manner which was peculiarly grateful to the hearts of the Canadian fraternity, evidently showing that if the Grand Lodge of the state of New York is slow to recognize us, the hearts of her children nevertheless beat in unison with ours.

All of which I have the honor to submit.

W. B. SIMPSON,
D. D. G. M., CENTRAL DISTRICT.

On motion of W. Bro. H. B. Bull, seconded by R.W. Bro. Rev. F. J. Lundy, the report was received and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

The report from the D. D. G. M. for the London District was read.

LONDON DISTRICT.

LONDON, C. W., 3rd July, 1858.

To T. B. HARRIS, ESQ.,
Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Canada.

R. W. SIR AND BRO.,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of the Grand Lodge of Canada, a circumstantial account of my proceedings as D. D. G. M. for the London District.

In pursuance of the personal request of the M. W. Grand Master, I proceeded to Amherstburgh on the 17th August, 1857, to investigate sundry charges preferred by Thistle Lodge against Bros.

Dewson, Forbes, Hutton,* and John Duncan, all for non-payment of dues, and Bro. Dewson also for not accounting for money paid him on account of Thistle Lodge, whilst Secretary.

The Lodge and brethren having been duly summoned, I met the Lodge at Amherstburgh on the evening of the 18th, but none of the brethren complained against were present. The Lodge charged Bro. Dewson with having received as fees and dues the sum of £235 10s. 6d., and only having paid to the Treasurer £115 2s. 5d., leaving a deficiency of £120 8s. 1d., which was supported by an abstract prepared from the books of the Lodge.

Bro. Dewson replies, by letter, that the charges are unfounded; that he has no money in his hands belonging to the Lodge; what he had he paid to Bro. McLeod, the W. Master, and took his receipt for it, which receipt he gave to Bro. Minzes (now dead), the Secretary for 1852.

2nd. That as to non-payment of dues, he says he was to be paid for being Secretary.

3rd. That no copy of charges was sent to him, as provided by constitution, art. 25, p. 29.

4th. That a receipt for £36 16s. 5d. was not accounted for by the Lodge in abstract.

5th. That if the ledger of the Lodge were produced, he could prove that he was not a defaulter.

On investigating these charges, I find the Lodge produces an abstract shewing the deficiency as above stated; but Bro. Dewson proves, by receipt transmitted in a letter to the Lodge, that £36 16s. 5d. had not been accounted for in the abstract; the same letter also shows that Bro. Dewson had received a summons, but refused to attend. Bro. Dewson produces another receipt from the late Bro. Minzes, acknowledging that he had received sundry receipts, amounting in all to £36 16s. 5d., which I enclose herewith. The main proof on both sides appears to rest on the production of the ledger, by which Bro. Dewson says he can prove he is not a defaulter. I requested the Lodge to produce this book, but they said it was lost. Under these circumstances I cannot recommend to this Grand Lodge to expel Bro. Dewson, as is the wish of Thistle Lodge, until the Lodge produces the ledger, that Bro. Dewson may have a fair opportunity of proving his innocence or otherwise; but I confirmed the suspension from Thistle Lodge, until some action be taken by this Grand Lodge.

Next I heard the charges of Thistle Lodge against Bros. Forbes and John Duncan for non-payment of dues; neither of these brethren being present, there was no defense. I therefore confirmed

* Hutton was reported in error.

their suspension from Thistle Lodge until their dues be settled, which is the utmost punishment the constitution of this Grand Lodge contemplates; for at page 39, art. 26, it is stated "A member excluded for non-payment of dues, *shall* be immediately restored by the *Lodge*, on payment being satisfactorily made, notice thereof being given to the Grand Secretary and D. D. G. Master." But Thistle Lodge wishes to go beyond this, and have these brethren expelled or excluded by Grand Lodge from all Lodges. This the Lodge, it appears by their appeal, wished me to do, but I considered it entirely beyond my power.

On the following day I attended the Great Western Lodge at Windsor, and heard the complaint of that Lodge against P. M. Bro. Alex Gordon, viz., for withholding money belonging to the Lodge, for which he was excluded from Great Western Lodge, 16th July, 1857. Bro. Gordon did not attend to answer this charge in person, but wrote me a long letter acknowledging that he had given his note to the Lodge, promising to pay when convenient, for money that he had been robbed of; that he was poor, and not able to pay. But he states that he does not acknowledge either the authority of the Lodge or mine, as he is a Past Grand Officer of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and responsible to that body alone; that he is not and never was a member of the present Great Western Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada. This statement of Bro. Gordon's the Great Western Lodge is prepared to prove, by documents under his own hand, to be wholly unfounded. He therefore stands suspended from the Great Western Lodge. It remains for this Grand Lodge to take further action or not, and to decide whether it can lawfully take cognizance of matters which occurred under another jurisdiction, as was the case with most of the above transactions.

In my inquiry into these charges I find an anomaly which requires correction, viz: that whilst Great Western Lodge excludes Bro. Gordon for withholding money belonging to it, and writing to the Brantford Lodge to prevent Bro. Gordon becoming a member of it, the Great Western Lodge admits Bro. Dewson and others, defaulters, to the Thistle Lodge at Amherstburg.

On the 24th August I went to St. Mary's and heard the charge of St. James' Lodge against their W. Master, viz., for being one hour absent from Lodge meeting, and when he did come, rushed past the Tyler without the usual formality, and entered the Lodge in an uproarious manner highly unbecoming a Mason. The W. Master had left this country for the United States, but defended himself by letter, stating that he was detained by business and bad weather, and that he considered a Lodge was not formed, as four brethren could not open a Lodge. The W. Master having

left the country, it only remained for me to caution the brethren not to open an entered apprentice Lodge again with a less number than seven brethren. The Lodge having neither Master nor P. Master, the work of the Lodge was entirely suspended; therefore the dispensation was returned to the Grand Secretary, and a new one taken out under another Master, Doctor O'Reilly, late S. Warden. On the 26th October, I returned to St. Mary's and installed the new Master and Officers.

On the 7th September I went to Clinton, pursuant to a warrant from the M. W. G. Master, and installed the officers of Clinton Lodge.

On the 24th September, I went to Strathroy, and installed the officers of Beaver Lodge—another new Lodge.

23rd January, accompanied the M. W. G. M. to Delaware, and assisted to consecrate St. John's Lodge.

On the 17th February, 1858, I attended the committee on ritual, at Hamilton.

8th May, attended union committee at Hamilton.

13th May, installed the officers of Mount Brydges Lodge, at Mount Brydges.

11th June, attended again the union committee at Hamilton.

17th and 18th June, visited St. Mark's Lodge at Port Stanley, and St. Thomas Lodge at St. Thomas.

23rd June, went to Windsor on summons, and assisted the M. W. G. M. to consecrate the Great Western Lodge.

I have yet two Lodges to visit, one of which I hope to see before the meeting of Grand Lodge. The other, at Kincardine, I must defer to some other opportunity, it being too far in the back woods to reach at present.

The state of Masonry in this District is flourishing beyond expectation. Five new dispensations have been issued to form new Lodges, and as many brethren have been added to the craft as could be desired.

I am glad to have it in my power to report that the Lodges in general work well according to the system they follow; but I am sorry to say that there is no uniformity of work, scarcely any two Lodges working alike. This is a state of things much to be regretted, and it is hoped that this Grand Lodge will not separate without ordering some one system to be followed by all Lodges, in which the Grand Secretary and D. D. G. Masters should be perfectly posted up, that they may be enabled to explain to enquiring brethren what it is.

One of the alterations to the constitution, proposed in the

printed circular, is the formation of District Grand Lodges, held quarterly at different places. If adopted, it might be made one of the best means of bringing about a uniformity of work; for at each meeting, the D. D. G. M. might initiate, pass and raise a candidate, or go through the ceremony. Thus the Masters and Wardens of every Lodge would have an opportunity of acquiring the mode of working established by this Grand Lodge. Next would be a paid lecturer; but the funds of this Grand Lodge will not, I understand, admit of such an outlay.

In performing my masonic duties, I may remark that on completing this journey I shall have travelled over 1,500 miles, at a large expense of time and means; but this labor has been sweetened by the kind and fraternal welcome I have everywhere met from the brethren of the Lodges I have visited; and I take this opportunity of returning them my sincere thanks for the hospitable manner I have been received.

All which I respectfully submit.

THOMPSON WILSON,
D. D. G. M., LONDON DISTRICT.

On motion of W. Bro. George Duncan, seconded by W. Bro. G. W. Malloch, the report was received and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

The report from the D. D. G. M. for the Eastern Townships District was read.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS DISTRICT.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA:

In February last I commenced my tour for visiting the Lodges in this District, but in consequence of the roads becoming impassable I succeeded in visiting only two, and a subsequent illness prevented a renewal of the attempt. On my convalescence in June, the preparations and arrangements for our mountain celebration (on the Owl's Head mountain) of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, required all the feeble assistance I was able to afford; and on Wednesday of the succeeding week, the laying of the corner stone of the Episcopal Church in Stanstead rendered it impracticable for me to give due notice, and meet with Nelson, Prevost and Shefford Lodges, in season to report to this Communication. I have not, however, been indifferent or remained inattentive to the interests of the fraternity in this District. I have enquired of members, and learned the proceedings of their respective Lodges.

Prevost Lodge, Dunham, has obtained a creditable standing, and appears to be permanently advancing the interests of the craft, with

all the advantages to be derived from talent and respectability amongst its members.

Shefford Lodge, Waterloo, is tranquilly and securely progressing. Its members are not yet numerous; but I trust that by regular deportment and cautious steps, they will eventually attain to eminence.

An unhappy dissension exists between two brethren of the two last-named Lodges, namely, W. Bro. David Browne and W. Bro. Luke Robinson. The influence these brethren exercise in their respective Lodges, their conspicuous position in society, and the attachment of each Lodge to its own principal, render it essential that this unmasonic disaffection should be speedily terminated.

Saint Francis Lodge, Melbourne, having overcome some formerly existing obstruction to its advancement, is now assuming a more elevated position. It appears to combine sufficient wealth, talent and zeal, to ensure high masonic attainments.

Victoria Lodge, Sherbrooke, is conveniently situated to become, under wise and prudent management, one of the most flourishing Lodges in this District. The business of the Lodge appears to be well conducted by able and skilful craftsmen, indicating their course to be onward and upward; and I trust we shall soon see them mounting the upper rounds of the great masonic ladder.

Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead, after a long time of extreme patience and continued perseverance, has accomplished much, while much more remains yet to be done. It has attained a high standing in the estimation of the wise, the prudent and influential. Bros. George R. Holmes and Wm. Breadon, two Master Masons and members of this Lodge, were, on the 22nd of June last, suspended indefinitely for unmasonic conduct. Bro. Joseph Brown, formerly a member of this Lodge, and a Master Mason, having been for some years suspended and not improved thereby (being an inebriate), I would recommend to be expelled.

The romantic celebration at the Owl's Head, referred to in the commencement of this report, on the 24th, was numerously attended by representatives from all the Lodges in the neighborhood. A Lodge was opened in the Grand Ravine, near the summit of the mountain, at 2,400 feet elevation. Guards were stationed on the adjoining watch towers, and a Mr. Alexander Murray was there initiated into the mysteries of Masonry, giving him a masonic origin which few, if any, in modern times can boast. The festivities of this interesting day closed at the Mountain House, beside the still waters of Lake Memphremagog, with an appropriate masonic address, delivered by the Rev. Eli Ballou, G. Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the state of Vermont. A masonic banquet prepared for the occasion terminated most harmoniously.

The laying of the corner stone of the Episcopal Church at Stanstead, on the 30th June, by the Rev. J. Scott, the D. G. M., was performed to the satisfaction of all present. The municipal authorities, and a numerous concourse of ladies and gentlemen, assembled on the occasion, and listened attentively to the D.G.M.'s elaborate and improving discourse.

The pleasurable sensations accompanying the exercises of these two memorable days have awakened friendly emotions, and elicited kind expression of feeling from men whose influence give tone to public sentiment, thereby demonstrating that our fraternal labors have not been in vain, nor our time spent for naught.

ELISHA GUSTIN,
D. D. G. M., EASTERN TOWNSHIPS DISTRICT.

STANSTEAD, 5th July, 1858.

On motion of W. Bro. T. Hardy, seconded by W. Bro. W. H. Pardey, the report was received and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

The report from the D. D. G. M. for Montreal District was read.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

To R. W. BRO. T. B HARRIS,
Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons of Canada.

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER,—In accordance with the constitutional rule of Grand Lodge, I beg leave most respectfully herewith to forward to you, for the information of Grand Lodge, a brief though circumstantial account of my official proceedings, and of the state of Masonry within the limits of my District.

The District of Montreal, over which I have the honor to preside, contains within its limits five Lodges which acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, namely: the Lodge of Antiquity; St. George's Lodge, No. 13; Zetland Lodge, No. 15, Montreal; St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 12, St. Andrew's; and Hoyle Lodge, No. 29, Lacolle. All these, with the single exception of the last named, I have during the past year visited in my official capacity.

In order to make this report as reliable as possible, on the 3rd of June last I addressed to the aforenamed Lodges an official circular, requesting from the W. M. of each a statement of the work done during my year of office by his particular Lodge. To this circular I have been favored with replies only from Lodge of Antiquity, Zetland and Hoyle Lodges, which replies, if not exhibiting the progress of those Lodges as flattering as I could wish, shewed at the least no diminution in the respectability or numbers

of membership, and no falling off in pecuniary matters. St. George's and St. Andrew's Lodges, up to the present, have not had the courtesy to notice my communication; consequently I am unable to speak with any degree of certainty as to their position.

The Lodge Jacques Cartier, reported by my worthy predecessor R. W. Bro. P. D. Brown, as having shown during his term of office but small signs of animation, is now to all intents and purposes defunct; and I take the liberty of respectfully suggesting to Grand Lodge the propriety of, without delay, calling in the warrant granted to that Lodge, and of obtaining the property, if any there be, which belongs to it.

I have the honor to be, R. W. Sir and Dear Brother,
Yours sincerely and fraternally,

JOHN HELDER ISAACSON,
D. D. G. M., MONTREAL DISTRICT.

MONTREAL, 30th June, 1858.

On motion, the report was received and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

The following letter and resolution, from the Lodge of Antiquity, was read and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

LODGE OF ANTIQUITY,
MONTREAL, 24th November, 1857.

T. B. HARRIS, ESQ.,
Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Canada.

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER,—I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd Sept., enclosing resolution unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge at its meeting held at this city in July last, viz., "That the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, No. 1, R. C., shall henceforth be called the Lodge of Antiquity, wear gold instead of silver jewels, and take precedence of all numbered Lodges," both of which were read at our regular meetings held in October and the present month. The W. M. was requested, through his Secretary, to tender the Grand Lodge the best thanks of this Lodge for the high honor and distinction conferred on them, in changing the name of this Lodge to the Lodge of Antiquity, etc., etc.

By command,
I have the honor to be, R. W Sir and Brother,
Yours very fraternally,

R. A. MALCOLM,
Sec'y L. of A.

R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, as chairman of the committee on union, presented and read the following report on the steps that had been taken, since the last Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, for the purpose of arranging a union of all the craft in Canada under one Grand Lodge.

REPORT.

In conformity with a resolution of Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication at Montreal, on the 8th day of July, 5857, the M. W. Grand Master appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West. The committees met at Toronto on the 5th day of August, 5857, and the following are the minutes of their proceedings.

Minutes of a meeting of the committees appointed by the Grand Lodge of Canada and by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, held at the Masonic Hall, Toronto, August the 5th, 1857.

Present:

On behalf of the Grand Lodge of Canada.—R. W. Bros. W. C. Stephens, W. B. Simpson, G. L. Allen, James Daniel, Kivas Tully, Thomas B. Harris.

On behalf of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West.—V. W. Bro. S. B. Harman, R. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, V.W. Bros. W. Whitehead, Harding, F. W. Cumberland, F. W. Barron, F. Richardson.

Bro. W. C. Stephens was requested to take the chair, and Bro. S. B. Harman the vice-chair.

Bro. T. B. Harris was requested to act as Secretary on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and Bro. F. Richardson on behalf of the Provincial Grand Lodge.

Bro. F. Richardson read the following resolution of the Provincial Grand Lodge:

[Copy of resolution adopted at the half-yearly meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, holden at Toronto, on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, 1857.]

"*Resolved*—That the interests of Masonry require that perfect unity of the craft should be restored and maintained throughout the Province.

"That the Provincial Grand Lodge, being actuated by the spirit of the foregoing resolution, and accepting an intimation of an anxious desire on the part of the members of the Grand Lodge of Canada for a union with those composing the Provincial Grand Lodge, with a view to the restoration of perfect unity among Freemasons in Canada,—

"*Resolved*—That the committee appointed on the 23rd October, 1856, be re-appointed, with power to take such measures as they may consider necessary and expedient to effect such unity, and to meet any committee appointed for a like purpose by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and with them to negociate preliminary terms on which such re-union may be accomplished and consolidated, reporting at the next meeting of this Grand Lodge."

A true copy.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, G. S.

Bro. T. B. Harris read the following resolution of the Grand Lodge of Canada:

[Copy of a resolution adopted at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, held at the city of Montreal, commencing the 8th day of July, 1857.]

"It was, on motion,

"*Resolved*—That the M. W. Grand Master appoint a committee to negociate a union with the Provincial Grand Lodge; and that it be an instruction to that committee, that they entertain no proposition not based on an entire independence of Freemasonry in Canada, nor any implication upon the constitutionality or correctness of the present position of this Grand Lodge, but that on all other points it is the desire of the Grand Lodge to meet them on a footing best calculated to bring about the union they so much desire.

"The M. W. Grand Master has been pleased to appoint the following as a committee to confer with the committee named in the circular of the Provincial Grand Lodge, bearing date the 23rd day of October, 1856:

"R. W. Bros. A. Bernard, George L. Allen, W. C. Stephens, Jas. Daniel, Thos. B. Harris, W. B. Simpson, Kivas Tully."

A true extract.

THOS. B. HARRIS, G. S.

It was proposed by Bro. S. B. Harman, seconded by Bro. W. B. Simpson, and unanimously adopted:

"That the proceedings of this meeting be considered as without prejudice to the respective committees, or the bodies represented by them, should their negociation fail."

On motion of Bro. G. L. Allen, seconded by Bro. W. Whitehead, it was unanimously resolved:

"That unity being the first grand and fundamental principle of Freemasonry, the more widely that principle will admit of practical application in the government of the craft, the better will the interests of Masonry be served It is therefore the opinion of this meeting that a union of the whole masonic fraternity in Canada, under one Grand Lodge, will best promote the interests of all the Freemasons of Canada."

It was moved by Bro. F. W. Cumberland, seconded by Bro. K. Tully, and carried unanimously:

"That in view of the terms of authority under which this meeting is held, no question of constitutionality as affecting either body be discussed, but that both bodies meet as equals, and in a spirit of mutual and generous conciliation for the good of Masonry."

It was moved by Bro. F. Barron:

"That the precedents given by Preston in his record of the union of the two Grand Lodges of England, appear to be peculiarly applicable for the union now under negociation, and accordingly that such precedents both in regard to the articles of union and the form of procedure, be adopted, under such adaptation as may be necessary."

The consideration of this resolution was deferred, whilst on the motion of Bro. F. Barron, the proposed articles of union were read.

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Canada then requested an adjournment, to afford them an opportunity of considering the said draft of proposed articles of union.

The meeting adjourned till 2.30 o'clock, P. M.

On re-assembling, the committee of the Grand Lodge of Canada returned the draft of proposed articles of union, with their suggested amendments, as follows:

ARTICLES OF UNION PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.	AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.
ARTICLE I.—There shall be, from and after the —— next ensuing, a full, perfect, and perpetual union of and between the *two* fraternities of Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, *above described*, so as that, in all time hereafter, *hey* shall form and constitute but one brotherhood, and that the said community shall be represented in one Grand Lodge, *to be solemnly formed, constituted, and held on the said* —— next ensuing, and from thenceforward forever.	Insert date July 9, 1858. Strike out the word *two*, and make fraternities *fraternity*. Strike out *abovedescribed* For *they*, read *it*. Strike out from *to be solemnly* to *next ensuing*, and read "from and after the 9th July, 1858, and from thenceforward for ever."
ARTICLE II.—There shall be the most perfect unity of obligation, of discipline, of working the Lodges, of making, passing and raising, instructing, and clothing brothers; so that one pure, unsullied system, according to the genuine landmarks, laws and traditions of the craft, shall be maintained, upheld, and practiced from the day and date of the said union, until time shall be no more.	Agreed to.
ARTICLE III.—To prevent all controversy or dispute as to the genuine and pure obligations, forms, rules, and ancient traditions of Masonry, and further to unite and bind the whole fraternity of Masons in one indissoluble bond, it is agreed that the obligations and forms that have, from time immemorial been established, used, and practiced in the craft, shall be recognized, accepted, and taken by the members of *both* fraternities as the pure and genuine obligations and forms by which the *united* Grand Lodges of Canada shall be bound, and for the purpose of receiving and communicating due light; and, settling this uniformity of regulation and instruction, it is further agreed that brotherly application be made to the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, from whom we hail, to communicate in such a manner as the said Grand Lodges may deem most fitting to the pure obligations, forms, rules, and ancient traditions of Masonry.	For *both*, read *the*; and for fraternities, *fraternity*. Strike out *united*. Strike out all after the words *shall be bound*.

ARTICLE IV.—For the purpose of establishing and securing *this* perfect uniformity in all the warranted Lodges, it is agreed that as soon as these presents shall have received the sanction of the respective Grand Lodges, the *two* Grand Masters shall appoint each ——— worthy and expert Master Masons or Past Masters of their respective fraternities, a committee to examine and compare the several rituals of the aforesaid Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland and to select therefrom such as may seem to the said committee to contain the obligations, forms, rules and ancient traditions of Masonry in the most pure and genuine form, which selected ritual shall be presented for the examination and approval of the united Grand Lodge, at an especial meeting to be holden for that purpose.

Omit this article.
The Grand Lodge has the power to regulate all such matters.

ARTICLE V.—On the ——— being the day appointed for the assembly and union of both fraternities, the members shall forthwith proceed to the election of a Grand Master, a Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, Grand Registrar, and Grand Secretary, for the year ensuing, and to prevent delay the brother so elected to the office of Grand Master shall forthwith be obligated *pro tempore*, that the Grand Lodge may be formed. The said Grand Master shall then appoint the remaining officers hereinafter mentioned, and the Grand Incorporated Lodge shall then be opened in ample form, under the style and title of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of Canada.

Omit this article.
The election to take place as provided by the constitution of the G. Lodge of Canada, art. 2, p. 14, large copy, as follows:
"The officers of the G. Lodge shall be respectively elected or appointed as hereinafter provided, and hold their offices for one year, or until their successors shall have been regularly elected or appointed."

ARTICLE VI.—*The United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of Canada* shall be composed in the following manner, as a just and perfect representation of the whole masonic fraternity of Canada, that is to say, of

The Grand Master.
Past Grand Masters.
Deputy Grand Master.
Past Deputy Grand Masters.
District Grand Masters.
Past District Grand Masters.
Grand Wardens.
Past Grand Wardens.
Grand Chaplain.
Past Grand Chaplains.
Grand Treasurer.
Past Grand Treasurers.
Grand Registrar.
Past Grand Registrars.
Grand Secretary.

Omit all this.
Provided for in the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

Past Grand Secretaries.
Grand Deacons.
Past Grand Deacons.
Grand Supt. of Works.
Grand D. of Ceremonies.
Assistant Grand D. of Ceremonies.
Grand Sword Bearer.
Grand Organist.
Grand Pursuivant.
Grand Stewards.
The Masters and Wardens of every Lodge.
Past Masters of Lodges, who have regularly served and passed the chair, and who have continued without secession regular contributing members of a *warranted Lodge*.

Omit all to the words *warranted Lodge*, and then read,—

All the Grand Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodges shall retain and hold the rank and privileges in Grand Lodge, as Past Grand Officers, the Provincial Grand Masters to hold rank as Past Deputy Grand Masters, and Deputy Provincial G. Masters to hold rank as Past District Deputy Grand Masters, all other Officers to be Past Officers, corresponding with their present rank.

All Grand Officers in the said respective Grand Lodges shall retain and hold the rank and privileges in the United Grand Lodge as Past Grand Officers, including the present Grand and Past Grand Masters, the Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, Grand Chaplains, Grand Treasurers, Grand Registrars, Grand Secretaries, and Grand Deacons, in their several degrees, according to the seniority of their respective appointments.

ARTICLE VII.—The united Grand Lodge being now duly constituted, the first proceeding, after solemn prayer, shall be to read and proclaim the act of union, duly executed and sealed with the seals of the two Grand Lodges; after which, the same shall be solemnly accepted by the members present. A day shall be then appointed for the installation of the Grand Officers, with due solemnity, upon which the Grand Master shall, in open Lodge, with his own hand, affix the new great seal to the said instrument, which shall be deposited in the archives of the united Grand Lodge, and to be the bond of union among the Masons of the united Grand Lodge of Canada, and the Lodges dependent thereon, until time shall be no more. The said new great seal shall be made for the occasion, and shall be composed out of both the great seals now in use, after which the present two great seals shall be broken and defaced, and the new seal shall be alone used in all warrants, certificates, and other documents to be used thereafter.

Omit all this.

ARTICLE VIII.—All private Lodges which shall, at or within the space of three months of the formation of the united Grand Lodge of Canada, declare their allegiance to the said Grand Lodge, shall be registered and numbered in the books of the Grand Lodge according to seniority, this being determined by the dates of their respective original warrants (or dispensations, if acting under dispensations); but should any Lodge neglect to make such declaration of allegiance before the expiration of the said period of three months, they, together with all Lodges now dormant, shall, on applying to be placed on the roll of the Grand Lodge, take rank after all Lodges registered at the time of the union or within the prescribed time thereof, notwithstanding the numbers on which they now stand in the respective roll.

Omit *at or within* to *G. Lodge of Canada*, and insert *on or before the 9th day of July*, 1858.

Omit from *expiration to three months*, and insert *the said 9th day of July* 1858.

Omit from *the time of* to *thereof*, and insert *the said 9th day of July* 1858.

The committee of the G. Lodge of Canada explained that the oldest Lodge under their jurisdiction, dating its formation in the year 1752, was now denominated the Lodge of Antiquity, and taken off the roll of numbers, leaving No. 1 vacant.

ARTICLE IX.—All the property of the said two fraternities, whether funded, real, or personal, shall become the property of the united Grand Lodge of Canada, and all moneys due to the two Grand Lodges by the private Lodges under their jurisdictions prior to, and at the time of the union shall be paid by the said private Lodges to the united Grand Lodge, within three months from the date of the union, under pain of forfeiting their respective warrants.

The committee of the G. Lodge of Canada decline entertaining or entering on any question of money matters. The Provincial Grand Lodge are at liberty to do as they think best with their funds.

ARTICLE X.—The funds appropriated to the objects of masonic benevolence shall not be infringed on for any purpose, but shall be kept strictly and solemnly devoted to charity, and pains shall be taken to increase the same.

Omit. The constitution provides for this.

ARTICLE XI.—In order that the proceedings on the day of the general assembly and re-union of the two fraternities may be conducted in the solemn and impressive manner which so important an occasion imperatively demands, it is agreed that the committees of the two fraternities appointed to negotiate and arrange the terms of union, shall be further directed and empowered to arrange and settle the order of proceeding to be observed on the most auspicious occasion, taking as their guide, as far as circumstances will permit, the ceremonies observed by the two Grand Lodges of England at their union, as described in Preston's History of Masonry.

Omit.

The committee of the Provincial Grand Lodge, on re-considering the suggestions, presented the following memorandum:

"That inasmuch as the counter proposition now received from the committee of the Grand Lodge of Canada, simply amounts to the Provincial Grand Lodge being admitted into the Grand Lodge of Canada at its next regular Annual Communication, rather than the fusion of the now existing separate bodies, this committee regrets its inability to assent to any resolution not bearing on the face of it perfect equality and masonic rank on both sides, and thus preservative of the dignity of both bodies here represented."

Whereupon, after consideration, the committee of the Grand Lodge of Canada submitted the following proposition:

"The committee of the Grand Lodge of Canada regret to feel that the resolution now adopted by the committee of the Provincial Grand Lodge, if that resolution is to be considered for the present irrevocable, precludes the possibility of that union they had earnestly hoped would have been this day consummated; they therefore look forward with confidence that the delayed amalgamation of the bodies may be effected at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada on the 9th July, 1858, and that on that occasion the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge will meet on terms of perfect equality with the members of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and take equal part with them in the business of that day, and all future proceedings of the Grand Lodge."

To which the committee of the Provincial Grand Lodge replied as follows:

"The committee of the Provincial Grand Lodge, with regard to the passage in the present memorandum from the committee of the Grand Lodge of Canada, that 'they look forward with confidence that the amalgamation of the bodies may be effected at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada in July, 1858,' beg to reply, that if the word *amalgamation* may be accepted in the sense of fusion of the existing bodies into one *new* body, as used by the committee of the Provincial Grand Lodge, they see no reason why such amalgamation should not be immediately consummated."

The committee of the Provincial Grand Lodge expressed a desire to withdraw the foregoing, and offered the following in substitution:

"That the difference between the committees seems to be, that the Grand Lodge of Canada proposes *an amalgamation*, which, in truth and in fact, would be a mere reception by it, as a superior, of the Provincial Grand Lodge as an inferior body, whilst the Provincial Grand Lodge proposes *a fusion* of the two existing bodies into one new body, to be constituted by and composed of both, and preservative of the dignity and past acts of both.

"Such a fusion this committee will cordially accept; but any amalgamation ignoring the existence, rank and dignity of the Provincial Grand Lodge cannot be entertained."

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Canada then submitted the following proposal:

"In accordance with the terms of the resolution last proposed, the

committee of the Grand Lodge of Canada are prepared to recommend to the Grand Lodge—

"That the Grand Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge shall be accorded equal past rank in the Grand Lodge of Canada to that they held in the Provincial Grand Lodge.

"That all Lodges declaring their affiliation with the Grand Lodge of Canada, previously to the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, shall take numerical rank according to the dates of their warrants equally with Lodges at present in alliance with the Grand Lodge of Canada.

"That warrants shall be issued to all such affiliating Lodges free of charge. And

"That on the 9th day of July, 1858, the members of the Grand Lodge of Canada and the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, and of the Provincial Grand Lodges of Montreal and William Henry, and of Quebec and Three Rivers, if they shall see fit, shall enter the Grand Lodge room in procession, shall take their positions under their respective banners, and then and there proceed to the election of Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge."

To which the following reply was presented by the committee of the Provincial Grand Lodge:

"The committee of the Provincial Grand Lodge are under the necessity of rejecting the last memorandum as irrelevant to art. No. 1 of the proposed articles of union, beyond which the discussion has not yet passed; as inconsistent with resolution No. 3, unanimously adopted; and as a question of internal discipline solely belonging to the Grand Lodge of Canada.

"The committee regret that such a resolution should have been offered to them, and they propose to close the proceedings by adoption of the minutes."

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Canada then suggested the following:

"That the committees do immediately report to their respective Grand Masters, and that their respective chairmen do immediately thereafter communicate with each other as to the desire to have a further meeting or otherwise."

Which was adopted, and the proceedings were thus closed at 3 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM C. STEPHENS, Chairman.

No proposals having been made by either party for renewing the negociation—

In the month of September following the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge assembled, dissolved the Provincial Grand Lodge, and declared themselves an independent Grand Lodge, under the style and title of "The Ancient Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada."

Subsequently to the erection of the said Ancient Grand Lodge, overtures were received from R. W. Bro. T. G. Ridout, in a letter to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, for a renewal

of the negociations for union between the two bodies; and the suggested articles of union, by R. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, were submitted on behalf of the said Ancient Grand Lodge for the consideration of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The Grand Master thereupon summoned a meeting of the Grand Officers for the purpose of considering the subject, and the following are the minutes of its proceedings.

Minutes of a meeting of committee of officers of the Grand Lodge of Canada, specially convened by order of the M. W. the Grand Master, held at Hamilton on the 7th and 8th days of May, A. L. 5858, for the purpose of considering certain correspondence and suggestions which had been received on the subject of a permanent union of all the Lodges in the Province under one Grand Lodge.

Present:

M. W. Bro. William M. Wilson, G. M., presiding.

R. W. Bros. W. C. Stephens, Capt. Thompson Wilson, James Daniel, Richard Bull, Thos. B. Harris, John Osborne, Chas. Magill, John R. Holden, and V. W. Bros. F. J. Rastrick, H. Crouse, and H. Grist.

The M. W. Grand Master submitted for the consideration and opinion of the committee, a letter he had received on the 4th inst. from R.W. Bro. T. G. Ridout, which enclosed a copy of "Proposed Articles of Union between the Grand Lodges of Canada, submitted for the consideration of the craft by R. W. Bro. T. D. Harington," which proposal R. W. Bro. T. G. Ridout expressed his belief "was well adapted to the wants of the craft under the Ancient Grand Lodge," and suggested "that if the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada was of opinion that the Grand Lodge of Canada would accept the same as a satisfactory basis upon which to found a union, that the sense of the whole craft under the two jurisdictions should be taken at a special meeting of each body, to be summoned for that purpose at an early day."

The committee having read the letter from R. W. Bro. T. G. Ridout, and the suggested articles of union, and having likewise read an address to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Vermont from M. W. Bro. P. C. Tucker, its Grand Master, which appeared in the printed proceedings of that Grand Lodge in January last, and also a report to the M. W. Grand Lodge of South Carolina by W. Bro. Albert G. Mackey, its Grand Secretary, which appeared in the printed proceedings of that Grand Lodge in December last, and also various other documents and letters relating thereto; and having likewise read letters from R.W. Bro. A. Bernard, P.D.G.M., R.W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, D.D.G.M., and R.W. Bro. Kivas Tully,

the representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, expressive of their opinions on the subject, which were carefully considered and discussed, it was unanimously resolved:

That the committee are fully aware that the members of the Grand Lodge of Canada, whilst themselves actuated by a sincere desire for the welfare of the craft in the Province, in their action in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1855, readily concede an equal sincerity of motive to those brethren who considered that the proper time had not then arrived for taking the final step which was to sever their connexion with their mother Grand Lodge, without further efforts being first made to obtain the necessary concessions from the Grand Lodge of England for ameliorating the condition of the Canadian craft.

That the prompt recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada by one of its mother Grand Lodges—the Grand Lodge of Ireland—and by nineteen other Grand Lodges, affords abundant confirmation of that action having been taken in strict accordance with masonic law and usage.

That the desire for union so fraternally expressed, not only in the communications referred to the consideration of this committee, but also by the brethren generally, of itself shows that on that point no diversity of opinion exists between the members of the Grand Lodge of Canada and those brethren who at the time did not concur in its formation; and that whether the proper time for taking such a step had or had not then arrived, which has been confessedly the only point of difference, such doubt has now been removed, and all are agreed that Masonry in Canada should possess its *one* Grand Lodge.

The committee therefore hail with pleasure the prospect of an immediate union of all the Masons in the Provinces under one Grand Lodge, and would therefore propose that all should now unite, in every respect as if they had originally concurred in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

That the maintenance of the dignity of the Grand Lodge of Canada, for the future, must be an object of equal interest to all the Canadian fraternity; and too much care cannot, therefore, be taken to avoid any disrespect or cause of offence to those Grand Lodges who have so favorably recognized the exertions of the Canadian craft for the advancement of the Order, and have taken such a fraternal interest in their movements.

That for the consummation of the union with ceremonies befitting the auspicious occasion, the day most convenient for all parties be selected, the committee suggesting the 14th day of July next; a large proportion of the brethren in all parts of the Province having been summoned to meet in Toronto on that day, for which they will probably have made their arrangements.

That the first business of such meeting be, to proceed to a new election of officers.

That in order to render the proposed union of the Canadian craft perfect and complete, it is essential that all Provincial Grand Lodges, and all private Lodges in the Province, should be afforded an opportunity of concurring in this union, so that all their Past Provincial Grand Officers may at once assume similar rank in the Grand Lodge, and that all Canadian Lodges may be placed on the Grand Lodge register in numerical order according to antiquity; and that for such purpose, a special meeting of Grand Lodge be called within six months from the date of this meeting, for arranging the proposed union.

The foregoing appears to the committee of the Grand Lodge of Canada to form a fair basis for a union of the craft in Canada; all parties claiming for themselves, and according to others, equal sincerity of motive; all agreeing in the grand principle of a Grand Lodge of Canada being a matter of present and imperative necessity; all being placed in the position of equally concurring in its formation; and all being alike interested in adopting the course best calculated to secure and maintain for the Grand Lodge a position of dignity and usefulness. Resolved:

That the various letters with suggestions for effecting union, referred to in the proceedings of this committee, having already been circulated amongst all the Lodges of the Province, the committee consider it proper that the Lodges should also be placed in possession of the addresses from W. Bro. A. G. Mackey and M. W. Bro. Philip C. Tucker, and any other information that will enable them to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the proper means of accomplishing the union amongst all the craft in the Province, as proposed by the foregoing resolution of the committee; and that the Grand Secretary be therefore directed to have the proceedings of the committee printed and circulated amongst the craft.

A true copy.

THOS. B. HARRIS, Grand Secretary.

The foregoing minutes having been communicated to R.W. Bro. T. G. Ridout, in reply to his letter to the M. W. Grand Master, they were taken into consideration by the members of the Ancient Grand Lodge; and being deemed satisfactory as the preliminary conditions of the desired union, the Ancient Grand Lodge appointed R.W. Bro. T. D. Harington a delegate to negociate with the Grand Lodge of Canada, and agree on the more perfect terms of union. The M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada summoned another meeting of its Grand Officers, to consider the propriety of appointing a delegate to meet the delegate of the Ancient Grand Lodge, and complete with him the final arrangements for the union of the two bodies, and of the whole of the craft in Canada, under one Grand Lodge.

The committee of Grand Officers accordingly met at Hamilton, on Friday the 11th day of June, 5858.

Present:

R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, presiding.

R. W. Bros. Charles Magill, Richard Bull, John Osborne, Thos. B. Harris, Capt. Thompson Wilson, William Bellhouse, V.W. Bros. John R. Holden, Henry Grist, F. J. Rastrick, W. H. Pardey, Thos. Rawlings, and W. Bro. Norman Booth.

R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens having reported to the committee that the Ancient Grand Lodge had adopted a resolution, under seal of that Grand Lodge, appointing R. W. Bro. T. D. Harington

to negociate with this Grand Lodge, and agree on more perfect terms of union—

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Capt. T. Wilson, seconded by W. Bro. W. H. Pardey:

That the committee having heard communications at the hands of R.W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, with his explanations of an interview he had had with certain brethren in Toronto, resolved:

That R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens be requested, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Canada, to see R. W. Bro. T. D Harington, and arrange such a formula as he may find expedient to carry out the desired object, and to inform the members of this committee of his action at his convenience.

THOS. B. HARRIS, Grand Secretary.

Under the authority of the foregoing resolution, and a similar authority from the Ancient Grand Lodge, Bros. T. D. Harington and W. C. Stephens discussed the best means of effecting the great object in view; and after due consultation and consideration, agreed on the following as fit and proper terms of union between the two bodies, and which are submitted and recommended to the adoption of Grand Lodge.

Proposed Preamble and Resolutions for finally settling the union of the craft in Canada.

WHEREAS the past condition and future welfare of Freemasonry in Canada, rendered it absolutely necessary to organize and establish a Sovereign Grand Lodge, for the reasons and on the basis set forth in various documents from time to time circulated, the correctness of which has not been refuted, although there has existed diversity of opinion as to whether the proper time had arrived for severing the connexion with the mother Grand Lodges of Great Britain and Ireland, without further efforts being first made to obtain such necessary concessions as would tend to ameliorate the condition of the Canadian craft; and which diversity of opinion has been suffered to operate to the injury of the best interests of Freemasonry in the Province, and thereby to militate against the advancement of the entire Order, by creating, as it has done, antagonistic bodies, claiming separate and independent jurisdictions; by causing division amongst the brethren bound together by strong and mutual ties; and by interfering, here and elsewhere, with that unity which is essentially a first principle of the landmarks of the ancient institution;

And Whereas, the anxious and generally expressed desire for consummating a union of the fraternity under one governing and supreme authority testifies, that whether the proper time had or had not previously arrived, all are now agreed that Canadian Freemasonry should possess its one Grand Lodge;

And Whereas, the maintenance of the dignity of the Grand Lodge of Canada, for the future, must be an object of equal interest to the entire Canadian fraternity;

It is Resolved, That an impartial review of all the eventful circumstances attending its organization, its priority, its subsequent important proceedings, and its recognition by a portion of the British Empire, and by a very large proportion of the Grand Lodges of the United States of America, demonstrates, that the Grand Lodge of Canada, organized on the 10th October, 1855, and known and recognized as aforesaid, by the style and title of *The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada*, should be acknowledged by the entire Canadian craft, and should be, and is hereby declared to be, the Grand Lodge of the fraternity in and throughout Canada.

Resolved also, That the diversity of opinion heretofore mentioned which in various ways retarded the union of the fraternity, having given rise, amongst other circumstances to be regretted, to the anomaly in Freemasonry of the erection in one and the same territory of a second Grand Lodge, styled *The Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada*, and exercising jurisdiction over a portion of the Canadian craft: it is necessary for the interests of the institution, and in accordance with the previous resolution, that the said *Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada* should be dissolved; therefore, the same is now dissolved, its Officers (as Past Grand Officers) and its members and Lodges hereby uniting with, and becoming enrolled, according to their respective rank and seniority, on the registry of *The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada*, in every respect as though they had concurred originally in the organization of that Lodge; to which they hereby pledge their willing and faithful obedience, feeling as all do, that the future prosperity and permanent welfare of Freemasonry require unanimity and harmony.

Resolved also, That a committee, to consist of ——, be appointed for ascertaining and defining the respective rank and precedence of brethren, and of Lodges, according to the dates of their original warrants or dispensations, the said committee to report to an Especial Communication of Grand Lodge, to be convened by the M. W. Grand Master, at six months from this date.

Resolved also, That warrants, under the seal of *The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada*, to bear date on this day of union, be forthwith prepared for each and every Lodge enrolled on the registry of *The Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada* aforesaid, and that the names of seven members of each such Lodge be furnished, with as little delay as possible, to the Grand Secretary, for insertion in such respective warrants; the

number of each such warrant to be affixed thereto, after receiving the report of the committee aforesaid.

And Resolved also, That all Provincial Grand and Private Lodges, not at present in alliance with *The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada*, be notified of these proceedings, and be invited to enroll themselves within six months, that they may be accorded their proper rank and precedence on the register of the said Grand Lodge, at the Special Communication before mentioned.

W. C. STEPHENS.

Toronto, July, A. D. 1858, A. L. 5858.

The foregoing report having been read, R.W.Bro.W.C.Stephens informed Grand Lodge that the presence of M. W. Bro. Philip C. Tucker, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, and R.W. Bro. Robert Morris, D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, at this Communication, had afforded an opportunity of submitting to their consideration the proposed preamble and resolutions, and that those eminent brethren concurred in the opinion, that the terms proposed might be accepted without impairing the constitutional position of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and that they would be honorable, and could not fail to be beneficial to all parties concerned.

R. W. Bro. Stephens urged on Grand Lodge the desirableness of their embracing the present opportunity of accomplishing the union of all the craft in the Province, and moved, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson:

That the preamble and resolutions for the union of all the craft in Canada, now submitted, be approved, adopted and accepted, by this Grand Lodge, as the basis upon which that union, so essential to the interests of Masonry in Canada, may be effected.

It was moved, in amendment, by Bro. Worthington, seconded by W. Bro. W. G. Chambers:

That so much of the resolution as refers to the re-numbering of the Lodges, be struck out.

On the amendment being put for confirmation, it was negatived, three only being in its favor.

The original resolution was then put for confirmation, and declared to be unanimously adopted.

A memorial was read from the W. M., Wardens and brethren of St. Mark's Lodge, Drummondville, praying that an old warrant, issued by William Jarvis, Esq., then Provincial Grand Master for Upper Canada, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, might be revived.

The memorial, and all documents connected therewith, was referred to the committee on warrants.

It was, on motion, unanimously resolved:

That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, for the zeal and ability he has successfully displayed in bringing about a reconciliation between this Grand Lodge and the brethren in Canada.

It was moved by Bro. O'Loughlin, seconded by Bro. S. H. Blondheim, and unanimously resolved:

That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due, and are hereby given, to R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, and the other members of the committee, who, in connection with R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, so ably and effectually succeeded in arranging the basis of union between this Grand Lodge and the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Rev. F. J. Lundy, seconded by R. W. Bro. R. Bull, and resolved:

That Art. II, p. 23, L. E. of the Constitution, referring to the election of the Grand Master, the operation of which was suspended by the Grand Lodge during its last Annual Communication, be expunged.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 7.30 o'clock, P. M.

The M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

The committee on grievances and appeals, to whom was referred the consideration of the differences between R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson and R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, presented the following

REPORT.

Your committee, after having carefully examined the charges brought by Bro. Isaacson against Bro. Bernard, and having heard and considered the evidence adduced by the former brother in support of these charges, are of opinion that the first charge, "that of conduct unbecoming a Mason and a gentleman," is not substantiated; that the tone of the letter from Bro. Bernard to Bro. Isaacson, on the 7th April, complained of in the same charge as "uncourteous," is highly objectionable; but your committee are of opinion that it was provoked by circumstances, and a letter from Bro. Isaacson to Bro. Bernard of a still more reprehensible nature; and lastly, that Bro. Isaacson has failed to substantiate the third charge, of "arrogant, insulting and overbearing conduct" by Bro. Bernard, towards himself and other members of the craft in Montreal.

That your committee, on a review of the whole circumstances, feel that the matter has arisen from a misapprehension which was

at the time satisfactorily explained, and which, but for an oversensitiveness on the part of Bro. Isaacson, should then have been stopped.

Your committee beg, also, to report, that Bro. Isaacson has expressed assent to this report, and his regret that the misunderstanding should have arisen; and Bro. Bernard having, also, consented to withdraw his petition of remonstrance, your committee recommend that the whole matter be allowed to be withdrawn from Grand Lodge.

W. C. STEPHENS,
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.

On motion of V. W. Bro. S. B. Campbell, seconded by V. W. Bro. William Bungay, the report from the committee on grievances and appeals was received and adopted.

R. W. Bro. John Osborne gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move

That the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge be holden at the city of London, C. W.

A deputation, consisting of R. W. Bros. T. D. Harington, Thos. G. Ridout, S. B. Harman, and G. W. Whitehead, from the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada, were introduced, and announced that the preamble and resolutions for union, which had been agreed on by R. W. Bros. T. D. Harington and W. C. Stephens, had been unanimously adopted by the Ancient Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master informed the deputation, that the said preamble and resolutions had likewise been unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge of Canada; and that they were now prepared and anxious to receive the members of the Ancient Grand Lodge into membership of this Grand Lodge.

The deputation withdrew, to communicate with the Ancient Grand Lodge, which was then in session, and to invite the immediate attendance of its officers and its members.

The M. W. Grand Master apppointed R. W. Bros. Bernard, Stephens and Simpson, in conjunction with the Grand Director of Ceremonies and the Grand Deacons, a deputation to receive and introduce the members of the Ancient Grand Lodge.

The officers and members of the Ancient Grand Lodge came in a body to the portals of the Grand Lodge of Canada, were duly announced, introduced by the deputation, and received with the usual grand honors.

R. W. Bro. Harington read the articles of union agreed on by R.W. Bro. Stephens and himself (see page 221), and which had been approved and adopted separately by both Grand Lodges, as the basis of union; and moved, that they be now jointly ratified and confirmed.

R. W. Bro. Stephens seconded the motion—and the articles were accordingly unanimously ratified and confirmed in the most enthusiastic manner by acclamation; and the union of the two Grand Lodges was declared to be perfect and complete.

The brethren were then addressed and congratulated on the happy consummation of the long-desired union, by M. W. Bros. William M. Wilson, Sir Allan N. McNab, and P. C. Tucker, and R. W. Bros. Robert Morris, T. G. Ridout, T. D. Harington, W. C. Stephens, and A. Bernard.

The M. W. Grand Master announced, that the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing masonic term would be the first business for the morning session.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

[Ordered to be entered on the Minutes.]

PROCEEDINGS

Of a Special Communication of the Ancient Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, held at the city of Toronto, on Wednesday, 14th July, A. L. 5858, A. D. 1858.

Present:

M. W. Bro. Sir Allan Napier McNab, Grand Master, On the Throne.

R. W. Bro.	Thomas Gibbs Ridout,		Deputy Grand Master.
"	"	"	Samuel D. Fowler,		Grand Senior Warden.
"	"	"	Geo. W. Whitehead, as		" Junior Warden.
V. "	"		Septimus Ramsay,		" Chaplain.
"	"	"	N. Gatchell,		" Registrar.
"	"	"	W. M. Jamieson,		" Treasurer.
"	"	"	W. R. Harris,	Asst.	" Secretary.
"	"	"	J. C. Franck,		" Senior Deacon.
"	"	"	John K. Brown, as		" Junior Deacon.
"	"	"	William Hay,		" Supt. of Works.
"	"	"	Charles Kahn,		" Dir. of Ceremonies.
"	"	"	H. G. R. Fripp,		" Organist.
		"	David Stirling,		" Sword Bearer.
		"	John H. Richey, as		" Pursuivant.
"	"	"	B. C. Davy,		
"	"	"	W. H. Weller,		
"	"	"	Levi C. Bailey,		" Stewards.
"	"	"	George E. Bull,		
"	"	"	J. B. Young,		
		"	James Forman,		" Tyler.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. Bro. T. Douglas Harington, P. G. M.
V. " " John Tully, P. G. Supt. of Works.
" " J. H. Richey, P. G. Sword Bearer.

PAST MASTERS.

V. W. Bro. F. W. Barron.
" " " S. B. Harman.
" " F. W. Cumberland.
" " Rice Lewis.
V. " " S. D. Fowler.
" " G. F. LaSerre.
" " A. A. Campbell.
" " B. C. Davy.
" " Jno. C. Burr.
" " W. H. Stanton.
" " J. B. Hall.
" " R. Waugh.
" " R. S. Manning.
" " Jno. Parry.
" " Charles Clarke.
" " J. K. Brown.

W. Bro. F. W. Alport.
" " Joseph Figg.
" " George Mirick.
" " W. P. Vidal.
" " G. W. Kilborn.
" " William Tracey.
" " Jno. Fitzgibbon.
" " H. M. Foley.
" " Charles Kahn.
" " G. E. Bull.
" " Lewis Grant.
" " George B. Wyllie.
V. " " G. W. Whitehead.
" " A. A. Campbell.
" " J. C. Franck.

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

The Throne of Grace was addressed by the V. W. the Grand Chaplain.

The following representatives of Lodges were reported to be present.

St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto.

V. W. Bros. F. W. Barron, P.M.; S. B. Harman, P.M.; F. W. Cumberland, P. M.; W. Bros. W. G. Storm, W. M.; W. R. Harris, S.W.; Bro. J. H. Richey, J. W.

St. John's Lodge, Kingston.

V. W. Bro. S. D. Fowler, P. M.; W. Bros. James G. Fortier, P.M.; James H. Rowan, W. M.; Bro. E. H. Parker, S. W.

Moira Lodge, Belleville.

W. Bros. J. C. Franck, P. M.; A. A. Campbell, P. M.; F. W. Alport, P. M.; W. H. Coleman, W. M.

St. John's Lodge, Cobourg.

W. Bro. W. H. Weller, W. M.; Bro. Asa A. Burnham.

Union Lodge, Napanee.

W. Bro. B. C. Davy, P. M.

Western Light Lodge, Bolton.

W. Bro. James Wilson, W. M.; Bro. Robert Elliott, S. W.

Richmond Lodge, Richmond Hill.

W. Bro. John C. Burr, P.M.; V. W. Bro. D. Bridgford, W.M.

St. Francis Lodge, Smith's Falls.

W. Bro. James Shaw, W. M.

Ionic Lodge, Toronto.

W. Bro. W. H. Stanton, P. M.; Bro. W. C. Chewett, J. W.

United Lodge, Brighton.

W. Bro. J. B. Young, W. M.; Bro. J. M. Wellington, J. W.

Ontario Lodge, Port Hope.

V. W. Bro. J. B. Hall, P. M.; W. Bro. A. W. Givins, W. M.

Kemptville Lodge, Kemptville.

W. Bros. R. Waugh, P. M.; H. Holmes W. M.

Jerusalem Lodge, Bowmanville.

W. Bros. R. S. Manning, P.M.; J. Milne, W.M.; Bros. John McLeod, S.W.; George Smart, J. W.

Amity Lodge, Dunnville.

W. Bros. A. Brownson, P.M.; J. Parry, P.M.; J. McIndoe, P.M. J. Amsden, W. M.

Composite Lodge, Whitby.

W. Bros. Chas. Clarke, P.M.; James Wallace, W. M.

Welland Lodge, Fonthill.

W. Bro. Geo. Gamble, W. M.; Bro. A. K. Scholfield, J. W.

St. George's Lodge, London.

W. Bro. John K. Brown, P.M.; Bros. H. D. Monkhouse, S.W.; W. F. Hardy, J. W.

King Solomon's Lodge, Woodstock.

Bro. J. W. Fergusson, J. W.

Wellington Lodge, Chatham.

W. Bro. E. B. Donnelly, W. M.

Madoc Lodge, Madoc.

W. Bro. F. W. Alport, P. M. and Rep.

Consecon Lodge, Consecon.

W. Bro. L. C. Bailey, W. M.

Corinthian Lodge, Stanley's Mills.

W. Bro. Joseph Figg, P. M.

Mirickville Lodge, Mirickville.

W. Bro. George Mirick, P.M.; Bro. C. Leggo, jun., S.W.

Victoria Lodge, Port Sarnia.

W. Bros. W. P. Vidal, P.M.; Geo. Kilborn, P. M.; Thomas Forsyth, W. M.

Doric Lodge, Ottawa.

W. Bros. William Tracey, P. M.; James Wilson, W. M.

Corinthian Lodge, Ottawa.

W. Bro. James Fitzgibbon, P.M.; Bro. Edward Sherwood, J.W.

Simcoe Lodge, Simcoe.

W. Bros. Jacob Lang, P.M.; M. H. Foley, P.M.; Charles Kahn, P. M.; John Boyd, W. M.; Bros. William Grieve, S.W.; J. M. Salmon, J. W.

Durham Lodge, Newcastle.

W. Bro. E. A. MacNaughton, W.M.; Bro. John J. Robson, J.W.

Stirling Lodge, Stirling.

W. Bros. G. E. Bull, P. M.; Lewis Grant, P. M.

St. John's Lodge, Toronto.

W. Bros. William Hay, W.M.; George B. Wyllie, P.M.; Bros. David Stirling, S. W.; Joseph Jackes, J. W.

Oxford Lodge, Woodstock.

V. W. Bro. G. W. Whitehead, W. M.

Simcoe Lodge, Bradford.

W. Bro. J. W. H. Wilson, W. M.; Bro. Henry Grose, J. W.

St. George's Lodge, Owen Sound.

W. Bro. Henry Macpherson, W.M.; Bro. Thos. Gordon, S. W.

King Hiram Lodge, Lindsay.

W. Bro. G. M. Roche, W. M.; Bro. A. McLean Frazer, J. W.

Manito Lodge, Collingwood.

W. Bro. T. C. Prosser, W.M.; Bro. Chas Kelly, S.W.

Colborne Lodge, Colborne.

Bros. J. S. Scott, S. W.; G. S. Strong, J. W.

Ridout Lodge, Otterville.

Bro. John Wood, J. W.

Tuscan Lodge, Newmarket.

W. Bro. A. Boultbee, W. M.; Bro. John Bentley, S. W.

Corinthian Lodge, Barrie.

W. Bro. Chas. B. Chalmers, W. M.; Bro. H. Barnard, S. W.

True Blue Lodge, Albion.

W. Bro. W. Graham, W. M.; Bro. Wm. Lyness, J. W.

The by-laws and regulations for the government of Grand Lodge during its session were read.

The minutes of the Half-Yearly Communication, held at Toronto on the 2nd day of June, A. L. 5858, were read and approved.

R. W. Bro. Robert Morris, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the state of Kentucky, was announced.

The M. W. Grand Master directed the Grand Director of Ceremonies, with the Grand Deacons, to receive and introduce the

R. W. Brother, who was greeted and received with the grand honors, and invited to a seat on the dais.

The M. W. Grand Master informed the Grand Lodge that he had granted dispensations to the following Lodges, viz:

Moira	Lodge,	Belleville.
St. George's	"	Owen Sound.
King Hiram	"	Lindsay.
Manito	"	Collingwood.
Colborne	"	Colborne.
Ridout	"	Otterville.
Tuscan	"	Newmarket.
Corinthian	"	Barrie.
True Blue	"	Albion.

Whereupon it was resolved:

That warrants be issued to the foregoing Lodges under dispensation.

M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, in accordance with the terms of a resolution appointing him a delegate from the Ancient Grand Lodge to meet a similar delegate from the Grand Lodge of Canada, with power to negociate terms upon which a permanent union of the fraternity of Canada could be effected, submitted the preamble and resolutions agreed on between R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, the delegate from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and himself, as his report.

[Preamble and Resolutions, see page 221.]

The preamble and resolutions were fully considered and discussed at great length by the brethren, and were finally unanimously adopted.

It was moved by W. Bro. J. H. Rowan, seconded by V. W. Bro. S. D. Fowler, and unanimously resolved:

That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, for the zeal and ability he has displayed in bringing to a successful issue the union of the craft in the Province.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following brethren a deputation to proceed to the Grand Lodge of Canada, and inform that Grand Lodge that the preamble and resolutions for effecting a union of the craft in Canada, as submitted by M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, had been unanimously adopted by this Grand Lodge; viz., M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, R. W. Bro. Thos. G. Ridout, V. W. Bros. G. W. Whitehead and S. B. Harman.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 10.30 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge re-assembled at 10.30 o'clock, P. M.

M. W. Bro. Sir Allan N. McNab, Bart., Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, on behalf of the deputation appointed for the purpose of communicating to the Grand Lodge of Canada the adoption of the preamble and resolutions by this Grand Lodge—

REPORTED:

That in accordance with the desire of this Grand Lodge, they had proceeded to the hall of King Solomon's Lodge, where the Grand Lodge of Canada were in session, by whom they were most cordially and fraternally received; that they had announced to them the adoption by this Grand Lodge of the preamble and resolutions as submitted, and were informed that a similar resolution had been adopted by the Grand Lodge of Canada; and that that Grand Body now anxiously awaited the arrival of this Grand Lodge, that the union might be at once perfected.

The report was received with acclamation.

The M. W. Grand Master intimated to the brethren assembled, that as the Grand Lodge of Canada had likewise unanimously adopted the foregoing preamble and resolutions for the union of the Canadian craft, and were now awaiting the final action of this Grand Lodge for its perfect consummation, directed that they should at once proceed in a body to their place of meeting, and complete the union so much desired by the Masons of Canada.

This proposal having been approved by the Grand Lodge, the M W. Grand Master directed the G. D. of Ceremonies to form the brethren in proper order of procession; and they thus proceeded, at 10.45 P. M., to the hall of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

On the arrival of the Grand Lodge at the hall of the Grand Lodge of Canada, it was received with grand honors, and heartily welcomed by that Grand Lodge; after which, the preamble and resolutions were again read in the presence of both bodies, and unanimously adopted.

The *Ancient Grand Lodge* was then formally declared dissolved; and the union of the craft in Canada was declared perfected, amidst the enthusiastic cheers and hearty congratulations of the assembled fraternity.

The M. W. Bro. William M. Wilson, from the throne, announced that the *Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada* would resume its sittings on the following morning, Thursday, July the 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the hall of St. Andrew's Lodge, and that the first business in order would be the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing masonic term.

W. R. HARRIS,

Assistant Grand Secretary.

THURSDAY, July 15th, 1858.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings in the hall of St. Andrew's Lodge, at 9.30 o'clock, A. M.

Present:

The M. W. Bro. William M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.

Officers and Representatives of the whole united fraternity.

The M. W. Grand Master directed that a certificate of affiliation, which had been prepared, be issued to the Lodges of the late Ancient Grand Lodge.

The election of Grand Officers was proceeded with.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following brethren as scrutineers: Bros. F. W. Cumberland, F. J. Rastrick, and H. B. Bull.

On motion of R. W. Bro. T. G. Ridout, seconded by V.W. Bro. G. W. Whitehead,

M. W. Bro. Wm. M. Wilson was unanimously re-elected Grand Master by acclamation.

On motion of R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, seconded by R. W. Bro. G. L. Allen, it was resolved:

That Art. I. (Of Deputy Grand Master) Book of Constitution, which required that the Deputy Grand Master should be elected from the half of the Province in which the Grand Master is not a resident, be suspended for the present term.

On motion of R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, seconded by R. W. Bro. G. L. Allen,

R. W. Bro. Thos. G. Ridout, Toronto, was unanimously elected D. G. M. by acclamation.

By ballot of Grand Lodge—

R. W. Bro. P. D. Brown, Montreal,	Grand	Senior Warden.
" " " J. K. Brown, London,	"	Junior Warden.
" " " Rev. F. J. Lundy,	"	Chaplains.
" " " Rev. S. F. Ramsay,		
" " " Rev. F. Tremayne,		
" " " Rev. E. H. Dewar,		
" " " William Bellhouse,	"	Treasurer.
" " " Francis Richardson,	"	Registrar.
" " " Thomas B. Harris,	"	Secretary.

The M. W. Grand Master was pleased to confirm the following nominations by Lodges of their respective Districts:

R. W. Bro.	James Moffat,	D.D.G.M.	for the	London District.
" " "	Richard Bull,	"		Hamilton "
" " "	F. W. Cumberland,	"		Toronto "
" " "	W. B. Simpson,	"		Central "
" " "	E. Morris,	"		Montreal "
" " "	E. Gustin,	"		E. Townships "

The M. W. Grand Master was pleased to appoint the following brethren as Grand Officers for the ensuing year:

V. W. Bro.	E. R. O'Brien,	Grand	Senior Deacon.
" " "	D. Curtis,	"	Junior Deacon.
" " "	F. J. Rastrick,	"	Supt. of Works.
" " "	S. B. Campbell,	"	Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	W. R. Harris,	Asst. "	Secretary.
" " "	W. H. Weller,	Asst. "	Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	Henry Rowsell,	"	Sword Bearer.
" " "	William T. Thomas,	"	Organist.
" " "	J. P. Clarke,	Asst. "	Organist.
" " "	D. Stirling,	"	Pursuivant.
"	John Morrison,	"	Tyler.
" " "	Edward J. Barker,		
" " "	P. Henry,		
" " "	A. A. Stevenson,		
" " "	George Duncan,	"	Stewards.
" " "	John Dutton,		
" " "	Joseph Jackes,		
" " "	J. B. Hall,		
" " "	T. C. Prosser,		

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 3.30 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 3.30 o'clock, P. M.

M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

The M. W. Bro. P. C. Tucker, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the state of Vermont, installed the re-elected M. W. Bro. Wm. M. Wilson, as Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada.

The M. W. Grand Master was proclaimed, and saluted with the grand honors.

The Grand Officers were installed, invested, and proclaimed according to ancient custom.

The M. W. Grand Master was pleased to appoint the following brethren on the regular standing committees, in addition to those already mentioned: [See page 183.]

On Foreign Correspondence: V. W. Bros. S. B. Harman, W. H. Weller, and W. M. Jamieson.

On Condition of Masonry: V. W. Bros. F. W. Barron, G. W. Whitehead, and J. K. Brown.

On Constitution and Regulations: R. W. Bro. F. W. Cumberland, V. W. Bros. S. D. Fowler and J. B. Hall, and W. Bro. G. B. Wyllie.

On Warrants: W. Bros. W. Hay and J. H. Richey.

On Grievances and Appeals: V. W. Bros. S. B. Harman, J. K. Brown, G. W. Whitehead, and Bro. J. W. Fergusson.

On Finance: R. W. Bros. F. W. Cumberland, J. K. Brown, and V. W. Bros. W. M. Jamieson and Joseph Jackes.

On Audit: V. W. Bro. E. R. O'Brien.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Rev. Joseph Scott, seconded by R. W. Bro. T. G. Ridout, and unanimously resolved:

That in consideration of the lasting benefit which this Grand Lodge, and Masonry in general, has received from the labors of R. W. Bro. T. Douglas Harington, in bringing about the union which has been so happily effected, that the rank and dignity of a Past Grand Master be accorded to him by this Grand Lodge.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Rev. J. Scott, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. Bellhouse, and unanimously resolved:

That in consideration of the distinguished services rendered by R.W. Bro. Stephens, to the Grand Lodge of Canada, on its original formation, and further, in aiding the consummation of the union now effected, that the honor, dignity and rank of a Past Grand Master, be conferred on him by this Grand Lodge.

On motion of W. Bro. F. W. Alport, seconded by M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, it was resolved:

Whereas the recent accession of Lodges to the register of the Grand Lodge of Canada, renders it expedient to re-arrange the masonic districts, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested to appoint a committee to take the matter into consideration, and to report thereon at the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, when immediate action may be taken without further notice.

The M. W. Grand Master named the following as such committee: All present and past District Deputy Grand Masters, with V.W. Bros. J. B. Hall, J. C. Franck, B. C. Davy, and W. H. Weller.

In accordance with notice given, it was moved by R. W. Bro. J. Osborne:

That the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge be holden at the city of London, C. W.

It was moved, in amendment, by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, and seconded by R. W. Bro. E. Morris:

That the next Annual Communication be held at the city of Kingston.

The amendment was put, and declared carried.

It was moved by W. Bro. J. C. Franck, seconded by W. Bro. F. W. Alport, and unanimously resolved:

That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are justly due, and are hereby most sincerely tendered, to those distinguished brethren, the M.W. Bro. Philip C. Tucker, Grand Master of Vermont, and R. W. Bro. Rob. Morris, D. G. M. of Kentucky, for the masonic good feeling and affection displayed towards Canadian Masons, in attending this Grand Lodge for the purpose of lending their valuable assistance to consummate the union of all Canadian Masons under one supreme head.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of certain brethren of St. Mark's Lodge, Drummondville—

REPORTED:

That they cannot recommend the prayer of the petition from the W. M. and Wardens of St. Mark's Lodge, Drummondville, be granted.

F. J. LUNDY,
CHAIRMAN.

Which report was, on motion, received.

On motion of W. Bro. Rev. Thomas W. Street, seconded by Bro. George Twomley, it was resolved:

That the petition from the W. M., Wardens and members of St. Mark's Lodge, Drummondville, regarding the revival of the old "Jarvis Warrant" in their possession, together with all documents respecting the same, be referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the following day.

FRIDAY, July 16th, 1858.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 10.30 o'clock, A. M.

M. W. Bro. Wm. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

A memorial was read from Bro. John Scholfield, complaining of alleged irregularities in the Wellington Lodge, No. 24, Dunnville. The memorial was, on motion, referred to the D. D. G. M. for the Hamilton District.

W. Bro. T. C. Prosser gave the following notice of motion for the next Annual Communication:

That, under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, all officers of subordinate Lodges are elective; and whereas some of the Lodges now hailing under the Grand Lodge of Canada have been accustomed to elect only the W. M., Treasurer and Tyler, the other officers being appointed by the W. M.; Therefore be it resolved, that each Lodge shall be at liberty, under its by-laws, to make all its officers elective, or only the W. M., Treasurer, and Tyler.

M.W. Bro. T. D. Harington submitted and read a letter addressed to him from V. W. Bro. W. Gray Clarke, Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England, and his answer thereto.

On motion of W. Bro. H. B. Bull, seconded by R. W. Bro. E. Morris, it was resolved:

That the correspondence submitted to this Grand Lodge by M.W. Bro. T. D. Harington, be referred to the committee on foreign correspondence.

The special committee to whom was referred the consideration of the subjects introduced in the Grand Master's address, presented the following

REPORT.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND MASTER, W. M. WILSON, AND THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA, IN GRAND LODGE ASSEMBLED:

Your committee consider the re-election of M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson to the oriental chair, at the last annual meeting held in the city of Montreal, to have been productive of much advantage and benefit to the Order, enabling him to accomplish the prominent desire of the brethren—"the union of the craft."

Your committee rejoice that through his exertions, and the instrumentality of M. W. Bros. T. D. Harington and W. C. Stephens, this desirable object has been unanimously and cordially effected, and that the united acclamations of the brethren have placed him, for the fourth time, at the head of the Grand Lodge.

Your committee are aware that the Grand Master has made many personal sacrifices for the advancement of the craft in Canada, which your committee hope to see substantially and suitably acknowledged during the present masonic year.

Your committee see much cause for congratulation in the progress of Masonry in the Province; the recognition of this Grand Lodge by a largely increased number of foreign Grand Lodges; and the able arguments of M. W. Bro. P. C. Tucker, Grand Master of Vermont, and M. W. Bro. Thomas Brown, Past Grand Master of Florida, R. W. Bro. Rob. Morris, of Kentucky, and W. Bro. Dr. Mackey, of South Carolina, sustaining the independence and position of this Grand Lodge.

A deep debt of gratitude is due to those distinguished brethren, and other brothers, whose earnest and continued advocacy of the best interests of this Grand Lodge entitle them to the lasting regard of the Canadian brotherhood.

Your committee also perceive much cause for congratulation at the masonic union recently accomplished in the state of New York, whereby the principles for which the Canadian brethren have so long contended, namely, the undivided sovereignty of the craft in a Province, state or territory, has been fully and satisfactorily sustained. The union of the two Grand Lodges of the state of New York was most opportune, and tended in a great measure to encourage those fraternal feelings which lately influenced the Canadian brethren to accomplish the union of the craft in this Province.

Your committee rejoice to find that the private Lodges were in so satisfactory and flourishing a condition, with a few exceptions. Your committee have no doubt that the notice of the irregularities in those exceptional Lodges, coming from so high a source, will induce the brethren to rectify those irregularities without further delay, by following the advice and directions they have received.

Your committee suggest that one important circumstance, in reference to the Grand Master's official visits to the private Lodges, has been omitted in the address. Your committee allude to the installation of the W. M. and Officers of the *Wilson Lodge*, No. 48, Toronto, on the 28th December last—the day following the Festival of St. John the Evangelist—by the Grand Master personally.

As this Lodge has been expressly constituted to commemorate and perpetuate his name, as our first Grand Master in Canada, and being principally composed of Past Masters, your committee consider a passing notice should be taken of this interesting personal record of fraternal respect and regard.

The definition of a "Model Master," as exemplified in the Grand Master's remarks, in reference to the performance of the duties of this most important office, are earnestly recommended by your committee to the consideration of the brethren, as a rule by which their future actions should be governed, and in the fulfillment of which, attentive Masters will not fail to earn the suggestive title of "The cream of the craft."

Your committee deeply regret that it should have devolved on them, in the discharge of what in other respects is a pleasing duty, to notice the painful and afflicting bereavement with which it has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to visit the Grand Master during the past masonic year. If the condolence of the entire craft can mitigate or alleviate deep sorrow, he may be assured of the heartfelt and cordial sympathy of the brethren, not only in this Province, but amongst those foreign Lodges where his exertions on behalf of the Order are known and appreciated.

Your committee unanimously agree with the decision of the

Grand Master, in reference to granting warrants to Lodges in territories beyond this jurisdiction, and that he came to a wise conclusion in refusing the application from certain brethren in Demerara for a dispensation to enable them to open a Lodge in that colony.

The necessity of establishing a uniformity of work has been long admitted, and demands the careful consideration of those brethren who have been appointed to report on this subject.

In the absence of their decision, your committee would suggest that the Grand Master be requested to add some of the distinguished brethren who have recently united with the Grand Lodge, in order that the committee may have the benefit of their assistance and advice prior to presenting their report.

Your committee agree with the decision that the application to the Provincial Parliament for an act of incorporation is inexpedient at the present time, and would recommend that three trustees, consisting of the principal officers of the Grand Lodge, should be annually appointed to take charge of and preserve the property of the Grand Lodge, and generally, in their names as trustees, perform any act of a business character which the laws of the land and the interest of the Grand Lodge may require.

In reference to the memorial from certain persons claiming to be Masons, expressing a desire to affiliate with this Grand Lodge, your committee recommend that it should receive the serious consideration of the committee on constitution and regulations.

The establishment of District Grund Lodges, in those parts of the Province where the Lodges are becoming sufficiently numerous as to justify a demand for a local government, has received the anxious and serious consideration of your committee, who have unanimously concluded that for the present the discussion of the subject should be deferred. The appointment of a special committee to report at the next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge on the matter, in accordance with the Grand Master's suggestion, deserves the attention of the Grand Lodge.

The unanimous re-election of R.W. Bro. T. B. Harris, as Grand Secretary, for the third time, is a sufficient proof of the estimation in which his valuable services are held by the Grand Lodge; and your committee, bearing in mind the increased duties of his office, would invite the attention of the committee on finance to the propriety of recommending a further pecuniary increase to his salary, to enable him to discharge those duties with the customary diligence and zeal.

The union so happily and cordially consummated since the delivery of the Grand Master's address to the Grand Lodge, affords the committee an opportunity of congratulating the brethren that this

desirable result has been accomplished in a constitutional and satisfactory manner, without the slightest sacrifice of position or principle by any of the brethren.

The unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge, conferring the rank of Past Grand Masters on M.W. Bros. T. D. Harington, and W. C. Stephens, in acknowledgement of their valuable services, is a sufficient proof of the *entente cordiale* which exists amongst the brethren, and affords an earnest that the "union" is eternal and indissoluble.

Your committee, in conclusion, beg to express their congratulations on the recent happy termination of all former differences amongst the brethren; and here offer their grateful thanks to the Great Architect of the Universe, that he has permitted this to be accomplished by those brethren who, during the active discharge of the duties of the highest offices in this Grand Lodge, early promoted and perfected its establishment. It is a source of much thankfulness that all have lived to witness this consummation of their dearest wishes; and it will ensure further incitement to all the brethren, to endeavor to carry out the ancient charge that all should strive "who can best work and best agree."

KIVAS TULLY,
CHAIRMAN.

Freemasons' Hall, Toronto, July 19th, 5858.

On motion of V. W. Bro. G. W. Whitehead, seconded by V. W. Bro. S. D. Fowler, the report was received and adopted.

It was moved by W. Bro. J. C. Franck, seconded by W. Bro. C. F. LaSerre, and unanimously adopted:

That whereas this Grand Lodge, being the supreme governing body of Canada, must consider any Lodges which may be hereafter established in Canada, under any other authority, illegal: Be it resolved, that this Grand Lodge, and the subordinate Lodges working under its authority, will hold no communication with any Lodge or members thereof, hereafter constituted under any power other than the authority of this Grand Lodge.

On motion of W. Bro. J. C. Franck, seconded by W. Bro. F. W. Alport, it was resolved:

That a committee of three be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, to draft an address to all the Grand Lodges on the face of the globe, setting forth the union of Candian Masons under one supreme head—"*The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada*"—and that the committee submit their report to the M. W. Grand Master for approval.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following to be such committee: M. W. Bros. W. C. Stephens, T. D. Harington, and R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Thompson Wilson, seconded by R. W. Bro. J. Scott, and resolved:

That the question of the rights of Entered Apprentice Masons be referred to the committee on constitution and regulations, and that that committee be requested to define the 2nd clause of the article on private Lodges in the constitution of Grand Lodge.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, seconded by R. W. Bro. Kivas Tully, and resolved:

That a copy of "The Spirit of Union," composed by R.W. Bro. Robert Morris, be sent with the address to be prepared by the special committee to all the Grand Lodges throughout the world.

On motion of V. W. Bro. H. Crouse, seconded by V. W. Bro. D. Curtis, it was unanimously resolved:

That in consideration of the distinguished services rendered to Masonry in Canada, by our R. W. Bro. Morris, D. G. M. of Kentucky, he be and is hereby elected an honorary member of this Grand Lodge, with the rank of Past Deputy Grand Master.

It was moved by M. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, and unanimously resolved:

That a medal be struck, commemorative of the union of the craft in Canada, now so happily effected; and that the M. W. Grand Master be requested to appoint a committee to arrange the design, and get the medal prepared previously to the Special Communication of Grand Lodge, called, at six months from this time, for the purpose of arranging the rank and precedence of Lodges and members of Grand Lodge; and that the committee be instructed to consider, and be prepared with some recommendation with regard to the distribution of the medals.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following to be such committee:—M. W. Bros. W. C. Stephens, T. D. Harington, and R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris.

V. W. Bro. G. W. Whitehead gave notice that he will move, at the next Annual Communication:

That so much of the constitution as refers to the election of Wardens in Private Lodges, be struck out, leaving them to be appointed by the W. M. for the time being.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment to meet at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 6.30 o'clock, P. M.

M. W. Bro. William M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

The committee on grievances and appeals, to whom had been referred several documents, presented the following report.

REPORT.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Canada:

Your committee beg to report, that the suspension by Thistle Lodge, No. 19, of Bro. A. K. Dewson, for non-payment of certain moneys collected by him, be confirmed and continued until he accounts for all balances due by him to the said Lodge, and until all other charges for unmasonic conduct are removed.

That the suspension of Bro. James Forbes, a member of the same Lodge, be removed upon his paying the legal dues now owing by him to the Lodge.

That with regard to the suspension of Bro. Gordon, for non-payment of a certain note, amounting to $46 or thereabouts, given by him to the Great Western Lodge, No. 23, your committee recommend that Bro. Gordon be permitted to pay the amount by instalments of $2 per month, and on payment of the first instalment the suspension be removed, and the Lodge restore him to his usual masonic standing; but in case of default of any instalment, the Lodge may again proceed to suspension.

Your committee further recommend, after carefully examining the minutes with reference to the suspension of Bro. Lothrop for unmasonic conduct, the action taken by Sussex Lodge, No. 6, be fully sustained; and they recommend that Bro. Lothrop be summoned to appear before the Special Communication of Grand Lodge, to be holden in January, 1859, to show cause why he should not be expelled from all the benefits of the Order.

Your committee further support and approve of the action taken by Sussex Lodge, No. 6, in the suspension of W. Bro. Hiram Fulford; and regret to learn that any brother, after having been duly notified of such suspension, should attempt to visit a sister Lodge upon the plea that suspension in one Lodge does not affect his masonic standing in another.

Your committee would recommend that the Grand Secretary be requested to inform Bro. Fulford of the action of this committee, that such suspension deprives him of all his masonic rights and privileges, until he make restitution to the Lodge and be again restored to good masonic standing.

Geo. W. Whitehead,
Chairman.

It was moved, seconded, and resolved:

That the report be received and adopted.

On motion of V. W. Bro. W. R. Harris, seconded by Bro. J. H. Richey, it was resolved:

That whereas certain charges having been preferred against Bro. Moses Robertson Cummings, of St. Andrew's Lodge, late No. 1, A. G. R. of

Canada, and having been substantiated, the said brother after receiving due notice, was formally suspended, excluded, and a recommendation was ordered to be sent to the A. G. L. for his expulsion from the privileges of Masonry; these documents were forwarded to Bro. Francis Richardson, G. S., to be brought before the Grand Lodge at its late sitting, but from an oversight it was omitted. The object of this is now to request, on the part of the St. Andrew's Lodge, that the said charges and documents be forwarded to the committee appointed by this Grand Lodge to investigate such charges, in order that justice may be done in the premises, and that they be requested to report at the next meeting of this Grand Lodge.

A notice of motion was given by W. Bro. T. C. Prosser, that at the next Annual Communication, it would be moved:

That Art. 4, page 41, S. E. of Constitution, be amended by erasing the word "two," requiring a unanimous vote for the admission of candidates and members.

The following report from the committee on the condition of Masonry was read.

REPORT.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Canada:

Your committee have read with much gratification the allusions in the address of the M. W. Grand Master, as also the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, to the satisfactory advancement and present condition of the subordinate Lodges generally in the Province; but inasmuch as these reports are necessarily confined and refer only to the working of the Lodges previously under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, your committee feel that to enable them to present a satisfactory report on the important subject submitted for their consideration, it will be necessary that they be furnished with similar returns as to the present state and working of the subordinate Lodges heretofore attached to the late Ancient Grand Lodge.

Your committee therefore recommend that application be made to the officers of the late Ancient Grand Lodge, for the necessary information to enable them to present a report comprehending the whole of the Lodges now affiliated with this Grand Lodge, and that they be permitted to present their report to the Special Communication of Grand Lodge, to be called at six months from this date, for finally arranging matters connected with the Union.

Geo. W. Whitehead,
Chairman.

The report was, on motion, received and adopted.

The standing committee on foreign correspondence submitted the following report.

REPORT.

To the Grand Lodge of Canada:

The committee on foreign correspondence presented their report, and stating that the union so auspiciously completed having entirely changed the circumstances under which many of the numerous subjects involved in their report were considered, and the sitting of this Communication of Grand Lodge not affording time for its revision, requested leave to withdraw it and submit the following: briefly to acknowledge the receipt at the office of the Grand Secretary during the past masonic year, of copies of proceedings from the M. W. the Grand Lodges of Arkansas, Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, Wisconsin; also from the R. W. the Grand Lodge of Ireland; and to state, that early in January last the Grand Secretary mailed to each Grand Lodge in the United States a copy of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge from its formation, and which, it is hoped, have all in due course reached their destination.

The correspondence of M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington with the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England having been referred to this committee, it is recommended—in view of the hope that the union this day effected may be followed by such action on the part of the Grand Lodge of England as may, in a great measure, render unecessary any further discussion on many of the points therein contained—that further consideration of the correspondence be deferred; but the same having been printed in England by direction of the M. W. the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, for the information of that Grand Lodge, it is also recommended that it be received and printed as part of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

John Osborne,
Chairman.

[Copy of the correspondence referred to in the foregoing report, between the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, and M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington.]

"Freemasons' Hall, London, 10th June, 1858.

"R. W. Sir and Brother:

"I have laid before the M. W. Grand Master your letter received in May, and have taken his lordship's instructions thereon. In reply, I have to point to you, that your first courteous and masonic communication received from the M. W. Grand Master a carefully-considered and deliberate reply. Not satisfied with that reply, you forwarded a very lengthy communication, in which you sought to controvert the judgment of the Grand Master; in which you introduce passages from magazines, which were couched in objectionable and offensive terms; and in which you referred to authorities unknown and unrecognized here; but in

which you alleged no new facts which either required notice or could justify the M. W. Grand Master in altering his expressed opinion.

In your present letter, containing a series of errors and misconceptions which are almost inexplicable, you complain "that the Province of Canada West cannot now command more than a dozen lines."

Permit me to point out to you that since, by your own voluntary act, you have severed yourself from the Province of Canada West, you have no claim or title to represent its interests as a part of the Grand Lodge, or, in such capacity, to demand even a reply; that the Lodges and brethren who now form that Province, do command and do receive every attention, and every support, from the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge, which brethren under their circumstances so well deserve; and that frequent and important communications are received from and made to them, the former not unfrequently containing grievous complaints of their having been kept in the dark by their former officials in Canada, and especially of the communication of the M. W. Grand Master of March, 1857, having been suppressed or withheld from their knowledge until after they had been induced to surrender their warrants.

You have made your choice, whether you would represent a Province holding under the Grand Lodge of England, or that of an independent and separate body. You cannot claim to be regarded in both capacities; and when you ask how you could legally throw off your allegiance, you cannot seriously expect that any one could point out to you where, in the book of constitutions, a law is to be found which would justify brethren in placing themselves *above* the law.

You appear to be still in error with regard to certain masonic publications. I have to repeat that the only authority possessed by them is *the permission to publish* certain reports of the proceedings of Grand Lodge, *upon the responsibility of the publisher as to their accuracy*; they are the private speculations of individuals; they are under no other control; and it is imagined, that a very slight examination of their contents would be sufficient to show that neither the Grand Master or the Executive are responsible for, or are represented in, any of the articles which they contain.

It was observed with pain, that in your letter of the first of February, you expressed an opinion that the Grand Lodge of England was guided in its dealings with its Canadian brethren by mercenary considerations; and you now refer to this subject again, in more particular terms, in the following words:—"In the first place, then, we read with satisfaction of successful candidates for masonic annuities in England, and we are glad that our unfortunate brethren are secured from poverty and distress. We read, also, of indigent brethren, and widows of Freemasons, being safely housed in a Masonic Asylum, and again we are rejoiced. We read, also, of orphan children of Freemasons being educated and provided for, and once again are our hearts gladdened. Now, it must be borne in mind, that the colonies help to swell the funds necessary to secure the above-named blessings; but what chance have they in any way of securing to a candidate, whose claims they might urge, a successful result? None. It would be absurd to propose a candidate, for our Lodges are not represented in Grand Lodge at all. In the second place, thousands of emigrants land on our shores, and it is no exaggeration to say that hundreds among them are Freemasons. Many require help and encouragement. They get both. But there is no denying the fact,

that we send no distress back to England, and consequently we are taxed two-fold."

Upon the latter part of this statement I would first remark, that whilst I admit the probability of the assertion that many hundreds of emigrants apply for relief to Canadian Lodges, and are treated there with a kindness and generosity honorable and becoming to our Canadian brethren, that I have strong grounds to believe that applications from *English* Masons are exceedingly rare; and I have further to remark, that you are in serious error when you assert that you are taxed two-fold, inasmuch as the Canadian Lodges do not, and are not required, to contribute to the fund of benevolence, to which fund every Mason in this country is compelled to subscribe, and from which Masons of *all countries* are eligible to receive, and do receive, relief in their distress.

As regards the charities of this country, and your assertion that the colonies help to swell the funds by which their blessings are secured, permit me to inform you that with the exception of an annual sum of £150 each granted by the Grand Lodge to the Boys' and Girls' Schools, there is no fund, to which the colonies contribute, by which these charities are maintained.

Their freeholds, their noble buildings, and their funded property, were acquired through the liberality of individual Lodges and Masons. And as they were established so are they maintained—an honor and a credit to the Order—by the generosity of *individuals*. As the result of the spontaneous liberality of the brethren, they are justly under the control, not of Grand Lodge—which has no power to interfere in their management—but of the individual governors and subscribers who have established them, and who receive as eligible for admittance all who comply with the regulations laid down for their government; and I am quite sure that, such regulations complied with, the respective committees cheerfully welcome to the benefits of their charities any distressed Canadian Mason, his widow or his child.

The evident error and misconception under which you labor, and the circulation which you have given to such erroneous statements by printing and publishing your letters, even before they have reached the hands of the Grand Master, compels me, though unwillingly, to draw your attention to these facts; and, in justice to the brotherhood here—who are held up to reprobation as being actuated by selfish motives—to add, that although some small contributions (in the whole not amounting to £10) have been received from other Provinces in Canada, that *from all the individual Masons*, and *from all the Lodges in Canada West, there has never been received one farthing in aid of the masonic charities of this country*.

If it were necessary to advance any further refutation of the statement that mercenary motives have guided the Grand Lodge of England, or have weighed with her in endeavoring to remedy past difficulties, and still to maintain a masonic union between Canada and the mother country, it would only be necessary to say that, out of sixty-three Lodges registered in the books of the Grand Lodge of England as existing in Canada West, *a majority* have *never made any return* or *contributed in any way to its funds* since their warrants were granted, and of these the warrants even of many were granted without the payment of fees. And I may add, that looking to the gross total of all moneys received from Canada West by the Grand Lodge of England, the amount is so inconsiderable as not to deserve notice; and it would not be

difficult to name many London Lodges, the contributions of any one of which to Grand Lodge and its charities, *during the past ten years only*, would *very much exceed the total receipts from all the Lodges in Canada West, from the period of their formation to the present moment.*

With these facts before you, I think that you will feel some regret at having hazarded so rash and so ungenerous an assertion, calculated not alone to mislead your Canadian brethren, but to wound the feelings and impugn the liberality of the brethren here.

Lastly, I have only to remark, that had Sir Allan McNab resigned his appointment (as you did) on the severance of his allegiance in September last: or had he, during his lengthened stay in London, taken the opportunity of doing so: the M. W. Grand Master would have been spared the disagreeable necessity of superceding him in the February following.

I have the honor to be, R. W. Sir and Brother,
Yours fraternally,
WM. GRAY CLARKE, G. S.

T. DOUGLAS HARINGTON, ESQ., etc., etc., etc.,
Toronto.

TORONTO, CANADA, 10th July, 1858.

V. W. SIR AND BROTHER,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 10th ult., written under instructions from the M. W. Grand Master. On the 14th inst. the two Grand Lodges, now exercising separate jurisdictions in this Province, will meet for the purpose of consummating the union of the Canadian craft under one supreme authority; and there is happily every prospect that this most desirable event will then take place. As your letter affects the character of the fraternity throughout this extensive territory very materially, I shall feel it to be my duty to move that it be referred to the committee on foreign correspondence, in order that its various items may receive due consideration, and be reported upon to Grand Lodge. Your assertion startled me, and I think it will astonish others, viz., "that out of sixty-three Lodges registered in the books of the Grand Lodge of England as existing in Canada West, *a majority* have *never made any return*, or *contributed in any way to its funds*, since their warrants were granted, and of these the warrants even of many were granted without the payment of fees;" and "that *from all the individual Masons*, and *from all the Lodges in Canada West, there has never been received one farthing in aid of the masonic charities of this country.*" The passages are underlined by you.

As regards myself—for your letter is very personal, and you will pardon my adding, that it bears *prima facie* evidence of its being intended principally to evoke the sympathy of the English Provincial Lodges, who have for some time past evinced their dissatisfaction with the management of masonic affairs at headquarters, as evidenced by the periodicals so greatly decried by you—I feel it necessary to state:

1st. That I quoted passages from the magazine, because the M. W. Grand Master asserted that what has occurred in Canada arose from dissensions among ourselves, and not particularly from neglect in England; and I wished to bring prominently to his notice, that (if for no other reasons) we were justified in claiming the right of independent government by that very dissatisfaction of brethren who, from their

proximity to the fountain head, could hardly fall into error as to the necessity of some great radical change in masonic affairs and government.

2nd. I published my correspondence by request of my brethren here, and I acquainted the M. W. Grand Master of my intention to do so, in order that they might understand and have knowledge of all that is taking place, inasmuch as the M. W. Grand Master had propounded the doctrine that when documents were addressed to him, Grand Lodge had nothing to do with them—a doctrine that the craft at this distance never could contemplate, and certainly would not subscribe to. I will add, that this decision of his influenced me in resigning my appointment of Provincial Grand Master. The book of constitutions declares that "*In the Grand Lodge alone resides the power of enacting laws and regulations for the government of the craft*," etc.

3rd. The Canadian craft desired the deliberate decision of the Grand Lodge of England—not the opinion of the M. W. Grand Master.

4th. The M. W. Grand Master's letter of March, 1857, was not suppressed, but is printed at length in the published proceedings, a copy of which I transmitted to you with my resignation of office; and its tenor was known to the brethren at the time they confirmed the concluding sentence of their memorial, in which they state that the time for concessions had passed, and nothing but absolute independent government would satisfy their wants and condition.

5th. I deny that my letter of the 14th April last contains a series of errors and misconceptions. I did not say 'that the Province of *Canada West* cannot command more than a dozen lines,' but that 'this important Province,' etc., meaning Canada. There is no Grand Lodge of Canada West.

6th. I have not severed myself from Canada West. On the contrary, I never was so closely connected with it as at this moment; and such is the gratifying confidence reposed in me and my motives, that I am deputed to arrange for the union of the craft on the part of the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada, and have reason to believe that my appointment has given satisfaction to the fraternity generally.

7th Mercenary motives have never been imputed to the Grand Lodge of England, in its dealings with Canadian brethren. I have stated that *money* and *obedience* have been the principal results derived from their connexion therewith; but it was well known that I alluded to the indifference that communications met with at the hands of the Executive (your own office, I should say) unless they contained remittances.

8th. I am not ignorant of the generosity of English Freemasons, or of the establishment of their magnificent charities, their maintenance, etc. *You* are not better informed on the subject than we are on this side of the Atlantic, and yet I must take the liberty of reiterating that the colonies are taxed two-fold. They transmit funds to you, and send no distress to the old country, although much reaches them. When we speak of *England* here, we mean the British Kingdom.

9th. Nothing that has been written can be properly tortured into "*the brotherhood in England being held up to reprobation as being actuated by selfish motives*," as your letter states; but allow us to look on the other side of the picture, and ask you if the M. W. Grand Master instructed you to write, and to convey emphasis by underlining your words, "that, looking to the gross total of all moneys received from Canada West by the Grand Lodge of England, the amount is so inconsiderable as not to deserve notice; and it would not be difficult to name many London

Lodges, the contributions of any one of which to Grand Lodge and its charities, *during the past ten years only, would very much exceed the total receipts from all the Lodges in Canada West from the period of their formation to the present moment.*" You have lost sight of the emigration from the old country to these shores; and I beg to state, from personal knowledge and experience, that the necessitous emigrant brethren from England have been pretty equal in number to those from other portions of the Empire. If you will be so good as to refer to the M. W. Grand Master's letter of March, 1857, you will there see that the reduction of *fees* was one of *his* proposed concessions; and I only alluded at all to money matters in justice to the Canadian fraternity, who have attached little or no importance thereto when asserting their claim to self-government.

Finally, I can feel no such regret as you hint at, because I have not "hazarded any rash and ungenerous assertions, calculated not alone to mislead my Canadian brethren, but to wound the feelings and impugn the liberality of the brethren in England." I would do neither, if I could; and it is a comfort to me to be able to announce, that I have received the thanks of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec since my resignation, accompanied by a most fraternal letter from my successor in that District, and that however we may differ at present, my honest motives are appreciated.

Rest assured, V. W. Sir and Brother, that the Canadian craft will have a lasting and sincere affection for their mother Grand Lodges, and that we hope and will strive to be on terms of the most close and satisfactory communion with them; but we are not blinded to the present condition of affairs at the fountain head. True and reliable information reaches us in the same way that it does the English Provinces at home; and it is impossible to disguise the plain fact, that although we have been *in theory* governed by the Grand Lodge of England, *practically* we have been under the immediate control of the M. W. Grand Master and a small body of London brethren.

Depend upon it, that the English Freemasons have no more attached friends than the Canadian craft; but the latter are the true judges of the causes of their past disabilities, and of their present and future practical wants and requisite remedies, and they are too numerous and (I write advisedly) intellectual a body, to be turned from what they consider their true *masonic* course of conduct by hard words or official assertions; and the M. W. Grand Master is more likely to perpetuate disunion than to banish discord, by instructing the Grand Secretary to adopt the extraordinary tone of your last letter.

We cannot point to a better precedent for the establishment of a Canadian Grand Lodge than the present Grand Lodge of England, its organization in 1717, and the historical facts appertaining to that period. No one in Canada can possibly intend or imagine disrespect to the Earl of Zetland personally. Most certainly I could not, who am indebted to him for having once filled a high and very responsible masonic office.

I beg to remain, V. W. Sir and Brother,
Yours fraternally,

T. Douglas Harington,
Past P. G. Master, etc.

P. S.—I find that I have neglected to notice the reasen you offer for Sir Allan McNab's so-called removal from office. If you will have the goodness to recall the circumstances to your mind, you will remember

that he had no opportunity, after reaching England, of tendering his formal resignation to the M. W. Grand Master, as your letter of removal being in readiness, was put into his hands at the first interview you had with him.

Presuming that your last letter will be laid before Grand Lodge for general information, I have no doubt that you will acknowledge the propriety of treating this, my reply, in the same open way, as positive charges are brought against us. It will be my duty to place the communications before the brethren here, as all former ones have been.

T. D. H.

V. W. Bro. Wm. Gray Clarke, Esq,
Grand Secretary.

The following report from the standing committee on finance was read.

REPORT.

To the M. W. the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of Canada:

The committee on finance have to report, that your committee having taken into consideration that portion of the report of the committee appointed on the M. W. the Grand Master's address, in reference to the remuneration to the Grand Secretary for his services during the year, recommend that, in consideration of the increased duties of the office consequent on the addition of forty-five Lodges to the register by the recent union, the sum of fifty pounds be voted to the Grand Secretary for the ensuing year, making the salary attached to the office to amount in all to the sum of two hundred pounds.

Your committee would also recommend that the Grand Secretary be directed to issue a circular to the Worshipful Masters of the private Lodges of this jurisdiction, requesting them to enforce prompt payment of the dues payable to each Lodge by the members.

Your committee also recommend that the sum of ten pounds be paid to Bro. Joseph Cornick, a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, Caledonia, as soon as the Grand Treasurer has sufficient funds in his hands for the purpose, after payment of the debts due by this Grand Lodge for current expenses.

Kivas Tully,
Chairman.

On motion of V. W. Bro. S. D. Fowler, seconded by V.W. Bro. W. R. Harris, the report was received and adopted.

The Grand Secretary was directed by the M. W. Grand Master to correspond with the W. M. of Jacques Cartier Lodge, No. 34, Montreal, calling on him to show cause why its warrant of constitution should not be cancelled.

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT CURRENT.

THOMAS B. HARRIS in account with the Grand Lodge of Canada, from the 10th July, A. L. 5857, to the 14th July, A. L. 5858.

No.			Dr.
1.	Amount from	Lodge of Antiquity, Montreal	$ 43 00
2.	"	Niagara Lodge, Niagara	12 38
3.	"	Barton Lodge, Hamilton	121 50
4.	"	Union Lodge, Grimsby	29 00
5.	"	Norfolk Lodge, Simcoe	24 00
6.	"	Sussex Lodge, Brockville	25 00
8.	"	Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead	20 25
9.	"	St. George's Lodge, St. Catharines	94 00
10.	"	Prince Edward's Lodge, Picton	31 00
11.	"	Nelson Lodge, Henryville	45 50
13.	"	St George's Lodge, Montreal	26 00
15.	"	Zetland Lodge, Montreal	40 00
16.	"	King Solomon's Lodge, Toronto	154 00
17.	"	Strict Observance, Hamilton	55 88
19.	"	Thistle Lodge, Amherstburg	42 25
20.	"	St. John's Lodge, Hamilton	58 13
21.	"	St. Thomas's Lodge, St. Thomas	28 75
22.	"	Brant Lodge, Brantford	15 50
24.	"	Wellington Lodge, Dunnville	46 50
25.	"	Shefford Lodge, Waterloo	14 00
26.	"	Vaughan Lodge, Maple	28 23
27.	"	Harmony Lodge, Binbrook	19 75
28.	"	Wellington Lodge, Stratford	2 00
29.	"	Hoyle Lodge, LaColle	7 00
31.	"	St. Andrew's Lodge, Caledonia	25 00
32.	"	Kilwinning Lodge, London	91 52
33.	"	Rehoboam Lodge, Toronto	83 37
36.	"	St. John's Lodge, Ingersoll	19 00
37.	"	King Lodge, King	38 00
38.	"	Victoria Lodge, Sherbrooke	29 00
39.	"	Alma Lodge, Galt	46 62
40.	"	St. James's Lodge, Maitland	17 25
41.	"	King Hiram Lodge, Tilsonburg	46 50
42.	"	Albion Lodge, Newbury	36 50
43.	"	St. John's Lodge, Delaware	61 00
45.	"	Beaver Lodge, Strathroy	45 00
46.	"	Clinton Lodge, Clinton	53 38
48.	"	Wilson Lodge, Toronto	22 00
49.	"	St. James's Lodge, St. Mary's	12 88

Grand Secretary's Account Current.—(Continued.)

		Dr.
Amount from	Markham Union Lodge, Unionville, dispensa'n..	$ 20 00
"	Cataraqui Lodge, Kingston, warrant.....	30 00
"	" " " dues, &c.....	39 18
"	Northren Light Lodge, Kincardine, dispensation.	20 00
"	St. Mark's Lodge, Port Stanley, warrant	30 00
"	Sharon Lodge, Sharon, dispensation.....	20 00
"	" " " dues.....	7 00
"	Valley Lodge, Dundas, dispensation.....	20 00
"	Iron Duke Lodge, Arthur, dispensation.....	20 00
"	Mount Brydges Lodge, Mount Brydges, dispensa'n.	20 00
"	Maple Leaf Lodge, St. Catharines, warrant.....	30 00
"	St. John's Lodge, Norwichville, dispensation.....	20 00
"	St. Mark's Lodge, Drummondville, dispensation..	20 00
"	Burford Lodge, Burford, warrant.....	30 00
"	St. Paul's Lodge, Lambeth, dispensation.....	20 00
"	Blenheim Lodge, Drumbo, dispensation.....	20 00
		$1976 82

By Contra.—Paid for postages, telegraphs, express, and sundries	$ 280 02	
Paid Grand Treasurer.....	1381 95	
Balance in Grand Secretary's hands...	314 85	
		$1976 82

THOS. F. HARRIS,
Grand Secretary.

HAMILTON, July, 1858.

Examined and found correct.

WM. G. CRAWFORD,
JOHN F. MCCUAIG, } *Auditors.*

Dr. **Grand Lodge of Canada, in account current with WILLIAM BELLHOUSE, Grand Treasurer.** *Cr.*

1857.		$ Cts.	$ Cts.
July 18.—	To cash per Smiley & Gillesby	167 55	
18.—	" per Wm. Bellhouse & Co.	18 25	
23.—	" " "	1 25	
			187 05
Sept. 7.—	" paid T. B. Harris, per J. Osborne's order	200 00	
16.—	" paid T. B. Harris' draft in favor of S. Browning	158 00	
19.—	" paid John Burgess	7 23	
			365 23
Oct. 27.—	" paid John Morrison		10 00
1858.			
Jan. 22.—	" paid Charles Loekle		18 00
Mar. 26.—	" paid T. B. Harris' draft in favor of Maclear & Co		99 00
June 10.—	" paid Wm. Bellhouse & Co		3 35
July 1.—	" paid J. W. Baine		1 88
10.—	" paid T. B. Harris		600 00
	" paid Agency collecting cheques		0 50
14.—	To balance carried down		821 46
			$2,106 47

1857.		$ Cts.	$ Cts.
July 3.—	By balance on hand, £181 2s. 7d. cy		724 52
1858.			
Jan. 22.—	" cash per T. B. Harris		18 00
"	" " "		37 88
June 21.—	" " "	173 83	
	" Pro. note St. Mark's Lodge, Port Stanley	30 00	
			203 83
July 10.—	" cash per T. B. Harris		882 24
13.—	" " "		240 00
			$2,106 47
July 14.—	By balance brought over, $821 46		

HAMILTON, 15th July, 1858.

WILLIAM BELLHOUSE, *Grand Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct.

TORONTO, 15th July, 1858.

JOHN F. MCCUAIG, WM. G. CRAWFORD, } *Auditors.*

M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington presented the Grand Lodge with a handsomely bound book, containing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada and of the Ancient Grand Lodge, up to the 14th day of July, 1858.

It was moved by M. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, seconded by R.W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, and unanimously resolved:

That the book, containing highly interesting matter, kindly and considerately prepared and presented to the Grand Lodge by M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, be accepted, and the best thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to Brother Harington for this valuable present.

The Grand Secretary laid before the Grand Lodge a volume containing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, from 1808, its formation, to 1847, inclusive, which had been forwarded during the past year by that Grand Body with their fraternal regards.

It was, on motion, resolved:

That the best thanks of this Grand Lodge be offered to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, for this early mark of their friendship and brotherly esteem, and trust that the bond of social intercouse so favorably commenced will ever continue.

The M. W. Grand Master was pleased to add the names of the undermentioned brethren to the committee on uniformity of work, viz., M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, R. W. Bros. S. B. Harman, F. W. Barron and F. Richardson.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, R. W. Bro. F. W. Cumberland, and V. W. Bro. W. R. Harris, a committee to make the necessary alteration in the Provincial Grand Lodge clothing, and to have it ready by the Special Communication of Grand Lodge.

On motion of R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, seconded by V. W. Bro. H. B. Bostwick, and resolved: The Grand Secretary was directed to prepare a cheap edition of the constitution for immediate circulation.

It was moved by W. Bro. Charles Kahn, seconded by W. Bro. J. C. Franck, and adopted:

That whereas it is especially desirable that a careful and correct transcript of the very interesting and important proceedings of the present session be prepared for publication;

It is Resolved, That the M. W. the Grand Master be requested to appoint a special committee to superintend the preparation and printing of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the present Communication, for distribution among the sister Grand Lodges and our own subordinate Lodges.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following brethren to be such committee: M. W. Bros. T. D. Harington and W. C. Stephens, R. W. Bros. Richard Bull, F. W. Cumberland and T. B. Harris, and V. W. Bro. W. R. Harris.

On motion of Bro. E. Garratt, seconded by V. W. Bro. J. K. Brown, and adopted:

That whereas an application having been made to this Grand Lodge, sanctioned by a resolution from St. John's Lodge, No. 14, from Bro. J.W. Kermott, praying for a reconsideration in the case of his expulsion by this Grand Lodge;

Be it Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and that the Grand Secretary be instructed to direct St. John's Lodge, No. 14, accordingly, and to report at the Special Communication.

It was moved by M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, seconded by V. W. Bro. G. W. Whitehead, and resolved:

That all unfinished business be completed at the Especial Communication, to be called for the re-numbering of Lodges, etc., etc.

The Grand Lodge having completed its labors, was closed in Ample Form, with solemn prayer.

ATTEST.

W. D. Harris

Grand Secretary.

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5858.

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
1	Antiquity	Montreal	First Thursday of every month	W.Br. R. A. Malcolm	Bro. Wm. Withy
2	Niagara	Niagara	First Tuesday "	" W.G.F. Downes	" B. Simpson.
3	Barton	Hamilton	Second Wednesday "	" C. Magill.	" William Irwin.
4	Union	Grimsby	Thursday on or before full moon "	" J. S. Walker.	" M. Bridges
5	Norfolk	Simcoe	Thursday on or before full moon "	" Henry Groff	" J. McF. Wilson.
6	Sussex	Brockville	Wednesday on or before full moon "	" F. N. Holmes	" Samuel Ross.
7	Prevost	Dunham	Tuesday before full moon "	No returns	
8	Golden Rule	Stanstead	Tuesday on or before full moon "	" E. Gustin.	" S. W. Wyman.
9	St. George's	St. Catharines	Tuesday on or before full moon "	" Wm. Poe.	" C. H. Powell.
10	Prince Edward's	Picton	Thursday before full moon "	" C. W. Andrews.	" J. W. Ramsay.
11	Nelson	Henryville	Third Tuesday "	" Jesse Patterson.	" Jas. N. Taylor.
12	St. Andrew's	St. Andrew's	No returns		
13	St. George's	Montreal	Third Tuesday "	" A. Bernard.	" T. F. Dutton.
14	St. John's	London	Second Tuesday "	" Thos. Francis.	" A. S. Abbott.
15	Zetland	Montreal	Second Thursday "	" William Reed.	" Alfred Brooke.
16	King Solomon's	Toronto	Second Thursday "	" Wm. H. Miller.	" Chas Pollock.
17	Strict Observance	Hamilton	Third Tuesday "	" S. G. Patton.	" D. Benedict.
18	St. John's	Cayuga	Tuesday before full moon "	No returns	
19	Thistle	Amherstb'rgh	Tuesday before full moon "	" J. E. Kolfage	" Henry Mears.
20	St. John's	Hamilton	Third Thursday "	" Thos. B Harris.	" T. McCraken.
21	St. Thomas	St. Thomas	First Thursday "	" Henry Caldwell	" G. W. Morgan.
22	Brant	Brantford	Tuesday before full moon "	" G. W. Malloch.	" T. Cheeseman.
23	Great Western	Windsor	Thursday on or before full moon. "	" Geo Duncan.	" Jas. F. Boddy.
24	Wellington	Dunnville	Monday before full moon "	" Saml. Cornick.	" W. A. McCrae.
25	Shefford	Waterloo	First Thursday "	" A. B. Parmelee.	" G. C. Robinson.

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5857.—(Continued.)

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
26	Vaughan	Maple	Tuesd'y on or after full moon of every month	W.Br. James Dick.	Bro. Joseph Ingram.
27	Harmony	Binbrook	Monday after full moon	" John Brown.	" J. Brown.
28	Wellington	Stratford	First and Third Thursday	" R. H. Lee.	" Worsley Ebbs.
29	Hoyle	LaColle	Second Tuesday	" Robt. Douglas.	" T. S. Haynes
30	Acacia	Hamilton	Third Friday	" T. Duggan.	" E. Henwood
31	St. Andrew's	Caledonia	Wednesday on or before full moon	" Z. B. Choate.	" Jas. B. Holden.
32	Kilwinning	London	Third Thursday	" F. W. Thomas.	" T. R. Westcott.
33	Rehoboam	Toronto	First Thursday	" W. H. Pardey.	" D. O'Brien.
34	Jacques Cartier	Montreal	Third Thursday	No returns	
35	St. Francis	Melbourne	First Thursday	" Geo. H. Napier.	" S. B. Dean.
36	St. John's	Ingersoll	First Thursday	" J. Patterson.	" G. A. Cameron.
37	King	King	Friday on or before full moon	" J. A. Fisher.	" R. W. Hillary.
38	Victoria	Sherbrooke	Second Monday	" A. P. Bell.	" R. L. Harvey.
39	Alma	Galt	Third Thursday	" Æmelius Irving	" WF.A.Shearson
40	St. James'	Maitland	Monday on or nearest full moon.	" G. C. Longley.	" D. Maxwell.
41	King Hiram	Tilsonburgh	Last Wednesday	" John M. Ault.	" Thos. Harris.
42	Albion	Newbury	First Tuesday	" A. A. Wright.	" S. A. Haight.
43	St. John's	Delaware	First Tuesday	" John Dutton.	" C. J. Ladd.
44	St. John's	Paris	First Tuesday	No returns.	
45	Beaver	Strathroy	First Friday after full moon	" John Scoon.	" W.H.Armstrong
46	Clinton	Clinton	Wednesday on or after full moon.	" S. H. Rance.	" R. H. Read.
47	Rising Sun	Farmersville.	Thursday nearest full moon	No returns	
48	Wilson	Toronto	Third Thursday	" Kivas Tully.	" L. L Levey.
49	St. James'	St. Mary's	First Monday	" W. T. O'Reilly.	" W. G. Tomkins.
50	Markham Union	Markham	Tuesday on or before full mon...	" W. Campbell.	" H. R. Carson.

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5858.—(Continued.)

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
51	Cataraqui	Kingston ...	Second Wednesday..... of every month	W.Br. Ed. J. Barker.	Br. Robt. Chalmers.
52	Northern Light....	Kincardine..	Monday on or before full moon.. "	" Wm. Gunn.	" David Gairdner.
53	St. Mark's.....	Port Stanley.	Second Saturday..... "	" T. D. Hale.	" Matthew Child.
54	Sharon	Sharon	First Tuesday..... "	" James Bowman.	" Dan'l W. Reid.
55	Valley	Dundas	First Wednesday ..... "	" John King.	" Luke Ballard.
56	Iron Duke	Arthur.....	Thursday on or before full moon. "	" J. A. Preston.	.....
57	Mount Brydges	Mt. Brydges.	Third Monday ..... "	" John Thomson.	" Edward Handy.
58	Maple Leaf.....	St. Catharines	Thursday on or before full moon "	" Wm. McGhie.	.....
59	St. John's	Norwichville.	Wednesday on or before full moon "	" Paul Bedford.	.....
60	St. Mary's.....	Drum'ndville	First Tuesday..... "	" Thos. W. Street.	" R. B. Price....
61	Burford.....	Burford	Wednesday before full moon.... "	" Jira Skinner.	" W.M.Whitehead
62	St. Paul's	Lambeth....	Second Wednesday..... "	" Chas. P. Burch.	.....
63	Blenheim	Drumbo	Wednesday on or before full moon "	" Wesley Howell.	.....

Affiliating Lodges at the Union.

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
1	St. Andrew's	Toronto	Second Tuesday of every month	W.Br. W. G. Storm.	Br. W. F. McMaster.
3	St. John's	Kingston	First Thursday "	" Jas. H. Rowan.	" G. F. LaSerre.
4	Moira	Belleville	No other returns	" W. H. Coleman.	
5	St. John's	Cobourg	No other returns	" W. H. Weller.	
6	Union	Napanee		" N. W. Scott.	" J. D. Roblin.
7	Western Light	Bolton		" James Wilson.	" Jas. H. Pettigrew
14	Richmond	Richm'ndHill	Thursday preceding full moon "	" D. Bridgford.	" N. A. Gamble.
16	St. John's	Carlet'n Place	No returns		
17	St. Francis	Smith's Falls	No further returns	" James Shaw.	
18	Ionic	Toronto	First Tuesday "	" J. B. Cherriman	" P. M. McCutchon
19	United	Brighton	No further returns	" J. B. Young.	
20	Ontario	Port Hope	No returns		
21	True Briton's	Perth	First Monday "	" John Hart.	" R. Robertson.
23	Kemptville	Kemptville	No returns		
26	Wellington	Guelph	No returns		
28	Jerusalem	Bowmanville	No other returns	" J. Milne.	
29	Amity	Dunnville	Wednesday after the full moon "	" Jabez Amsden.	" Josiah Frink.
30	Rose	Sandwich	No returns		
32	Trent	Trenton	No returns		
33	Mount Zion	Brooklin	Tuesday on or before full moon "	" Cal. Campbell.	" G. B. Mott.
34	St. George's	Kingsville	Thursday on or before full moon "	" Wm. J. Malott.	" John H. Black.
35	Composite	Whitby	Thursday on or before full moon "	" Jas. Wallace.	" J. H. Greenwood
36	Welland	Fonthill	No returns "		
37	St. George's	London	First Wednesday "	" R. R. Grindley.	" John Smith.
38	King Solomon's	Woodstock	No returns	" S. D. Brown.	

Affiliating Lodges at the Union.—(Continued.)

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
39	Wellington	Chatham	No returns	W.Br, Jas Waight.	Bro. T. S. Agar.
42	Madoc	Madoc	Tuesday after full moon. ..of every month		
43	Erie	Morpeth	No returns	" L. C. Bailey.	" T. A. Fairman.
44	Consecon	Consecon	Friday before the full moon	" C. Burrell.	" F. Brega.
45	Corinthian	Stanley Mills	Tuesday on or before full moon.	" George Power.	" John Muir.
46	Mirickville	Mirickville	Tuesday after the full moon	" Thos. Forsyth.	" T. B. Pardee.
47	Victoria	Port Sarnia	Tuesday on or before full moon		
48	North Gower	North Gower	No returns	" James Wilson.	" D. M. Grant.
49	Doric	Ottawa	First Wednesday	" A. C. Kelty.	" Fred. Marett.
50	Corinthian	Ottawa	Third Thursday	" John Boyd.	" J. DeV Norman.
52	Simcoe	Simcoe	Tuesday on or before full moon.	"E.A.Macnaught'n	" H. S. Northrop.
53	Durham	Newcastle	Tuesday on or before full moon.	" John McLean.	" Geo. E. Bull.
54	Stirling	Stirling	Thursday after the full moon	" William Hay.	" Geo. H. Halse.
55	St. John's	Toronto	First Monday	" G.W.Whitehead	" John Greig.
56	Oxford	Woodstock	Second Wednesday		
57	Faithful Brethren	Manilla	No returns	" J. W. H. Wilson	" Benj. Barnard.
58	Simcoe	Bradford	Thursday after the full moon	" H. Macpherson.	" John Creasor.
59	St. George's	Owen Sound	Wednesday on or before full moon		
60	Colborne	Colborne	No returns	" S. Joy.	" Robert Mann.
61	Ridout	Otterville	Thursday on or before full moon.	" W. Graham.	" Wm. Morris.
62	True Blue	Albion	Friday on or before full moon	" G. M. Roche.	" A. W. Brown.
63	King Hiram	Lindsay	Tuesday before the full moon	" C. B. Chalmers.	" H. B. Hopkins.
64	Corinthian	Barrie	Friday before the full moon	" T. C. Prosser.	" W. D. Pollard.
65	Manito	Collingwood	Thursday on or after full moon	" A. Boultbee.	" William Trent.
66	Tuscan	Newmarket	Second Wednesday		

Grand Lodge of Canada.

PROCEEDINGS

At a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, held at the Masonic Hall of St. Andrew's Lodge, in the city of Toronto, on the third Wednesday, the 19th day of January, A. L. 5859, A. D. 1859.

Present:

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. Bro. Wm. Mercer Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.

R. W. Bro.	A. Bernard, as		Deputy Grand Master.
" " "	James A. Henderson, as		Grand Senior Warden.
" " "	John K. Brown,		" Junior Warden.
" " "	Rev. E. H. Dewar,		" Chaplain.
" " "	William Bellhouse,		" Treasurer.
" " "	Thomas B. Harris,		" Secretary.
V. " "	E. R. O'Brien,		" Senior Deacon.
" " "	D. Curtis,		" Junior Deacon.
" " "	F. J. Rastrick,		" Supt. of Works.
" " "	S. B. Campbell,		" Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	W. R. Harris,	Asst.	" Secretary.
" " "	Wm. H. Weller,	Asst.	" Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	Henry Rowsell,		" Sword Bearer.
" " "	D. Stirling,		" Pursuivant.
" " "	John Morrison,		" Tyler.
" " "	E. J. Barker,		
" " "	Joseph Jackes,		
" " "	J. B. Hall,		" Stewards.
" " "	T. C. Prosser,		

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. Bro.	James Moffat,	D. D. G. M.	London District.
" " "	Francis Richardson,	"	Toronto "
" " "	W. B. Simpson,	"	Central "
" " "	E. Morris,	"	Montreal "

65 Manilo .....Second Wednesday .....
66 Tuscan .....Newmarket .....

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. Bro. Thos. D. Harington, P. G. M.
" " " W. C. Stephens, P. G. M.
R. " " A. Bernard, P. D. G. M.
" " " James A. Henderson, P. G. S. W.
" " " Samuel D. Fowler, P. G. S. W.
" " " Geo. W. Whitehead, P. G. J. W.
" " " F. W. Barron, P. G. J. W.
" " " Wm. M. Jamieson, P. G. Treasurer.
V. " " Thomas Duggan, P. G. S. of W.
" John Tully, P. G. S. of W.
" " " Henry Grist, P. Asst. G. D. of C.
" " " William A. Sims, P. G. S. B.
" H. R. Fripp, P. G. Org.
" " " Henry Crouse, P. G. Steward.
" " " Wm. H. Pardey, P. G. Steward.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Vermont.
" " " Kivas Tully, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

PAST MASTERS.

M.W. Bro. Wm. M. Wilson.
" " " T. D. Harington.
" " " W. C. Stephens.
R. " " E. Morris.
" " W. G. F. Downes.
V. " " Henry Crouse.
R. " " W. B. Simpson.
" " " James Moffat.
" " " A. Bernard.
" " " Thomas Francis.
" " " William Bellhouse.
" " " Thomas Bird Harris.
V. " " D. Curtis.
" " D. McSwain.
" " Jeremiah Taylor.
" " " Wm. H. Pardey.
R. " " Kivas Tully.
" " T. D. Warren.
" " James Bowman.

R. W. Bro. F. W. Barron.
" " " James A. Henderson.
" " " S. D. Fowler.
" " John Bell.
V. " " I. C. Franck.
" " B. C. Davy.
" " Thomas Swinerton.
" " D. Bridgford.
R. " " F. Richardson.
" " A. W. Sims.
" " C. Clark.
" " T. Kellar.
V. " " I. K. Brown.
" " S. D. Brown.
" " Levi C. Bailey.
" " E. A. McNaughten.
R. " " Geo. W. Whitehead.
" " Thos. Coulthard.

A constitutional number of Lodges being represented, the Grand Chaplain implored a blessing from the Most High.

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form.

The M. W. Grand Master informed the Grand Lodge that he had caused a summons to be issued in pursuance of a resolution of the Grand Lodge, adopted at the last Annual Communication, for the renumbering of the Lodges now under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and the determining the rank and precedence of its Grand Officers, as well as for the completion of unfinished business left over from its last session.

The standing committee on credentials reported the following representatives of regular chartered Lodges present, whom they recommend to be admitted and take part in the proceedings of Grand Lodge.

——— Lodge of Antiquity, Montreal.
R. W. Bro. E. Morris, P. M.

No. 2. Niagara Lodge, Niagara.
W. Bro. W. G. F. Downes, W. M.

No. 3. Barton Lodge, Hamilton.
Bros. Michael Ruttle, S. W.; Hubbard Davis, J. W.

No. 4. Union Lodge, Grimsby.
Bro. William Fitch, J. W.

No. 5. Norfolk Lodge, Simcoe.
M.W.Bro. Wm. M.Wilson, P.M.; V.W.Bro. Henry Crouse, P.M.

No. 6. Sussex Lodge, Brockville.
W. Bro. Thos. Camm, W. M.; R.W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, P. M.; Bro. A. C. Turner, J.W.

No. 8. Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead.
R. W. Bro. James Moffat, D. D. G. M. (Proxy.)

No. 9. St. George's Lodge, St. Catharines.
Bros. Andrew Henderson, S.W.; James V. Lepper, (Proxy.)

No. 13. St. George's Lodge, Montreal.
R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, P. M.

No. 14. St. John's Lodge, London.
W. Bros. Edwin Heathfield, W. M.; Thomas Francis, P. M.; R. W. Bro. James Moffat, P. M.; Bros. Thos. T. Irving, S.W.; John Keary, J. W.

No. 15. Zetland Lodge, Montreal.
R. W. Bro. E. Morris, D. D. G. M. (Proxy.)

No. 16. King Solomon's Lodge, Toronto.
Not represented.

No. 17. Strict Observance Lodge, Hamilton.
R. W. Bro. Wm. Bellhouse, P. M.

No. 18. St. John's Lodge, Cayuga.
Not represented.

No. 19. Thistle Lodge, Amherstburgh.
Not represented.

No. 20. St. John's Lodge, Hamilton.
R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris, W.M.; Bro. Thos. McCraken, S.W.

No. 21. St. Thomas Lodge, St. Thomas.
W. Bro. Charles Roe, W.M.; Bro. T. B. Hart, S.W.

No. 22. Brant Lodge, Brantford.
W. Bro. Geo. Malloch, W.M.; V. W. Bro. D. Curtis, P. M.

No. 23. Great Western Lodge, Windsor.
R. W. Bro. E. H. Dewar, G. Chap.

No. 24. Wellington Lodge, Dunnville.
V. W. Bro. D. McSwain, P. M.

No. 25. Shefford Lodge, Waterloo.
R. W. Bro. E. Morris, D. D. G. M. (Proxy.)

No. 26. Vaughan Lodge, Maple.
W. Bro. Robert Moore, W.M.; Bro. Joseph Ingram, S.W.

No. 27. Harmony Lodge, Binbrook.
W. Bro. Jeremiah Taylor, P. M.

No. 28. Wellington Lodge, Stratford.
Not represented.

No. 29. Hoyle Lodge, Lacolle.
Not represented.

No. 30. Acacia Lodge, Hamilton.
R.W.Bro. W. C. Stephens, P.M.; V.W.Bro. Thos. Duggan, W.M.

No. 31. St. Andrew's Lodge, Caledonia.
Bro. J. B. Choate, S. W.

No. 32. Kilwinning Lodge, London.
Bros. John Harrison, S.W.; J. H. Flock, J.W.

No. 33. Rehoboam Lodge, Toronto.
V. W. Bros. E. R. O'Brien, W. M.; Wm. H. Pardey, P. M.; Bros. D. Thurston, S.W.; A. J. Combie, J.W.

No. 35. St. Francis Lodge, Melbourne.
Not represented.

No. 36. St. John's Lodge, Ingersoll.
R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, G. S. (Proxy.)

No. 37. King Lodge, King.
W. Bro. Joseph Smelser, W.M.

No. 38. Victoria Lodge, Sherbrooke.
Not represented.

No. 39. Alma Lodge, Galt.
Bro. Otto Klotz, J. W.

No. 40. St. James' Lodge, Maitland.
Not represented.

No. 41. King Hiram Lodge, Tilsonburg.
W. Bro. John M. Ault, W. M.

No. 42. Albion Lodge, Newbury.
R. W. Bro. James Moffat, D. D. G. M. (Proxy.)

No. 43. St. John's Lodge, Delaware.
V. W. Bro. H. Grist, W. M.

No. 44. St. John's Lodge, Paris.
W. Bro. Jacob Chase, W. M.

No. 45. Beaver Lodge, Strathroy.
Not represented.

No. 46. Clinton Lodge, Clinton.
Bro. R. H. Read, Sec. (not a qualified representative.)

No. 47. Rising Sun Lodge, Farmersville.
Not represented.

No. 48. Wilson Lodge, Toronto.
R. W. Bro. Kivas Tully, W.M.; Bro. L. L. Levey, S.W.; Bro. D. Morrison, J.W.

No. 49. St. James' Lodge, St. Mary's.
Not represented.

No. 50. Markham Union Lodge, Markham.
W. Bro. Jesse Noble, W. M.

No. 51. Cataraqui Lodge, Kingston.
V. W. Bro. E. J. Barker, W.M.; Bro. S. H. Blondheim, J.W.

No. 52. Northern Light Lodge, Kincardine.
R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, G. S. (Proxy.)

No. 53. St. Mark's Lodge, Port Stanley.
W. Bro. T. D. Warren, W.M.; Bro. T. E. Holmes, S.W.

No. 54. Sharon Lodge, Sharon.
W. Bro. James Bowman, W. M.

No. 55. Valley Lodge, Dundas.
Bro. William Notman.

No. 56. Iron Duke Lodge, Arthur.
Not represented.

No. 57. Mount Brydges Lodge, Mount Brydges.
W. Bro. John Thompson, W. M.

No. 58. Maple Leaf Lodge, St. Catharines.
Bro. James Seymour, J. W.

No. 59. St. John's Lodge, Norwichville.
W. Bro. Paul Bedford, W. M.

No. 60. St. Mark's Lodge, Drummondville.
Not represented.

No. 61. Burford Lodge, Burford.
W. Bro. Jira Skinner, W. M.

No. 62. St. Paul's Lodge, Lambeth.
Not represented.

No. 63. Blenheim Lodge, Drumbo.
Not represented.

St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto.
W. Bro. Wm. G. Storm, W.M.; M.W. Bro. T.D. Harington, P.M.; R.W. Bro. F. W. Barron, P.M.; V.W. Bro. W. R. Harris, S.W.; V. W. Bro. J. H. Richey, J. W.

St. John's Lodge, Kingston.
R.W. Bros. James A. Henderson, P.M.; S. D. Fowler, P.M.

Moira Lodge, Belleville.
W. Bros. John Bell, P.M.; J. C. Franck, P.M.; Bro. E. J. Sisson, J. W.

St. John's Lodge, Cobourg.
V. W. Bro. Wm. H. Weller, W. M.

Union Lodge, Napanee.
W. Bro. B. C. Davy, P. M.

Western Light Lodge, Bolton.
W. Bros. James Wilson, W.M.; Thomas Swinarton, P.M.

Richmond Lodge, Richmond Hill.
W. Bro. D. Bridgford, P.M.; Bro. James Gardner, J.W.

Ionic Lodge, Toronto.
W. Bro. J. B. Cherriman, W.M.; R.W. Bro. F. Richardson, P.M.; Bro. H. R. Fripp, J.W.

United Lodge, Brighton.
W. Bro. J. M. Wellington, W. M.

Ontario Lodge, Port Hope.
W. Bro. J. B. Hall, W.M; V. W. Bro. A. W. Sims, P.M.

True Briton's Lodge, Perth.
Bro. W. J. Morris, J.W.

Kemptville Lodge, Kemptville.
Not represented.

Wellington Lodge, Guelph.
Not represented.

Jerusalem Lodge, Bowmanville.
Not represented.

St. Francis Lodge, Smith's Falls.
Not represented.

Amity Lodge, Dunnville.
Bro. A. McCrae, (Proxy,) not a qualified representative.

Rose Lodge, Sandwich.
Not represented.

Trent Lodge, Trenton.
W. Bro. J. H. Peck, J. W.

Mount Zion Lodge, Brooklin.
Not represented.

St. George's Lodge, Kingsville.
Bro. A. Black, J.W.

Composite Lodge, Whitby.
W. Bros. Charles Clark, P.M.; P. Kelter, P.M.

Welland Lodge, Fonthill.
Not represented.

St. George's Lodge, London.
W. Bro. H. D. Morehouse, W.M.; R.W.Bro. J. K. Brown, P.M.
Bro. Thomas Mackie, S.W.

King Solomon's Lodge, Woodstock.
W. Bro. S. D. Brown, W.M.

Wellington Lodge, Chatham.
Not represented.

Madoc Lodge, Madoc.
Not represented.

Consecon Lodge, Consecon.
W. Bro. Levi C. Bailey, P.M.

Corinthian Lodge, Stanley's Mills.
W. Bro. Christopher Burrell, W.M.

Mirickville Lodge, Mirickville.
Not represented.

Victoria Lodge, Port Sarnia.
Not represented.

Doric Lodge, Ottawa.
W. Bro. Donald M. Grant, W.M.

Corinthian Lodge, Ottawa.
Not represented.

Simcoe Lodge, Simcoe.
W. Bro. John Boyd, W.M.

Durham Lodge, Newcastle.
W. Bros. J. J. Robson, W.M.; E. A. McNaughten, P.M.; Bro. Fred. Farncomb, J.W.

Stirling Lodge, Stirling.
Not represented.

St. John's Lodge, Toronto.
Bro. Joseph Jackes, J.W.

Oxford Lodge, Woodstock.
R. W. Bro. Geo. W. Whitehead, W.M.

Lodge of Faithful Brethren, Manilla.
W. Bros. S. E. Wood, W.M.; Thos. Coulthard, P.M.

Simcoe Lodge, Bradford.
Not represented.

St. George's Lodge, Owen Sound.
W. Bro. Henry Macpherson, W.M.

Colborne Lodge, Colborne.
W. Bro. Joseph S. Scott, W.M.

Ridout Lodge, Otterville.
W. Bro. Sylvanus Joy, W.M.

True Blue Lodge, Albion.
V. W. Bro. Wm. Graham, W.M.; Bro. Wm. Lynass, J.W.

King Hiram Lodge, Lindsay.
Bro. A. Fraser, S.W.

Corinthian Lodge, Barrie.
Bro. Edward Morrow, J.W.

Manito Lodge, Collingwood.
V. W. Bro. T. C. Prosser, W.M.; Bro. Charles Kelly, S.W.

Tuscan Lodge, Newmarket.
W. Bro. Alfred Boultbee, W.M.; Bro. Wm. Trent, J. W.

On motion, the report of the committee on credentials was received and adopted.

The committee appointed at the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, for the purpose of arranging a design for a medal to commemorate the union happily effected on the 14th July last, and to suggest the best means for its distribution,

REPORT.

That the committee had agreed to recommend a design for the medal which is now submitted to Grand Lodge, of which the cost might be estimated at from two to three dollars without the union ribbon hanger, for which it would be necessary to send to England, and which may cost from one and a half to two dollars each.

The committee suggest that the medal should be made of silver gilt for officers and past officers of Grand Lodge, and of silver for the Master, the immediate Past Master, and the Wardens of all the Lodges on the registry of the Grand Lodge at the time of the union, to whom its distribution should be confined.

W. C. STEPHENS,
CHAIRMAN.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, seconded by V. W. Bro. E. R. O'Brien, and adopted:

That the report from the committee on arranging a design for the medal, be received and approved, and the Grand Secretary be directed to get the medals and hanger prepared as early as possible at the cost of Grand Lodge.

The W. M. of Composite Lodge announced in Grand Lodge the death of Bro. Mayerhoffer, Past Provincial Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Secretary read letters from the various Lodges not yet in affiliation with the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The Grand Secretary read the following letter and report, which he had received from the St. John's Lodge, No. 14, London, in answer to a memorial of Bro. J. W. Kermott's, forwarded to this Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, desiring a reconsideration of the charges preferred against him, and for which he had been expelled.

T. B. HARRIS, ESQ.,
Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Canada.

DEAR SIR AND R. W. BRO.,—By order of the Worshipful Master, I have the honor to transmit a copy of resolution passed at a regular meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 14, held at London on the 9th day of November, 1858.

"Moved by Bro. Wm. Daniel, seconded by Bro. A. S. Abbott, and unanimously adopted:

"That the report of the committee on Bro. Kermott's case be adopted, and that the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge be respectfully requested to rescind the expulsion of Bro. J. W. Kermott."

A true copy.

ALEX. S. ABBOTT, Secretary.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. James Moffat, seconded by R.W. Bro. J. K. Brown, and adopted:

That the recommendation of St. John's Lodge, No. 14, be received; and that Bro. J.W. Kermott be again reinstated to good masonic standing by this Grand Lodge.

A letter was read from R. W. Bro. F. W. Cumberland, D. D. Grand Master for the Toronto District, tendering his resignation of that office, in consequence of his having to visit Europe. The M. W. Grand Master was pleased to relieve him from performing his duties, and appointed R. W. Bro. F. Richardson, the Grand Registrar, to take charge of the District.

The committee appointed to examine the Provincial Grand Lodge regalia and clothing, presented the following

REPORT.

TO THE M. W. GRAND MASTER AND THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA:

The committee appointed to make the necessary alteration in the Provincial Grand Lodge clothing, report:

That they have examined the same, and find that no change can be made without incurring great expense, and an almost renewal of the clothing. The committee therefore recommend that the Grand Lodge continue the use thereof, until such time as the funds will admit of a complete new set being ordered.

F. W. CUMBERLAND,
W. R. HARRIS, } COMMITTEE.

TORONTO, 19th July, 1859.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. J. K. Brown, seconded by V. W. Bro. E. R. O'Brien:

That the report of the committee on regalia be received.

The M. W. Grand Master instructed the committee to have the word "West" removed in all cases where practicable.

The following letter, addressed to the Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England, announcing the recent union of the craft in Canada, together with the reply thereto, were then read.

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA,
Grand Secretary's Office,
HAMILTON, C. W., 13th November, 1858.

DEAR SIR AND R. W. BRO.,

Under the direction of a resolution of Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary forwarded, on the 9th February, 1856, to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, an official announcement of the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and setting forth the causes which had led to and the course pursued in its formation; expressing the earnest desire of its members that an intimate and friendly alliance should exist between them and the Grand Lodge of England, and in the true spirit of brotherly love, the first and greatest principle of our beloved institution, proffering them the right hand of fellowship, and claiming a reciprocation of our fraternal regard.

To that address no reply has been received.

I am now instructed by Grand Lodge to hand you the accompanying printed copy of the address, containing the official announcement above referred to; and for the information of your Grand Lodge, briefly to review the various circumstances that since that period have transpired, affecting the interests of Freemasonry in this Province.

You are aware that at the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, by the union of 41 Lodges holding warrants from the Grand Lodges of the United Kingdom, a number of Lodges attached to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West declined to unite themselves with the Grand Lodge of Canada, determining to retain their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England until they had made another effort to obtain from their parent Grand Lodge those concessions which had become indispensable to the progress of the craft in Canada; and you have been informed, that having failed to obtain the required concessions from the Grand Lodge of England, those Lodges, at a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge on the 9th of September, 1857, surrendered their warrants, and with the concurrence and co-operation of the Provincial Grand Master, declared themselves an independent Grand Lodge, under the title of the "Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada," claiming equal masonic rights and jurisdiction with the previously established Grand Lodge of Canada.

As might have been anticipated, the existence of these rival bodies was soon found to be subversive of the best interests of the craft in the Province, and efforts were promptly made by the leading members of both parties for arranging their differences and uniting under one Grand Lodge; and after much anxious consideration, and many earnest endeavors to effect a constitutional union of the two bodies, it was satisfactorily and successfully accomplished on the 14th of July, 1858, the amalgamated body, numbering over 100 Lodges, by a unanimous vote retaining the title of the senior Grand Lodge—the Grand Lodge of Canada.

I have now the honor of enclosing copies of the annual report of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and am to beg your reference to pages 52 to 56, and 58, 59, 64 to 67, which contain a statement of the action taken by the two bodies separately in arranging and conjointly in consummating this happy and lasting union.

The Grand Lodge of Canada feels assured that the Grand Lodge of England cannot fail to receive the foregoing information of the adjustment of these difficulties, and the consequent advancement and prosperity of the Canadian fraternity, with that degree of satisfaction and concern that an affectionate parent would derive from the hearing of the success and well-being of a son, who, having arrived at years of maturity, and having to seek his fortunes in a foreign country, had naturally and necessarily to assume the management of his own affairs, and had done so without abating in the slightest degree his filial love and respect for his parent. In this light the Grand Lodge of Canada now directs me to submit, through you, to the Grand Lodge of England, this statement of our position and prosperity, renewing its assurance of due respect for the Grand Lodge of England, and sincere fraternal regards towards their brethren in England.

I have the honor to remain,
Dear Sir and R. W. Brother,
Yours faithfully and fraternally,

THOS. B. HARRIS, G. S.

To R. W. WILLIAM GRAY CLARKE, ESQ.,
Grand Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

[REPLY.]

FREEMASON'S HALL, LONDON,
December 16th, 1858.

DEAR SIR AND R. W. BROTHER,

Your letter of the 13th November, with enclosures, arrived here on the 30th, and I immediately laid them before the M. W. Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, who had just reached London in order to attend the Grand Lodge on the following day.

You are aware that by our laws it is ordered, that no business shall be brought into discussion in the Grand Lodge without notice being given previously at the general committee, which meets on the Wednesday fortnight before the Quarterly Communication; but the Grand Master, having heard that a communication was likely to be forwarded announcing that arrangements had been made for the junction of the two previously existing ruling masonic bodies in Canada West, and his lordship being desirous that, if such a communication did arrive, it might immediately be taken into consideration, directed notice to be given at the general committee, on the 17th November, that "in case of official intimation being received of the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Canada, he would bring forward a motion having reference to that body, with a view to its recognition, should circumstances justify such a course."

Although the circumstances under which the Grand Lodge of Canada has been formed, have been before the Grand Master in an unofficial form for some months past, the late period at which the official notification arrived might have justified delay; still, his lordship feeling strongly the desirableness of some conclusion being arrived at without waiting a period of three months, and the tenor of your communication leading him to the belief that the new Grand Lodge of Canada was actuated by a spirit of truly masonic feeling and enlarged views for the welfare of our cherished craft, did not hesitate to suggest, for the consideration of the Grand Lodge, the following motion, which was adopted with a cordial and masonic confidence, viz: "That official intimation having been received of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Canada, this Grand Lodge recognizes that body as an independent Grand Lodge, having jurisdiction over the Province hitherto known as Canada West; and expresses also its desire to entertain henceforth with it such a cordial and fraternal intercourse as will serve to promote the interests of Masonry in both countries." And a resolution was unanimously passed, that the M. W. Grand Master be requested to communicate, in appropriate terms, to the Grand Lodge of Canada, the resolution to which the Grand Lodge had come upon the question.

Acting upon these resolutions, the M. W. Grand Master commands me to say that he most cordially extends the right hand of fellowship to the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada West, and the independent Grand Lodge of Canada, and acknowledges the independence of that body.

As, however, there are some few Lodges in Canada West who have signified their desire to retain their attachment to, and in immediate connection with the Grand Lodge of England, from whom they received their warrants, the Grand Lodge and the Grand Master feel that they were not at liberty to withdraw their protection from such Lodges against their will. I therefore claim for them, from the Grand Lodge of

Canada, recognition of their present position, with all their masonic privileges and those of their members respectively. The M. W. Grand Master feels that this is simply an act of justice, and based on the same principle as that enunciated in your communication, of the satisfaction which an affectionate parent would derive from the well-doing of a son, who, having arrived at years of maturity and settled in a foreign land, was able to manage well for himself without abating in the slightest degree his filial love; for in the same way, that affectionate parent would derive satisfaction in assisting and protecting another son who was anxious to remain with him, nor ought that parent to compel him to quit his household while he was desirous of continuing in it.

From a perusal of the documents forwarded by you, the M. W. Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of England distinctly understand, and they as distinctly stipulate—while making this recognition of the independence of the Grand Lodge of Canada—that the Districts of Quebec, Montreal, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (Provinces now under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England), form no part thereof, and that their Provincial or District Grand Officers, and the officers and members of the subordinate Lodges, and their several acts and certificates, and the certificates and acts of the Grand Lodge of England in regard to them, shall be recognized and received by the Grand Lodge of Canada and its several Lodges, with that cordial good will and fraternal feeling which can alone maintain the honor, the unity, and the advantages of the great masonic family, in its various branches and ramifications throughout the nations of the earth.

I have the honor to be,
Dear Sir and R. W. Brother,
Yours faithfully and fraternally,
WM. GRAY CLARKE, G. S.

THOMAS B. HARRIS, ESQ.,
Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Canada.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, seconded by R. W. Bro. James A. Henderson, and adopted:

That the correspondence now read be referred to a special committee of three, and to report resolutions thereon for the adoption of Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed M. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, R. W. Bros. Kivas Tully and S. B. Harman, to be such committee.

A letter was read from Bro. Lothrop, complaining of the action of Sussex Lodge, No. 6, in suspending him, and also stating his inability to attend Grand Lodge to answer the charges.

M. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, on behalf of the committee on rank and precedence,

REPORTED:

That in consequence of the unforseen delay in the publication of the proceedings of the last Annual Communication, and the consequent short period allowed to the Lodges not in alliance with this Grand Lodge, to determine whether they will accept or reject the important advantages offered to them by an immediate affilia-

tion, would desire that the Grand Lodge should extend the time until the next Annual Communication.

The report was received and concurred in.

The Grand Secretary laid before Grand Lodge the accompanying resolutions of recognition from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, which were received and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

R. W. GRAND LODGE OF NEW JERSEY,
TRENTON, January 13th, A.D. 1858, A.L. 5858.

[*Extract from the Minutes.*]

"Resolved,—That the Grand Lodge of New Jersey believe the Grand Lodge of Canada, of which the M. W. William M. Wilson is Grand Master, and R. W. Thomas Bird Harris is Grand Secretary, to have been organized in accordance with the usages and customs of Ancient Freemasonry, and recognize her as a legally constituted body, and extend to her the fraternal hand of welcome.

"Resolved,—That we hail the Grand Lodge of Canada as a sister Grand Lodge, entitled to all rights and privileges of communication and correspondence by which the fraternity of Grand Lodges are bound together."

I, JOSEPH H. HOUGH, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the state of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the above are true copies of resolutions adopted by said Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication on the above date.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Grand Lodge, at the city of Trenton, the tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight (1858.)

[L.S.] JOS. H. HOUGH,
Grand Secretary.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, and seconded by R. W. Bro. E. H. Dewar, and adopted:

That the R. W. D. D. Grand Master for the London District be requested to re-investigate the charges brought by Thistle Lodge against Bro. Dewson, and to report thereon to Grand Lodge at its next meeting.

R. W. Bro. A. Bernard gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move

That a special committee, consisting of R. W. Bro. T. G. Ridout M. W. Bros. Stephens and Harington, and R. W. Bros. Simpson and Harman, be appointed to consider and report the best method in which this Grand Lodge can express its acknowledgments of the eminent services the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Wilson, has rendered to the craft during his occupation of the Oriental chair.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 3.30 o'clock, P. M.

The M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

The special committee to whom was referred the correspondence from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, presented the following report:

BE IT RESOLVED,—

That whilst the Grand Lodge of Canada notes with pleasure the word "recognition" contained therein, and the promptitude of the Grand Lodge of England with reference thereto, they are under the necessity of calling attention to an error with respect to their territorial jurisdiction, in making the proffered recognition apply to Canada West, and they therefore await the re-communication of the same made perfect. It may be named that the Grand Lodge of England properly excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as they form no part of Canada, but are irregular in applying such exclusion to Canada East, as the Grand Lodge of Canada embraces the entire Province of East and West, or Upper and Lower Canada, which were united into one Province in 1843.

The Grand Lodge of Canada merely desires to allude to the well-recognized principles of masonic jurisprudence, that "more than one Grand Lodge cannot exist in the same kingdom, state or territory," without destroying that unity which must be admitted as forming the basis of all masonic legislation.

On motion of R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, seconded by M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, the report of the special committee appointed to take into consideration the letter from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, was received and unanimously adopted.

The Grand Secretary was directed to transmit a certified copy under seal.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. James Moffat, and unanimously adopted:

That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, for the liberality evinced towards its members, by extending to them the privilege of travelling over their line at half fare.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that a grand masonic ball would take place in the evening, under his patronage; the surplus funds to be applied to local benevolence.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

THURSDAY, January 20th, 1859.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 10.30 o'clock, A. M.

M. W. Bro. William M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

Resolutions from the King Hiram Lodge, No. 226, I. R., Ingersoll, affiliating with this Grand Lodge, were read and received.

The Grand Lodge ordered a warrant of affiliation to be issued to the King Hiram Lodge.

W. Bro. T. C. Prosser gave notice that, at the next Annual Communication, he would move

That Art. 2, "Of Proposing Members," be amended by adding the following words: No Lodge shall make a Mason, residing at a distance from its neighborhood, without the W. M. first enquiring under secrecy from the W. M.'s of the Lodges nearest to the residence of the applicant whether there are any reasons why such applicant should not be admitted.

It was moved by Bro. Harris, seconded by W. Bro. Francis, and unanimously adopted:

That in view of the discussion likely to arise at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, on the question of the rights and privileges of Entered Apprentices, the opinions of the M. W. Grand Master on that subject, as published in the *Masonic Pioneer*, be reprinted at the expense of Grand Lodge, and the Grand Secretary be instructed to forward six copies thereof to each Lodge in this jurisdiction.

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of the best mode of establishing a uniformity of work,

REPORT.

That they have made some progress in this most important of all masonic matters, but they regret that they are not able to report finally at this Communication of Grand Lodge. They would further add, that to the M. W. Grand Master the obligations of the craft, as well as of themselves, are in an especial measure due for the invaluable assistance he has kindly rendered to the committee; and feeling that they are only doing justice to the deep anxiety of the M.W. Grand Master, in thus recording his invaluable co-operation with the committee, they respectfully suggest to Grand Lodge that a resolution might be adopted empowering the committee to report direct to the M. W. Grand Master, requesting him to receive the same, and to name a day to be reserved at the next Annual Communication for exemplifying and adopting a ritual, but that in the meantime the Lodges be informed that the English ritual will be adopted as a basis.

(For the committee,) W. B. SIMPSON. A. BERNARD.
F. RICHARDSON. T. WILSON.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. James A. Henderson, seconded by R. W. Bro. J. K. Brown, and unanimously resolved:

That the report of the committee on work now read be received, and that the recommendation therein contained be adopted in its fullest spirit; the Grand Lodge entertaining a warm sense of the deep interest evinced by the M. W. Grand Master in this important matter, and feeling assured that to him and the committee may be well committed the carrying to a successful conclusion the "work" entrusted to them.

In accordance with notice given yesterday, it was moved by R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, and unanimously adopted:

That a special committee, consisting of R. W. Bro. T. G. Ridout, M.W. Bros. Stephens and Harington, and R. W. Bros. Simpson and Harman, be appointed to consider and adopt the best method in which this Grand Lodge can express its acknowledgments of the eminent services the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Wm. M. Wilson, has rendered to the craft during his occupation of the Oriental chair.

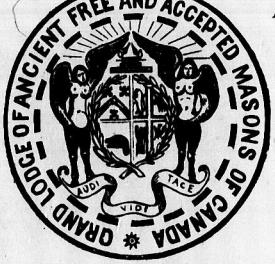
The M. W. Grand Master named R. W. Bro. Jas. A. Henderson to he added to the committee on "Work."

The Grand Secretary was directed to summons Bro. Lothrop to appear and answer the charge preferred by Sussex Lodge, No. 6, Brockville, at the Annual Communication to be held in July next, at Kingston.

The M. W. Grand Master named R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson to be added to the committee on "Rank and Precedence."

The Grand Lodge having completed its labors, was closed in Ample Form, with solemn prayer.

ATTEST.



18 Grand Secretary.

Grand Lodge of Canada.

PROCEEDINGS

At the Fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, held at the new Court House, in the City of Kingston, on the second Wednesday, the 13th day of July, A. L. 5859, A. D. 1859.

Present:

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. Bro. Wm. Mercer Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.

M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, as Deputy Grand Master.
R. " " J. H. Isaacson, as Grand Senior Warden.
" " " Samuel Ross, " Junior Warden.
" " " Rev. F. J. Lundy, } " Chaplains.
" " " Rev. Sept. F. Ramsay, }
" " " J. B. Cherriman, as " Treasurer.
" " " J. C. Franck, as " Registrar.
" " " Thomas B. Harris, " Secretary.
V. " " E. R. O'Brien, " Senior Deacon.
" " " D. Curtis, " Junior Deacon.
" " " S. B. Campbell, " Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " " Henry Rowsell, " Sword Bearer.
" " " Wm. H. Weller, Asst. " Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " " S. H. Blondheim, " Pursuivant.
" " " John Morrison, " Tyler.
" " " E. J. Barker, }
" " " P. Henry, }
" " " A. A. Stevenson, } " Stewards.
" " " Joseph Jackes, }
" " " J. B. Hall, }

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. Bro.	Richard Bull,	D. D. G. M.	Hamilton District.
" " "	Francis Richardson,	"	Toronto "
" " "	W. B. Simpson,	"	Central "
" " "	E. Morris,	"	Montreal "
" " "	Elisha Gustin,	"	E. Townships "

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. Bro. Thos. D. Harington, P. G. M.
" " " W. C. Stephens, P. G. M.
R. " " Rev. Joseph Scott, P. D. G. M.
" " " J. H. Isaacson, P. D. D. G. M.
" " " Thompson Wilson, P. D. D. G. M.
" " " Kivas Tully, P. D. D. G. M.
" " " Samuel D. Fowler, P. G. S. W.
" " " James A. Henderson, P. G. S. W.
" " " S. B. Harman, P. G. S. W.
" " " Samuel Ross, P. G. J. W.
" " " Geo. W. Whitehead, P. G. J. W.
" " " Wm. M. Jamieson, P. G. Treasurer.
" " " Henry Grist, P. Asst. G. D. of C.
" " " B. C. Davy, P. G. Steward.
" " " H. J. Martin, P. G. Steward.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

R. W. Bro. Kivas Tully, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

PAST MASTERS.

R. W. Bro. E. Morris.
" " W. G. F. Downes.
" " R. Bull.
" " Henry Groff.
M. " William M. Wilson.
R. " Samuel Ross.
" " W. B. Simpson.
" " Thomas Camm.
" " Hiram Fulford.
" " Rev. J. Scott.
" " David Scott.
" " Elisha Gustin.
V. " H. J. Martin.
R. " J. H. Isaacson.
" " Kivas Tully.
" " Thomas B. Harris.
R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman.
" " T. Drummond.
" " John Kerr.
" " G. F. LaSerre.
" " James G. Fortier.
" " J. J. Burrows.
" " J. A. Henderson.
" " S. D. Fowler.
" " J. C. Franck.
" " Alfred Campbell.
V. " W. H. Weller.
" " B. C. Davy.
R. " F. Richardson.
" " J. B. Cherriman.
V. " Joseph B. Hall.
" " J. Murray.

V. W. Bro. D. Curtis.
M. " " W. C. Stephens.
" " M. Mitchell.
V. " " S. B. Campbell.
" " Jeremiah Taylor.
" " T. W. Thomas.
R. " " T. Wilson.
V. " " E. R. O'Brien.
" " J. S. Walton.
" " J. M. Ault.
" " " E. J. Barker.
" " J. McDonnell.
" " T. D. Warren.
M. " " T. D. Harington.
R. " " W. M. Jamieson.
" " Denis Gale.
" " " F. W. Barron.

W. Bro. H. Holmes.
" " R. Leslie.
" " J. H. Peck.
" " C. Campbell.
" " James Young.
" " Isaac P. Willson.
" " Levi C. Bailey.
" " G. W. Towner.
" " G. Masson.
" " James Willson.
" " G. Heuback.
" " J. Boyd.
" " G. T. Morehouse.
" " W. S. Brownson.
R. " " G. W. Whitehead.
" " H. McPherson.
" " Sylvanus Joy.

A constitutional number of Lodges being represented, the Grand Chaplain implored a blessing from the G. A. O. T. U.

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form.

The Grand Secretary, from the committee on credentials, reported the following representatives and proxies of regular chartered Lodges present, and the officers and proxies of Lodges under dispensation, whom they recommend to be admitted and take part in the proceedings of Grand Lodge.

——— Lodge of Antiquity, Montreal.
V. W. Bro. P. Henry, S.W.; R. W. Bro. E. Morris, P.M.

No. 1. Prevost Lodge, Dunham.
W. Bros. Thomas Wood, W.M.; David Brown, P.M.;
R. W. Bro. Rev. Joseph Scott, P. D. G. M.

No. 2. Niagara Lodge, Niagara.
W. Bro. W. G. F. Downes, W.M.

No. 3. St. John's Lodge, Kingston.
R. W. Bros. S. D. Fowler, P. M.; James A. Henderson, P. M.;
W. Bros. Thos. Drummond, P. M.; George F. LaSerre, P. M.;
E. H. Parker, W.M.; J. J. Barrows, P.M.; J. G. Fortier, P.M.;
John Kerr, P.M.; Bros. G. M. Kinghorn, S.W.; J. Power, J.W.

No. 4. Dorchester Lodge, St. John's.
W. Bros. G. T. Morehouse, W.M.; W. A. Osgood, P.M.

No. 5. Sussex Lodge, Brockville.
R. W. Bros. W. B. Simpson, P.M.; Samuel Ross, P.M.; W. Bros.
Thomas Camm, W.M.; Hiram Fulford, P.M.

No. 6. Barton Lodge, Hamilton.
R. W. Bro. Richard Bull, D.D.G.M. (Proxy.)

No. 7. Union Lodge, Grimsby.
R.W.Bro. Rev. F. J. Lundy, P.M.; W. Bro. Wm. Fitch, W.M.

No. 8. Nelson Lodge, Henryville.
W. Bro. George W. Parker, W.M.

No. 9. Union Lodge, Napanee.
V. W. Bro. B. C. Davy, P.M.

No. 10. Norfolk Lodge, Simcoe.
M. W. Bro. Wm. M. Wilson, G.M.; W. Bro. H. Groff, W.M.

No. 11. Moira Lodge, Belleville.
W. Bros. J. C. Franck, P. M.; Alfred Campbell, P. M.; Bro. L. H. Henderson, J.W.

No. 12. Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead.
R. W. Bro. E. Gustin, P.M.; V. W. Bro. H. J. Martin, P.M.

No. 13. Western Light Lodge, Bolton.
Not represented.

No. 14. True Briton's Lodge, Perth.
W. Bros. D. Fraser, W.M.; John Murray, P.M.

No. 15. St. George's Lodge, St. Catharines.
W. Bro. Samuel G. Dolson, W.M.

No. 16. St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto.
R. W. Bros. S. B. Harman, P.M.; Wm. M. Jamieson, P. M.; V. W. Bro. Henry Rowsell, G. Stan. Bearer.

No. 17. St. John's Lodge, Cobourg.
V. W. Bro. W. H. Weller, P.M.; Bro. Wm H Floyd, S.W.

No. 18. Prince Edward Lodge, Picton.
Bro. William Smeaton, J.W.

No. 19. St. George's Lodge, Montreal.
V. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson, W.M.

No. 20. St. John's Lodge, London.
Bros. Thomas Irving, S.W.; John Keary, J.W.

No. 21. Zetland Lodge, Montreal.
R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, P. M.; Bros. Edward Himes, S.W.; W. A. Bovey, J.W.

No. 22. King Solomon's Lodge, Toronto.
R. W. Bro. Kivas Tully, P.M.

No. 23. Richmond Lodge, Richmond Hill.
Not represented.

No. 24. St. Francis Lodge, Smith's Falls.
Not represented.

No. 25. Ionic Lodge, Toronto.
R. W. Bros. Francis Richardson, P.M.; Septimus F. Ramsay, Grand Chaplain; W. Bro. J. B. Cherriman, W.M.

No. 26. Ontario Lodge, Port Hope.
V. W. Bro. Joseph B. Hall, W.M.

No. 27. Strict Observance Lodge, Hamilton.
R. W. Bro. Richard Bull, P.M.

No. 28. Mount Zion Lodge, Kemptville.
W. Bros. F. N. Moore, W.M.; H. Holmes, P.M.; R. Leslie, P.M.; Bro. W. Wagstaff, S.W.

No. 29. United Lodge, Brighton.
W. Bro. J. M. Wellington, W.M.; Bro. John Eyre, S.W.

No. 30. Composite Lodge, Whitby.
Bro. William McCabe, S.W.

No. 31. Jerusalem Lodge, Bowmanville.
Not represented.

No. 32. Amity Lodge, Dunnville.
V. W. Bro. D. Curtis, G. J. D. (Proxy.)

No. 33. Wellington Lodge, Guelph.
Bro. W. P. Wilson.

No. 34. Thistle Lodge, Amherstburgh.
Not represented.

No. 35. St. John's Lodge, Cayuga.
Not represented.

No. 36. Welland Lodge, Fonthill.
W. Bro. Isaac P. Willson, P. M.

No. 37. King Hiram Lodge, Ingersoll.
Not represented.

No. 38. Trent Lodge, Trenton.
W. Bro. J. H. Peck, W. M.; Bros. R. Gordon, S.W.; James Young, J.W.

No. 39. Mount Zion Lodge, Brooklin.
W. Bros. Calvin Campbell, W.M.; James Young, P.M.

No. 40. St. John's Lodge, Hamilton.
R. W. Bro. Thomas B. Harris, W.M.

No. 41. St. George's Lodge, Kingsville.
Not represented.

No. 42. St. George's Lodge, London.
Bros. Thomas Mackie, S.W.; Thomas Mahan, J.W.

No. 43. King Solomon's Lodge, Woodstock.
W. Bro. George Forbes, W.M.; Bro. James Kintrea, S.W.

No. 44. St. Thomas Lodge, St. Thomas.
W. Bro. Charles Roe, W.M.

No. 45. Brant Lodge, Brantford.
V. W. Bro. D. Curtis, W. M.

No. 46. Wellington Lodge, Chatham.
Not represented.

No. 47. Great Western Lodge, Windsor.
Not represented.

No. 48. Madoc Lodge, Madoc.
W. Bro. B. H. Maybee, W.M.

No. 49. Independent Lodge, Quebec.
W. Bro. Denis Gale, P.M.

No. 50. Consecon Lodge, Consecon.
W. Bro. Levi C. Bailey, P.M.

No. 51. Corinthian Lodge, Stanley's Mills.
R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman, P.G.S.W. (Proxy.)

No. 52. Wellington Lodge, Dunnville.
M. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, P.G.M. (Proxy.)

No. 53. Shefford Lodge, Waterloo.
W. Bro. Michael Mitchell, S.W.

No. 54. Vaughan Lodge, Maple.
V. W. Bro. S. B. Campbell, G. D. of C. (Proxy.)

No. 55. Mirickville Lodge, Mirickville.
W. Bro. George Towner, P.M.

No. 56. Victoria Lodge, Port Sarnia.
W. Bro. George Masson, W.M.

No. 57. Harmony Lodge, Binbrook.
W. Bro. Jeremiah Taylor, P.M.

No. 58. Doric Lodge, Ottawa.
W. Bro. James Wilson, P.M.

No. 59. Corinthian Lodge, Ottawa.
W. Bro. George Heuback, W.M.

No. 60. Hoyle Lodge, Lacolle.
Not represented.

No. 61. Acacia Lodge, Hamilton.
Not represented.

No. 62. St. Andrew's Lodge, Caledonia.
R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, G.S. (Proxy.)

No. 63. Simcoe Lodge, Simcoe.
W. Bro. John Boyd, P.M.

No. 64. Kilwinning Lodge, London.
R. W. Bro. Thompson Wilson, P.M.; W. Bro. T. Wolferstan Thomas, W. M.

No. 65. Rehoboam Lodge, Toronto.
V. W. Bro. E. R. O'Brien, P.M.

No. 66. Durham Lodge, Newcastle.
W. Bro. John J. Robson, W.M.

No. 67. St. Francis Lodge, Melbourne.
Bro. Wm. Campbell Tait, S.W.

No. 68. St. John's Lodge, Ingersoll.
M. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, P. G. M. (Proxy.)

No. 69. Stirling Lodge, Stirling.
W. Bro. W. J. Brownson, P.M.

No. 70. King Lodge, King.
V. W. Bro. S. B. Campbell, G. D. of C. (Proxy.)

No. 71. Victoria Lodge, Sherbrooke.
W. Bro. J. S. Walton, P.M.

No. 72. Alma Lodge, Galt.
Not represented.

No. 73. St. James' Lodge, St. Mary's.
Not represented.

No. 74. St. James' Lodge, Maitland.
Bro. James Morey, J.W.

No. 75. St. John's Lodge, Toronto.
V. W. Bro. Joseph Jackes, S.W.

No. 76. Oxford Lodge, Woodstock.
R. W. Bro. G. W. Whitehead, W.M.

No. 77. Lodge of Faithful Brethren, Manilla.
Bro. H. M. Fraser, (Proxy.)

No. 78. King Hiram Lodge, Tilsonburg.
W. Bro. J. M. Ault, W.M.

No. 79. Simcoe Lodge, Bradford.
Not represented.

No. 80. Albion Lodge, Newbury.
V. W. Bro. Henry Grist, (Proxy.)

No. 81. St. John's Lodge, Delaware.
V. W. Bro. Henry Grist, W.M.

No. 82. St. John's Lodge, Paris.
M. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, P.G.M. (Proxy.)

No. 83. Beaver Lodge, Strathroy.
W. Bro. G. Masson, P.M.

No. 84. Clinton Lodge, Clinton.
Bro. R. H. Read, Sec., (not a qualified Rep.)

No. 85. Rising Sun Lodge, Farmersville.
W. Bro. Wm. H. Giles, W.M.

No. 86. Wilson Lodge, Toronto.
R. W. Bro. Kivas Tully, W.M.; V. W. Bro. S. B. Campbell, P.M.; Bro. L. L. Levey, S.W.

No. 87. Markham Union Lodge, Markham.
Bro. H. R. Corson, S.W.

No. 88. St. George's Lodge, Owen Sound.
W. Bros. Henry Macpherson, P.M.; Thomas Gordon, W.M.

No. 89. King Hiram Lodge, Lindsay.
W. Bro. Wm. McDonnell, W.M.; Bro. H. McLean Fraser, S.W.

No. 90. Manito Lodge, Collingwood.
R. W. Bro. F. Richardson, D.D.G.M. (Proxy.)

No. 91. Colborne Lodge, Colborne.
W. Bro. J. S. Scott, W.M.

No. 92. Cataraqui Lodge, Kingston.
V. W. Bro. E. J. Barker, P.M.; W. Bros. A. S. O'Loughlin, W.M.; John McDonnell, P.M.; Bro. John V. Noel, S.W.

No 93. Northern Light Lodge, Kincardine.
Not represented.

No. 94. St. Mark's Lodge, Port Stanley.
W. Bro. Thos. D. Warren, W.M.

No. 95. Ridout Lodge, Otterville.
W. Bro. Sylvanus Joy, W.M.

No. 96. Corinthian Lodge, Barrie.
Not represented.

No. 97. Sharon Lodge, Sharon.
W. Bro. James Bowman, W.M; Bro. J. C. Hogaboom, J.W.

No. 98. True Blue Lodge, Albion.
W. Bro. Wm. Graham, W.M.

No. 99. Tuscan Lodge, Newmarket.
Not represented.

No. 100. Valley Lodge, Dundas.
Not represented.

No. 101. Iron Duke Lodge, Arthur.
Not represented.

No. 102. Mount Brydges Lodge, Mount Brydges.
V. W. Bro. Henry Grist, (Proxy.)

No. 103. Maple Leaf Lodge, St. Catharines.
W. Bro. William McGhie, W.M.; Bro. James Seymour, J.W.

No. 104. St. John's Lodge, Norwichville.
W. Bro. Chas. Lewis, W.M.

No. 105. St. Mark's Lodge, Drummondville.
M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, P G.M. (Proxy.)

No. 106. Burford Lodge, Burford.
Not represented.

No. 107. St. Paul's Lodge, Lambeth.
Bro. John Keary, J.W. (Proxy.)

No. 108. Blenheim Lodge, Drumbo.
R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, G. Sec. (Proxy.)

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Union Lodge, Sydenham.
Bros. Joseph Watson, S. W.; Samuel Campbell, J.W.

Central Lodge, Prescott.
W. Bro. M. Northrup, W.M.

Morpeth Lodge, Morpeth.
W. Bro. George Masson, (Proxy.)

Maitland Lodge, Goderich.
Not represented.

Wilson Lodge, Waterford.
W. Bro. John Boyd, W.M.

Hope Lodge, Port Hope.
Bro. Thomas Ridout, (Proxy.)

Cassia Lodge, Sylvan.
Not represented.

Stanbridge Lodge, Stanbridge.
Bro. H. O. Meigs, S.W.

On motion, the report from the committee on credentials was received and adopted.

The rules and regulations for the government of the Grand Lodge during the time of public business, were read.

The minutes of the last Annual Communication, held in Toronto on the 14th day of July, A. L. 5858, as also of a Special Communication held at the same place on the 19th day of January, A. L. 5859, were read, and on motion were confirmed.

The M. W. Grand Master then read the following address; also his correspondence on the settlement of Canadian difficulties during the past year.

ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

Again it becomes my pleasing duty to bring before you a brief synopsis of the masonic events of the year now passed away, and to congratulate you upon the unexampled prosperity which still attends upon our Order, and marks our progress. On God, the Great Architect of the Universe, who has thus far blessed and prospered our endeavors to spread abroad the cement of brotherly love, we would, with grateful hearts and deep reverence, acknowledge our entire dependence and reliance, and to Him we would earnestly address our prayers for a continuance of his fostering care and guidance.

THE UNION.

In reviewing the masonic incidents of the past year, the first in importance and interest, which has transpired since I last addressed you, was undoubtedly that auspicious and ever to be commemorated event, the *Union of the Craft*, which took place in the city of Toronto on the evening of the 14th day of July last; an event not only of the greatest importance to the Masons of this Province, but one which has elicited expressions of unmingled satisfaction and delight from our sister Grand Lodges, and which proved to the masonic world that the Masons of this jurisdiction, deeply impressed with the belief that union was essential to the prosperity of the Order, could cast aside and forget the unhappy differences which had kept them so long apart, and ignoring all personal and local feeling, did unite for the purpose of promoting the great objects to attain which we as Masons are all associated. I congratulate you, brethren, upon the happy consummation of this important event, and upon the many gratifying incidents which have already resulted from this most happy union.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

At a special meeting of this Grand Lodge, convened by me on

the 19th of January last, an official communication from the Grand Lodge of England, containing a recognition of this Grand Body as having masonic jurisdiction over Canada *West*, was laid before the brethren then assembled, when a resolution calling the attention of our English brethren to the error which had been committed in thus attempting to limit our territorial jurisdiction, was unanimously adopted, and your Grand Secretary instructed to forward a copy of it to England. Knowing the importance which our brethren generally attached to a full recognition from England, and feeling most desirous myself that no matter of minor importance should keep us longer apart, I addressed a letter to the Right Honorable the Earl of Zetland, the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of Masons in England, in which I endeavored to explain certain matters which appeared to me not to have been clearly understood by the members of the Grand Lodge of England. This letter reached his lordship the day previous to the March meeting, and was by him laid before the Grand Lodge, with the remark that although it was an unofficial letter addressed to himself, and in some respects private, that its importance justified him in laying it before them with the other communications which had been received. After some discussion, the whole question was, by resolution, left in the hands of the Grand Master, with full powers to take such action in the matter as he might consider most consistent with the honor of their Grand Lodge, and most courteous to the Grand Lodge of Canada. I have great pleasure in announcing to you, that the correspondence which then took place between the M. W. Grand Master and myself has been of the most pleasing and fraternal character, and that the fullest and most fraternal intercourse between the brethren of our respective jurisdictions is now established.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

It is also my pleasing duty to inform you, that at the May meeting of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Scotland, a resolution recognizing this Grand Body was unanimously adopted, and that information of this gratifying fact has been officially announced to me.

OF NEW YORK.

In March last I received a kind and fraternal letter from the M. W. the Grand Master of Masons in the state of New York, announcing our formal recognition by the Grand Lodge. These letters, with my replies, will be found in my correspondence.

OHIO.

In September last I was gratified by the receipt of a letter from our distinguished brother, the M. W. Lucius V. Biercere, Past

Grand Master of Ohio, conveying his warmest congratulations upon the happy union which had taken place among the Masons of Canada, and tendering for your acceptance, as a mark of his high esteem and regard, a "Settling Maul," made from the wood of an olive tree that grew upon the Mount of Olives. This "working tool" I now in his name present to you, nothing doubting but that this mark of fraternal feeling will be reciprocated by you, and suitably acknowledged.

OF MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

My masonic correspondence during the past year has been most voluminous, and many interesting and important questions in masonic jurisprudence have been submitted for my opinion and decision. These questions have, after careful consideration, been decided by me in accordance with what I believe to be the principles of masonic law. The jurisprudence of Masonry (as the learned Bro. Mackey remarks in his valuable treatise on the Principles of Masonic Law) is founded, like all legal science, on abstract principles, which govern and control its entire system; and although there are certain fundamental laws of the institution concerning which there has never been any dispute, and which have come down to us with all the sanction of antiquity and universal acceptation, there are questions which occasionally arise upon which conflicting decisions have been given by high masonic authorities, and in settling these we can only be guided by the light which has been vouchsafed to us, and by a reference to the general principles of jurisprudence and the peculiar character of the masonic system. Among the many questions which have been submitted for my decision, there is one with reference to which there appears to be a great diversity of opinion; and as it is desirable that, in our own jurisdiction especially, there should be a uniformity of practice in everything relating to the working of our system, and a well-defined *law* upon every point of importance, I now bring the question before you, so that in future there may be no room for doubt or cavil upon the subject.

ON EXCLUSION AND EXPULSION.

The question I refer to is this: To what extent are the privileges of a Mason affected who has been *excluded* from his Lodge for the non-payment of dues? By referring to the book of constitution, under the head "Of Private Lodges," sec. 25, you will find the general law bearing upon this subject, and by a note at the foot of the page you will also find an explanation of the terms *excluded* and *expelled*. The view which I have taken of this question is similar to what I believe to be the practice of the Grand Lodge of England, and is also in accordance with the opinions expressed

by Dr. Mackey and many other intelligent writers upon this subject; and that is, that *exclusion* from a Lodge for non-payment of dues does not affect the standing of the member excluded, in his relation to the craft in general. Were it not so, there would, it appears to me, be but little difference between the penalties of exclusion and expulsion—and yet, how broad is the distinction between them! From the disabilities of the former, the member is at once relieved by paying up his arrears, while from the latter he can only be relieved by the action of Grand Lodge; the one affects simply his engagements with his own Lodge,—the other his relation with the Order everywhere, and is the highest penalty known in Masonry. It is, of course, scarcely necessary for me to say, that there is a broad distinction to be drawn between the mere exclusion of the member of a Lodge for non-payment of dues, and his exclusion for gross, immoral, or infamous conduct. The conclusion to which I have arrived in my own mind, is that the mere non-payment of dues should not carry with it such a penalty as would deprive a brother of those privileges which are generally regarded as inherent in him as a Mason. Before leaving the subject I will only add, that in my opinion had the 22nd clause under the same head, "Private Lodges," been allowed to remain as originally drafted, and brethren were still restricted to being members of only one Lodge, then the penalty of exclusion would have been more severely felt, and there would in all probability have been no necessity for bringing this matter thus prominently forward. I however submit the whole question for your consideration and decision, directing your attention at the same time to section 6th, under the article "Members and their Duty," which clause also bears upon the point at issue.

ON UNAFFILIATED MASONS.

The clause in the book of constitution which deprives non-affiliated brethren of the right to certain masonic privileges, has been considered by many members of the fraternity as not only extremely harsh in its enactments, but as entirely unnecessary; and I have been frequently urged to bring up the subject before Grand Lodge, with a view to its reconsideration. There can, of course, be no objection to our discussing this or any other part of our constitution; and it is the privilege of any member of this Grand Body, upon giving regular notice, to move either for the revision or erasure of any portion of it. I must, however, state, that I would much regret any alterations being made in the clause referred to. The "Old Charges" say, "Every brother *ought to belong to a Lodge, and to be subject to its by-laws and the general regulations;*" and I again concur with Brother Mackey, when he asserts that the position of an unaffiliated Mason is contrary to the

spirit of our institution, and that affiliation is a *duty* obligatory on every Mason. Our constitution does not prevent us, as Masons, from assisting an unaffiliated brother, or the members of his family, who may require it; neither does it interdict us from giving his remains masonic burial; it merely enacts that he or they "shall not be entitled," etc., etc. We at once admit the right of every man to withdraw from a voluntary association; but at the same time (following the argument of Dr. Mackey, Grand Master Morris and others,) while we regard it as an undoubted precept of the Order that every Mason should belong to a Lodge, and contribute so far as his means will allow to the support of the institution, we also hold that by his dimission he violates the principles and disobeys the precepts of the Order, and by his own act he dissevers all connection between himself and *the Lodge organization* of the Order, and divests himself of all the rights and privileges which belong to him as a member of that organization, still remaining, however, subject to the government and discipline of the Order.

ON DISPENSATIONS.

Since our last annual meeting I have granted dispensations for opening eight new Lodges in various parts of this jurisdiction. The names adopted by these new bodies, and their locations, will be reported to you by the Grand Secretary, and it will be for you to determine whether the temporary authority under which they now act shall be at once replaced by a regular warrant of constitution. In addition to the requirements of the constitution, as preliminary to the granting of dispensation for that purpose, I have of late declined granting the authority prayed for, unless proof is adduced to my satisfaction that the proposed Master is competent to perform the ceremony of opening and closing his Lodge, and to confer the various degrees, according to due and ancient form; and I would suggest, for the consideration of future Grand Masters in this jurisdiction, the propriety of their adopting a similar precaution, as experience has convinced me that neither the respectability nor the influence of our Order is to be determined by its mere numerical strength.

OF THE "ANCIENT CHARGES."

I feel it to be my duty, on the present occasion, to direct the attention of Masters of Lodges to the necessity which exists for more frequently causing to be read in open Lodge, for the information and instruction of the craft, the *Ancient Charges*. These contain a concise but succinct summary of a Mason's duties, and have been in the possession of the fraternity for many generations, and are regarded by us as containing the fundamental laws which govern the Order. These laws and principles should, upon every

opportunity, be pressed upon the attention of the brethren, and every violation of them should be condemned and punished. Strict discipline and honest dealing are essential to the preservation of the high character and standing of the Order, and should ever distinguish its members; and yet, in breach of that very confidence which the nature of our own institution creates, how often are we pained to hear of instances where this has been grossly abused! Prompt and exemplary punishment should follow such conduct, and the unworthy member should be *at once* dealt with by his Lodge.

ON A GENERAL GRAND LODGE.

In perusing the printed proceedings of our sister Grand Lodges in the neighboring Union, (from which I derive much information and pleasure,) I observe that the subject of establishing a *General Grand Lodge*, as a high court of appeal in all matters masonic, has occupied their attention, and has elicited much discussion and comment; and that a convention of Grand Officers, hailing from the various masonic jurisdictions in the United States, will take place at Chicago in the month of September next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing such a body.

I have not been able to give the subject that attention which its importance demands; but my present opinion is, that although much good might result to the craft generally from a general meeting of its rulers, the creation of a general Grand Body would be neither expedient nor proper. Grand Lodges, it appears to me, should ever retain supreme authority in their respective jurisdictions, and should not be subject either to the dictation or control of any authority whatever. I am not aware whether this Grand Lodge has been invited to send representatives to the proposed convention; and I only introduce the subject to you as one possessing a general interest, leaving you to take such action in the matter as you may deem expedient.

ON ELECTIONS.

My attention has been directed to a circular issued by the W.M. of one of our subordinate Lodges to all the other Lodges in the jurisdiction, in which the subject of the approaching election for the highest office in your gift, and the claims of certain distinguished brethren to that honor, is discussed; and I now avail myself of the present opportunity to express my regret that the names of the brethren should have been thus used without their consent, and my unqualified disapprobation of the whole proceeding, and at the same time to express a hope that no attempt thus improperly to influence the brethren in the exercise of their

rights, will ever again be made. The *attempt*, in my opinion, would almost invariably defeat the object aimed at, besides being to a certain extent calculated to injure the feelings and standing of the individual whose advancement it was undoubtedly meant to secure.

OFFICIAL VISITS

On referring to my masonic journal for the past year, I find that in August last I limited my official visits to the Lodges situated in my own county, and in September to our Lodges in Norwichville and Otterville. In the month of November I had the pleasure of meeting the members of St. Andrew's, Ionic and St. John's Lodges, of Toronto, and the brethren of Cobourg and Kingston, our R. W. Bros. Kivas Tully and W. B. Simpson having kindly accompanied me through their respective Districts. During the same month I assisted at the funeral of a dear friend and brother, the late John G. Williams, Esq., of Otterville, one whose kindness of disposition and high character endeared him to all who knew him. In December I assisted at the consecration of Valley Lodge, Dundas, and of Maple Leaf Lodge, St. Catharines. This latter beautiful Lodge room has since, I am informed, been destroyed by an accidental fire. In January I installed the officers of our Lodge at Paris, and paid during the same month a very brief but pleasant visit to Wilson Lodge, Toronto. Our special meeting also took place at Toronto, on the 19th of this same month. In February I attended the funeral of Brother R. U. Wilson, a respected member of Norfolk Lodge.

In March I opened a new Lodge in the flourishing village of Waterford, and delivered an address to a large and attentive audience.

In May I visited the beautiful city of Cincinnati, in Ohio, and had an opportunity of inspecting the magnificent Masonic Temple now in course of erection there. I also had the pleasure of being present at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, and of meeting upon that occasion the Grand Masters of Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, and many other distinguished members of our Order. The kindness and attention which I received during my stay in Indianapolis, will ever remain a cherished recollection.

In June I inspected the work of our new Lodge at Waterford, and had great pleasure in expressing my approval of it, and of the general efficiency of the officers. I also visited Simcoe Lodge, and had the pleasure of assisting in the installation of its officers. I spent St. John's day at Woodstock, where I met not only the members of the two Lodges established in that place, but also many brethren from various parts of the surrounding country. In

this and all my official visits, I have ever been received with marked attention and respect, and a hearty and fraternal welcome has ever awaited me; and I would express my grateful acknowledgments to the brethren, for the undeviating kindness I have received upon every occasion from one and all of them.

COMMITTEES.

I indulge in the hope that the various Grand Officers and committees will be prepared at an early period of the session to submit their respective reports for your consideration and action. It would much facilitate the general business, were these reports forwarded to the Grand Secretary previous to the time appointed for our annual meeting. I have had some difficulty in securing the services of an efficient brother to prepare a report upon "foreign correspondence." This is a work of great labor, and must consume much time in its preparation. I would suggest, therefore, that some remuneration should be made to the chairman of that committee for his services.

ON WORK.

The committee on work, I am pleased to say, have made considerable progress. It is unnecessary for me to inform you that this subject has engaged much of my attention during the last three years. The establishment of a correct standard, I regard as the most important duty now devolving on this Grand Lodge; and when we consider that this *system*, when once determined upon and approved, is to be the rule and guide not only for the present members of our Order, but for all future generations of Masons in this jurisdiction, its great importance may become at once apparent. In my researches among the records of the Order for *light* on this subject, I have found much that has amply rewarded my labor, and from intelligent brethren in England and elsewhere I have also acquired much valuable information. We have, as you are aware, adopted what is technically called the *English mode of work* as a basis, and I have come to the conclusion that to England we must look for the pure and ancient work. After the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813, a Lodge of Reconciliation, composed of the most intelligent Masons from both of the former bodies, was named by the United Grand Lodge. These brethren met, and agreed as to the exact form of work to be adopted; and in 1814, this system, after the most careful examination and the fullest deliberation, was exemplified and solemnly sanctioned by the Grand Lodge of England; and I would now suggest for your consideration the propriety of a careful examination of the work, before you venture to decide upon a standard for Canada.

THE GRAND SECRETARY.

It gives me pleasure again to bear testimony to the attention and zeal displayed by your Grand Secretary in the discharge of the arduous duties of his office. His promptness in correspondence, and his unwearied efforts to advance the interests of this Grand Lodge, entitle him to your approbation, and to a continuance of your confidence.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus brought before you the various matters more particularly connected with my own department, I will now conclude by again congratulating you upon the present proud position of the Order. Peace reigns within our borders, and the craft in every quarter of the habitable globe are quietly but industriously engaged in advancing the tenets and principles of the fraternity; and in again resigning into your hands the exalted position which I have so long occupied amongst you, I would, in the words of a distinguished brother, earnestly and effectually recommend to you, as the most efficient means of ensuring the permanency and extending the influence of the craft, the more earnest cultivation of that beautiful code of morals which runs like a rich vein through the entire system of Freemasonry; well assured that nothing can tend so effectually to crown the science with the verdant wreath of public approbation, as the virtuous life and guileless demeanor of its assiduous professors.

WM. M. WILSON,
GRAND MASTER.

[THE CORRESPONDENCE.]

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER, SIMCOE, C. W.
February, 9th, 1859.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,—Impressed with the belief that in all your masonic acts you have ever been prompted by an anxious desire to promote the bests interests of the Order; believing also from the high esteem with which you are regarded, not only by the Masons of England, but by the craft generally in all parts of the world, that you will take an enlarged and liberal view of all matters affecting the prosperity and general standing of our Order; and professing at the same time, on my own part, an earnest desire to perpetuate, on a correct basis, the principles, practice and tenets of Masonry on this continent, I have ventured, in the true spirit of fraternity, to address you, personally, in the hope that a frank, although necessarily brief statement of facts, may have a tendency to remove certain impressions which appear to exist in your Lordship's mind, with reference to the present condition of Canadian Masonry. Without, therefore, referring directly to the more immediate causes which led to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Canada, there was a consideration which, I may state incidentally, powerfully impelled the brethren here to take that important step, and that was a desire to be in a position to imitate the noble example set

by the Masons of England, in the establishment of their benevolent institutions for charitable and educational purposes. In order to enable them to take the necessary steps to secure this most desirable object; and fully believing, at the same time, that the best interests of Masonry would be advanced and secured by the establishment of an Independent Grand Lodge, the Masons of united Canada, without any diminution of fraternal regard or respect for those Grand Bodies from which they formerly hailed, declared their masonic independence. The propriety and correctness of this proceeding has now been generally admitted, and the results already achieved, prove conclusively the wisdom and policy of the course.

In that part of our province called Upper Canada, there are I believe, only two Lodges at present working under English warrants. In Lower Canada, in the district of Quebec and Three Rivers, there are only three; and these are all located in the city of Quebec. In the district of Montreal and William Henry there are only four English Lodges, and these are all in the city of Montreal; three of these latter Lodges were represented at the convention, and took part in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada. The warrants by which these Lodges were working were surrendered to the Provincial Grand Master of that District, with the view and with the distinct understanding, as I am informed, that they were forthwith to be returned to England; but that official having succeded in inducing certain members of the craft to accept these warrants, Lodges were again opened under them. It appears, therefore that in the whole eastern part of Canada there are now only seven English Lodges, and these seven Lodges are controlled by and are represented in two Provincial Grand Lodges; while in that section of the province, which formerly constituted the district of Montreal and William Henry, there are now twelve Lodges, working under warrants from the Grand Lodge of Canada. In the published report of the proceedings of the December meeting of your Grand Lodge, your lordship is said to have remarked in the course of the debate upon Canadian matters, that "recognition must precede negotiation." The correctness of this apothegm is indisputable; and while the Masons of Canada received with the liveliest satisfaction this acknowledgement of the correctness of their position from a Grand Lodge from which so many of them originally hailed—and while I, as their Grand Master gladly receive and warmly reciprocate the fraternal feeling which you, Most Worshipful Sir, so kindly expressed through your Grand Secretary—I feel, and the Masons of Canada, feel, that the act was deprived of much of its grace by the attempt to limit the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.

I have ever held and frequently expressed the opinion, that any subordinate Lodges preferring to continue under their English warrants had a perfect and undoubted right to do so, and were entitled not only to a recognition from us, but to all their masonic privileges. These would have been cheerfully conceded, but beyond this we cannot go; and I can scarcely imagine that you, Most Worshipful Sir, or the members of the Grand Lodge in England, knowing the importance of masonic unity, would, upon mature consideration, ask us to do more. Would it not, I venture to ask, be more in accordance with true masonic principle, and have a tendency to raise still higher the character of the craft, in the eyes of the world, were the Grand Lodge of England, with that magnanimity which has heretofore distinguished its acts, to take the earliest opportunity of announcing to those seven Lodges in Lower

Canada, that in consequence of the recent events which had transpired in Canada, no new warrants would be issued in that province; and that although the continuance of their connection would give pleasure and satisfaction, it was for them seriously to consider whether the best interests of the Order would not be advanced by uniting with their brethren and fellow subjects in the Grand Lodge of Canada, a body now established and recognized by the masonic world.

In July next I shall retire from the proud position which for the last few years I have occupied among the Masons of Canada; the many difficulties which lay in our path have been overcome, and Masonry has at length attained a position which must soon lead to the most desirable results. It would be most gratifying to me, on leaving the Oriental chair, to feel that the cloud which has so long lowered over the Masons of England and Canada has been at length dispersed and that the link, which for so many years had connected us in the bonds of brotherly love and friendship, although strained had not been broken, but, in a new and nobler form, had united us more closely and indissolubly together.

There are now a hundred and thirteen Lodges working under warrants from this Grand Lodge, the majority of which I have visited, for the purpose of inspecting their work. Composed as these Lodges are of Masons coming from nearly every part of the world, I found as a natural consequence, a great diversity in their mode of working, and I have labored earnestly, in order to introduce a uniform system of working among them. This great object, I am happy to say, is now in a fair way of being accomplished; the English mode has been adopted as a basis, and the committee, to whom the matter has been entrusted will soon be in a position to exemplify the result of their labors and research.

I have instructed the Grand Secretary to forward to you copies of our printed proceedings since our organization, with specimens also of our warrants, certificates; &c, of which I beg of your acceptance.

The subject of the appointment of representatives will, in all probability, soon be brought up for consideration, and I need only say how gladly and gratefully I would receive any suggestion which you, Most Worshipful Sir, might be pleased to offer.

Indulging in the hope that a full recognition, based upon mutual confidence and masonic principle, will be properly accorded.

I have the honor to be,
Most Worshipful Sir and Brother,
Yours fraternally,

WM. M. WILSON,
Grand Master of Masons in Canada.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF ZETLAND,
Grand Master of Masons in England, &c.

GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND,
Freemasons' Hall,
LONDON, March 23rd, 1859.

M. W. GRAND MASTER,

I have to acknowledge your communication of the 9th of February, and to express to you the pleasure which I feel in believing that the unhappy differences which have existed for so long between the brethren in Canada and the Grand Lodge of England, are so nearly adjusted.

I have to inform you, that at the Grand Lodge held on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, I felt it my duty to lay before the Grand Lodge, not only the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Canada received on the 8th February, but also the courteous and fraternal communication which I received from yourself; and having placed before Grand Lodge my views upon the subject, which I had arrived at after mature deliberation, and which, you will perceive, anticipate in a great measure the suggestions which you offer, I accepted the trust reposed in me by my Grand Lodge, who by their vote have left the final arrangement of this matter in my hands, a task which I am the less unwilling to undertake, from the confidence with which your communication has inspired me, that you are influenced by true masonic feeling, and an earnest desire to restore that harmony which should ever exist between the brethren of all countries. That such is and ever has been my feeling, was expressed in a letter written under my direction by the Grand Secretary on the 12th of August last, wherein I have stated "that there is no individual Mason in this country who will rejoice more at the termination of Canadian difficulties than myself, and no one will give a more hearty co-operation towards restoring and cementing the good feeling which should always exist amongst Masons, when unanimity shall once again be shown to prevail." Let me assure you how entirely I reciprocate the feeling by which you are animated, and of my satisfaction at learning "that one of the considerations which powerfully impelled the brethren of Canada to seek independence, was the desire to imitate the noble example set by the Masons of England, in the establishment of their benevolent institutions for charitable and educational purposes."

Without referring again to the unhappy differences which have existed between our Canadian brethren and the Grand Lodge of England, and taking as an accepted fact the independence of the Grand Lodge of Canada, whose authority has been recognized, and whose jurisdiction has been defined by the Grand Lodge of England, I have now to consider the demand which is made to have that jurisdiction extended to the whole of Canada.

In the first place, I may state that the application is new to the Grand Lodge of England and to myself. The "Independent Grand Lodge of Canada," formed in 1855, was constituted, as far as England is concerned, of Lodges in the Province of Canada *West*. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada *West*, in 1857, assumed the title of "The Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada," and claimed also authority in Canada *West*. By the union of these Lodges the present "Grand Lodge of Canada" was formed, and its jurisdiction would appear at first view to be properly limited to that portion of territory in which their Lodges were situate.

I may at once, however, state my opinion that the Grand Lodge of England, actuated by the true spirit of Masonry, would never seek to limit its spread to those only who would be subject to its control. Believing, under existing circumstances, that union will be restored, that Masonry will be spread, that the temples for its practice will be multiplied, and its true principles be disseminated far and wide through the land, unwilling to claim a nominal masonic sovereignty over a territory where we have so few and you so many Lodges, I am willing readily to consent to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada being acknowledged over the whole of Canada, a course which I should have been equally ready to have recommended in December last, had application to such effect been then made.

Having done so, I have a solemn duty to perform to those Lodges who still remain under the Grand Lodge of England. Of the private Lodges, and of their rights and privileges, I need not say more, because I have already claimed, and you have fully recognized, their perfect and undoubted right to all their masonic privileges. As regards the formation of new Lodges, I have, after mature consideration, determined for the future to grant no warrants for new Lodges in any part of Canada.

I have lastly to speak of Provincial Grand Lodges, to the continued existence of which within your jurisdiction you appear to object. I may first observe, that the Provincial Grand Master for Montreal has for a long time past been most anxious to resign that office, his judicial duties not permitting him to bestow sufficient attention to masonic affairs; and as far as I am informed, a Provincial Grand Lodge has therefore not lately been convened, and it is not my intention to take any such steps as will lead to its resuscitation. There remains, then, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec and Three Rivers; then there is a Provincial Grand Master holding jurisdiction over the same number of Lodges which have formed that Province for many years, and nominated by me to that office upon the recommendation of his brethren there.

In reference to a passage in the resolution of your Grand Lodge, received on the 8th February, "that more than one Grand Lodge cannot exist in the same kingdom, state or territory, without destroying that unity which must be admitted as forming the basis of all masonic legislation," I must call your attention to the distinction of the case under consideration, which, like the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and indeed the state of Masonry from the period of its introduction into that country, must be considered as an exceptional one. I hold that it would be manifestly improper for any Grand Lodge to endeavor to institute a subordinate or Provincial Grand Lodge in any state or territory where there is already another existing masonic authority; the case, however, is widely different here. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec has existed and held authority for a period long anterior to the formation of any Grand Lodge in Canada; and I feel that even if expediency might appear to suggest it, justice would forbid me to deprive the brethren of Quebec (none of whose Lodges have at any period joined, or expressed a desire to join, the Grand Lodge of Canada) of a privilege which they have possessed for years.

I therefore claim for those Lodges, that so long as they desire to remain under the Grand Lodge of England, not only their full privileges as individual Lodges and Masons, but also all the rights and privileges of their Provincial Grand Lodge, shall be preserved to them; and I feel little doubt that upon consideration you will agree in the justice of my position.

It is my intention, if the remaining Lodges in Montreal be desirous of it, to place them under the control of the Provincial Grand Master for Quebec; if otherwise, to permit them to correspond direct with the Grand Lodge of England, in the same manner as the Lodges now in Canada West. Whatever my own individual opinion may be, I do not feel that it would be consistent with the obligations of my office, that I should endeavor, by any means, to induce those brethren to surrender their warrants and join the Grand Lodge of Canada; on the contrary, it is my duty to protect and support them by every means in my power; the result must depend upon the will of the brethren themselves. As it would not be consistent with the dignity of your Grand Lodge to attempt to draw them from their allegiance, so neither would it be

consistent with the dignity of mine to attempt to drive them from their mother Lodge; and I cannot believe that the existence of these few Lodges, so long as they desire to remain with us, can impair or imperil the harmony of Masonry throughout Canada.

Fully participating in the desire you express to see our object accomplished before your retirement from the duties of your high office, I submit this arrangement, Most Worshipful Sir, to yourself and the Grand Lodge over which you preside, in the fullest confidence that fraternal good feeling and a sense of justice will lead you cordially to accept it; and that all differences amicably adjusted, the intercourse between our brethren may be all the more close for this temporary estrangement, that the most perfect union and harmony may exist between the two Grand Lodges henceforth and forever.

I have the honor to be, M. W. Grand Master,
Your faithful servant and brother,

ZETLAND, G. M.

WILLIAM MERCER WILSON, ESQ.,
Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada,
Simcoe, C.W.

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER, SIMCOE, C.W.
23rd April, 1859.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ZETLAND,
&c., &c., &c.,

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your courteous and fraternal letter of March 23rd, rejoice with you in the prospect of a speedy adjustment of all those unhappy differences, which for some years past have intervened between the Masons of England and Canada.

The right of the Grand Lodge of Canada to masonic jurisdiction in and over the whole Province, having now been recognized and admitted by you, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of England, I hasten, in advance of a more formal communication to express for myself, and on the part of the Masons of Canada, the pleasure and satisfaction with which the intelligence of this recognition and acknowledgement has been generally received, and to repeat and endorse, the truly masonic aspiration with which you, Most Worshipful Sir, conclude your letter, "that our differences having been amicably adjusted, our future intercourse may become more close and fraternal, and that the most perfect union and harmony may exist between our respective Grand Lodges forever."

It now only remains for me to refer to one or two points in your letter, which appear to require either comment or discussion; and in doing so, I would express a hope that no further necessity for even a reference to the unhappy differences and misunderstandings of the past may again arise.

In your letter you state that the application for a recognition of our claim to masonic jurisdiction over the whole province was *new* to the Grand Lodge of England and to yourself, and that the Independent Grand Lodge of Canada, formed in 1855, was constituted, as far as England was concerned, of Lodges in the Province of Canada West, and although fortunately the point possesses no real importance, I feel that

in justice to the Canadian craft, I should endeavour to satisfy your lordship that our claims for recognition from the Grand Lodge of England, have undergone no change, either in character or extent, from the date of their inception to the present moment; and in proof of this assertion, I would refer you to the address from our Grand Lodge, which was forwarded to your Grand Secretary, in November, 1855. It is now nearly four years since that document was written; it contains a simple but truthful statement of facts, and a true exhibition of the feelings which existed in the hearts of those by whose authority it was prepared, and by whose officers it was signed and sealed. On examining this document, your lordship will observe, that a meeting of delegates "from *all Canadian* Lodges," was convened, and that, while I was elected Grand Master, (being at the time a Master of an English Lodge, and a Past Grand Senior Warden of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada *West*) V. W. Bro. A. Bernard, (a Past Grand Officer of the Provincial Grand Lodge of *Montreal* and William Henry, and W. M. of an English Lodge in Canada *East*) was elected Deputy Grand Master. This alone would, I imagine, have shown, that the movement was not confined to Canada *West*. Again, the 41 Lodges which were represented at that convention, were thus distinguished:

Lodges working under Warrants from the G. L. of	Ireland	15
" "	Scotland	1
" "	England, situated in Canada West	15
" "	England, situated in Canada East	10
		41

These facts, though not so specially stated in the "address" were shortly after reported to the Grand Lodge of England by the then Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West. I might also call your attention to the style and title assumed by the new body—"The Grand Lodge of Canada"—without the addition of either East or West to limit her territorial jurisdiction. I might bring forward many additional facts to prove that no variation has taken place with regard to the position we then assumed; so that, if our application was received by your Grand Lodge as a *new one*, it could only be so from the circumstance, that the documents previously forwarded to your Grand Secretary had not received much notice or very careful examination.

As I have already admitted the principle that all subordinate Lodges, preferring to remain under their present warrants, have an undoubted right to do so, and would as hereto be recognized and regarded by us as regular Masons in good standing, it is now unnecessary for me further to refer to them; I will therefore only add that this is not a new opinion of mine, neither is it one formed under the pressure of existing circumstances, but it has ever been my honest conviction, and one to which I have firmly adhered, even under circumstances of a peculiarly trying nature, when retaliation might have been considered not only justifiable but expedient. I have now, Most Worshipful Sir, only to refer to that part of your letter which contains the expression of your views and sentiments on the subject of your Provincial Grand Lodges and officers, and as this appears to be the only matter of any importance remaining unsettled between our respective Grand Lodges, I will now frankly state my own opinions, and what I believe to be the views of my brethren upon this subject. You require "that the rights and privileges of the Provincial Grand Lodges shall be preserved to them," and I cannot

avoid expressing regret that your lordship had not explained what you conceive their rights and privileges to be, for as you are well aware Provincial Grand Lodges are bodies unknown to the ancient landmarks of Masonry, and are mere inventions of a very modern date, established simply for the sake of convenience, and possessing neither supreme nor independent powers. I hold that from the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada, 1855, the supreme authority in all matters masonic, relating to this Province, became, and was vested in that body, and that consequently the power of Grand Masters of other jurisdictions to appoint or even to continue in authority, such a class as Provincial Officers then ceased and determined for ever. I have no hesitation in stating, that were any Grand Lodge now to grant a warrant for the opening and working of a masonic Lodge in this Province, I would feel it to be my duty promptly to pronounce the members of that Lodge as an irregular and clandestine body, and by a special edict forbid all communication or intercourse with them, and in this course I feel satisfied I would be sustained, not only by every well-informed Mason, but supported by every well-regulated Grand Lodge in the world. In support of this opinion, (although I am pleased to observe that it appears to be your own also,) I forward by this mail a pamphlet containing extracts from addresses delivered by two of the most distinguished and talented masonic writers on this continent or elsewhere, (Dr. Mackey and the Hon. P. C. Tucker) which I hope you will read. I can therefore at present only repeat that so long as these few Lodges prefer adhering to their original warrants they will not be interfered with by us, in any way; our Lodges shall continue open to them, as they have ever been, and a hearty and fraternal welcome always await them; and as to your Provincial Grand Lodge Officers, I can only say that if they are satisfied with their position, which they must, I think, feel to be an anomalous one, I am quite sure that no one connected with our Grand Lodge will attempt to interfere, with either their rights or their privileges, whatever they may prove to be.

I make no apology, Most Worshipful Sir, for addressing you in this plain unvarnished style, for although simply a colonist, I and my masonic brethren here, still profess to be true British subjects, and zealous Freemasons, and I would not that your Lordship or any member of the Grand Lodge of England, should believe for a moment that although we are 4000 miles from the land of our fathers, and separated from it by the restless billows of the broad Atlantic, and have assumed for Canada a masonic independence, that we have become either less British in feeling, or less ardent in administration of those great cardinal virtues, brotherly love, relief and truth.

Again thanking you, Most Worshipful Sir, for the kind and fraternal feeling evinced by your last communication and indulging in the hope that nothing will ever hereafter occur to disturb the harmony and good feeling which I now regard as firmly established between our respective jurisdictions.

I have the honor to be, Most Worshipful Grand Master,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

WM. M. WILSON, G. M.

ARLINGTON STREET, LONDON, June 2nd, 1859.

DEAR SIR AND M. W. G. M.,

The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England will communicate to you, in due course, the proceedings of our Grand Lodge of yesterday evening. As I understand your Grand Lodge meets early in July, I will not suffer a post to elapse without informing you that the Grand Lodge of England participates with me in the gratification I feel at the termination of all difficulties in reference to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and in the earnest desire that the fraternal intercourse of the brethren of the two countries may never more be disturbed.

* * * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir and M. W. G. M.,
Yours faithfully and fraternally,

ZETLAND, G. M.

To WM. MERCER WILSON, ESQ.,
Simcoe, Canada West.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.
FREEMASONS' HALL, EDINBURGH,
General Secretariat, 29 South Frederick Street,
6th May, 1859.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER,

I have the honor to transmit enclosed extract minutes of the Grand Committee, and Grand Lodge of Scotland, dated 23rd February and 2nd May, 1859.

And I am officially to intimate to you the formal recognition, by the R. W. the Grand Lodge of Scotland, of the R. W. the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada; and I am to convey to you the desire of said Grand Lodge to acknowledge the Grand Lodge of Canada as a duly constituted and authorized sister Grand Lodge, and henceforth to continue with it such fraternal intercourse as will promote the interest of the craft, not only in Canada, but throughout the world.

I have the honor to be, Most Worshipful Grand Master,
Yours truly and fraternally,

WM. H. LAURIE,
Grand Secretary, G. L. of Scotland.

WILLIAM MERCER WILSON, ESQ.,
M. W. Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Canada.

GRAND LODGE STATE OF NEW YORK.
Office of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York,
PEN YAN, N.Y., March 10, A. L. 5859.

COL. WILLIAM MERCER WILSON,
M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

M. W. AND DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Herewith I send to you, in advance of its regular publication through the proper official channel, a copy of my circular, announcing the restoration of fraternal relations with our brethren of Pennsylvania on the south, and our full recognition of the

Grand Lodge over which you preside, and our brethren of Canada, on the north, both residents of adjacent territories, to each the right hand of fellowship fraternally and cordially tendered. It was deemed expedient by our Grand Officers that I should personally transmit this official intelligence; and perhaps it will not be less cordially received from one who, in both his annual addresses before the Grand Lodge, has impressed it upon the members to review their action relative to the Grand Lodge with a view to a favorable determination.

Permit me personally to renew to you the professions of fraternal regard expressed in general terms in the circular, and to congratulate you upon the prosperity of the craft in your jurisdiction. Let me also indulge the hope, that the future relations between the craft in our respective jurisdictions may be such as to redound to their mutual honor and advantage, and to the glory of the masonic institution in our western hemisphere.

A series of business engagements of the most pressing and indispensable character, have prevented me from sooner discharging the duty imposed upon me by the unanimous action of my associate Grand Officers, and consequently delayed the accompanying circular.

I am, very respectfully and fraternally, yours, etc.,

JOHN L. LEWIS, JR.,
Grand Master.

[THE CIRCULAR.]

Office of the Grand Master
Of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York,
NEW YORK, March 1st, A. L. 5859.

By the Most Worshipful JOHN L. LEWIS, JR.,
Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York.

To the Masonic Fraternity of the State of New York, and all others whom it may concern:

GREETING.

WHEREAS, on the 5th day of August, 5857, an edict was issued by me, pursuant to a resolution of the Grand Lodge of the state of New York, forbidding and interdicting all masonic intercourse with the Lodges and brethren in the state of Pennsylvania, for reasons therein assigned; which edict was to remain in force and effect only until the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New York by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania did, on the twentieth day of December last past, in a truly masonic spirit, and in the most fraternal and courteous manner, and on a fraternal interchange of opinions and feelings between the committees of foreign correspondence of the respective jurisdictions, adopt certain resolutions recognizing the Grand Lodge of the state of New York, and in effect restoring the ancient friendly relations existing between the said Grand Lodges and the craft in their respective jurisdictions:

Now therefore know ye, that the aforesaid edict forbidding and interdicting masonic intercourse between the Lodges and brethren under the respective jurisdictions of New York and Pennsylvania, is hereby revoked and annulled, and is of no further force or effect; and the resolution of the Grand Lodge of the state of New York upon which the said edict was founded, is in like manner declared to be inoperative and void, as

the conditions upon which the said resolution was passed have been removed in manner as aforesaid; and we do hereby, as you are directed and required to do, cordially to extend to the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and to the Lodges and brethren under its jurisdiction, the right hand of fellowship. And,

Whereas, at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the state of New York, the subject matter of our relations with the M. W. Grand Lodge of Canada was referred to the Grand Officers, with full powers to act in the premises; and

Whereas, at a subsequent meeting of said Grand Officers, such action was taken as fully to recognize the said M. W. Grand Lodge of Canada, and the Lodges and brethren under its jurisdiction;

Now therefore know ye further, that we do in like manner recognize and acknowledge the M. W. Grand Lodge of Canada as a regular and lawful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and the Lodges and brethren under its jurisdiction as regular Lodges and regular and highly esteemed masonic brethren; and we request you in like manner to extend to them, as we do now, the right hand of fellowship.

Witness my hand and private seal, at the place and on the day and year first above written.

[L. S.] JOHN L. LEWIS, JR.,
Grand Master.

[ATTEST.] JAMES M. AUSTIN,
Grand Secretary.

N. B.—Masters of Lodges in this jurisdiction will read the foregoing before their respective Lodges, at the next communication after the same is received.

On motion of V. W. Bro. E. R. O'Brien, seconded by R.W. Bro. S. D. Fowler, the M. W. Grand Master appointed the undermentioned brethren a special committee to consider and report on the various matters referred to in his address and correspondence, viz., R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman, M. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, and V.W. Bro. W. H. Weller.

R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, D.D.G.M. for the Central District, read the following report.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND MASTER, OFFICERS AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA, IN GRAND LODGE ASSEMBLED:

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR, OFFICERS AND BRETHREN:

I regret to say that during the past year I have only been enabled to visit ten of the twenty-one Lodges within my District, viz., St. John's and Cataraqui, of Kingston; True Briton's, of Perth; St. Francis, of Smith's Falls; St. James, of Maitland; Sussex, of Brockville; Rising Sun, of Farmersville; Central, of Prescott; Corinthian and Doric, of Ottawa.

I had determined to make my official tour in the month of May, but unfortunately, on the 8th of that month I was summoned to

New York, where I was detained until the 6th of June, attending upon my sick father; and thus was I precluded from performing a duty, from which I have no doubt (judging from the Lodges already visited) I should have derived considerable satisfaction, for, with but two or three exceptions, I have found the Lodges I have inspected in a flourishing condition, and the Order progressing under them in a manner alike worthy of the Master and Officers of the several Lodges.

Of the above mentioned Lodges, three only work in accordance with the English ritual; St. John's (which may be designated the model Lodge of the District,) Corinthian, and Doric. Sussex is gradually adopting it, but is not yet perfect; and the remainder are working according to the Ancient York or Athol system, which want of unanimity is deeply to be deplored, and calls for the immediate action of your Most Worshipful Body. The general cry is "when will Grand Lodge give us our uniform system of work?" and I sincerely hope that this crying requirement of the craft will be fully met by your Worshipful Body at its present session.

During the year, five sets of by-laws have been submitted to me, only one of which I have as yet approved of, the remainder requiring alteration. Whilst on this subject, I beg to say that I find the Lodges generally inclined to one or other of the two extremes, of legislating too much or too little; and I would strongly recommend that a committee be appointed by your Worshipful Body to draw up and issue, under the authority of your M. W. Grand Lodge, a model code of by-laws, to be adopted either in whole or in part by the several Lodges throughout the Province, and thus prevent them from falling into error of embodying in their by-laws clauses of the constitution, which is not only unnecessary, but likely to lead brethren into error, particularly where those by-laws make provision for their suspension on any particular occasion by unanimous vote of the Lodge.

Several matters have been submitted to me for my opinion and decision during the past year; one or two of them I deem it my duty to lay before your Most Worshipful Body. Application having been made by a gentleman of this town to the Lodge at Mirickville to be initiated therein, the Master applied to Sussex Lodge for a certificate of his character and permission to receive him; but Sussex Lodge, feeling doubtful as to the regularity of this course, laid the matter before me for my decision, on which I at once wrote to the Master of Mirickville Lodge, that under no consideration could the applicant be admitted by his Lodge; for by the second clause of the constitution, it is expressly declared that no person shall be made a Mason unless he has resided one

year within the district of the Lodge to which he seeks admission, or produces a certificate from a Lodge in the place of his previous residence, plainly showing that no person can be initiated into Masonry who does not reside within the jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he seeks admission, which opinion is also borne out by Mackey, in his "Principles of Masonic Law," in the following words: "By the concurrent authority of all Grand Lodges, in this country at least, every Lodge is forbidden to initiate any person whose residence is nearer to any other Lodge."

In delivering my decision, I was, of course, obliged to guide myself by the existing law on the subject; but I must nevertheless be permitted to say, that I consider that law altogether too restrictive, tending not only to the injury of the individual, but to the craft in general. I therefore strongly recommend that the constitution be so altered and amended, as to permit Lodges to receive the application of any individual desirous of initiation, on his producing a certificate from the Lodge nearest his residence, such certificate in all cases to be based upon a ballot duly taken in such last mentioned Lodge.

In the foregoing part of my report, I state that with the exception of two or three Lodges, I have found them in a flourishing condition. To one of these exceptions, viz., St. Francis Lodge, Smith's Falls, it is my duty to allude.

In the month of November last, having been officially notified by the Master of Sussex Lodge that the brethren of St. Francis Lodge, Smith's Falls, had initiated a person residing in this town who was unworthy of that honor, I, on the 17th of that month, wrote to the Master of the said Lodge, stating what I had heard, and desiring to know if the statement was correct, and if so, what colorable excuse he could urge in extenuation of so gross a violation of the constitution.

A month having elapsed without any reply to this letter, I again addressed him on the 17th of December, and sent my letter by express, to be delivered into the hands of the Master of St. Francis Lodge, stating that I understood that the person alluded to had not only been initiated, but had also been passed, and was about to receive the third degree that evening; that so long as I thought his Lodge had acted in ignorance, I had every inclination to treat it leniently, but that of course, after my letter, ignorance could be no longer pleaded in extenuation; and that my object in then writing was to inform him, that if the Lodge proceeded to confer the third degree on the individual alluded to, I should be under the painful necessity of immediately suspending it. To this last letter I received a reply, stating that my first letter had never been received, that they were not at the time aware that they were

violating the constitution in initiating and passing the person alluded to, but that they would be careful not to confer the third degree until permitted to do so, either by myself or the Grand Master.

By the preamble and second clause of that part of the constitution which treats of "Proposing Members," it is declared that any Lodge violating the constitution in this manner shall be subject to erasure. As, however, it appeared, during the investigation that I personally held upon the subject, that this Lodge had never possessed either a constitution of the Grand Lodge of England or that of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and that the brethren had acted in entire ignorance of any law on the subject, I did not feel that I could in justice punish them for a violation of that with which they were unacquainted, and I trust that your Worshipful Body will be pleased to view the matter in the same light.

During the past year I have issued two dispensations under the signature of the Most Worshipful Grand Master; one for a Lodge named Union, at Sydenham, the other for one named Central, at Prescott, for both of which your Worshipful Body will be applied to for warrants of constitution.

I also received a petition from certain Master Masons residing at Beverley for a dispensation for a new Lodge; but as, on investigation, it did not appear that the petitioners were qualified to rule a Lodge, I declined for the present acceding to their request, for I have made it a rule never to grant a dispensation until satisfied that the proposed Master is fully qualified to make, pass, and raise.

Having received an application from the Master and brethren of Cataraqui Lodge for permission to celebrate the 24th of June, St. John's day, in a somewhat novel manner, viz., by installing the Master elect for the ensuing year on some lone isle in the river St. Lawrence, I acceded to their request, granting them a license under my hand for that purpose.

I also received a petition from True Briton's Lodge for permission to visit St. John's Lodge, Carleton Place, on the 24th of June; but as I had received a letter from the R. W. Grand Secretary, dated 2nd March, informing me that St. John's Lodge, Carleton Place, was working irregularly and unconstitutionally, I was under the painful necessity of prohibiting the brethren of True Briton's Lodge from visiting, or even permitting any of the brethren of St. John's Lodge being admitted within their walls.

Before closing my report, I beg to allude to a practice which I regret to say is becoming very prevalent, and in my opinion requires some action to be taken by your Worshipful Body, viz.,

that of using the symbols of our Order on the sign boards of public houses and drinking saloons, thereby leading the uninitiated to suppose that we countenance drinking and such like, an opinion which unhappily is but too prevalent among those who know not the beauties of our institution.

All of which I have the honor to submit.

W. B. SIMPSON,
D. D. G. M., CENTRAL DISTRICT.

On motion of V. W. Bro. Wm. H. Weller, seconded by R. W. Bro. Samuel Ross, the report was received and referred to the standing committee on constitution and regulations.

The Grand Secretary read the following report of the D.D.G.M. for the

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

To R. W. Bro. THOS. B. HARRIS,
Grand Secretary.

DEAR SIR AND R. W. BROTHER,—As District Deputy Grand Master for the Hamilton District, I have the honor of submitting the following report.

In obedience to a resolution of Grand Lodge communicated to me in your favor of the 31st July, 1858, referring to alleged irregularities in the proceedings of Wellington Lodge, No. 24, I proceeded to Dunnville, and having made due investigation into the causes of complaint, have decided that the proceedings of the Lodge on the occasion alluded to were legal, and that therefore the election of officers must stand unquestioned. I am happy to add that my explanation on the points in dispute, as well as on a number of other matters which were suggested in connection therewith, appeared to give general satisfaction; and I am not without evidence, that my visit was productive of a better state of feeling than that which previously existed.

I have also visited with much satisfaction Amity Lodge at Dunnville, and the Lodges at Drummondville, St. Catharines, Dundas, Galt, Woodstock, and Hamilton, and can report that the true spirit of Masonry was being earnestly cultivated, and the craft prospering. Here would I beg to take the opportunity of returning thanks to the officers and brethren of the different Lodges which I have visited, for the very fraternal manner in which they received me on those occasions.

I have felt it my duty, during my visits, to dwell at some length on the following points: "The secresy of the ballot;" "The secresy due to the proceedings of the Lodge, and especially on not speaking on such matters within the hearing of third parties;" "Against

canvassing for office, previous to elections;" "On guarding with scrupulous care the entrance to Masonry, as the character and usefulness of our institution depends so largely on the character of its members;" and I am inclined to believe that my remarks have not been without their effect, for the material of our Lodges, generally speaking, is good—such as we are authorized to receive. A portion, indeed, requires guidance and instruction; but such, under the regime of our new organization, is now being extended as rapidly as possible.

I would here take the liberty of suggesting, that a model style of keeping the minutes of a Lodge be prepared and furnished to the Secretary of every Lodge, with a request that he should adopt the same, inasmuch as the manner of keeping the minutes is so various, and very frequently burdened with an unnecessary number of words. A model set of by-laws might also be furnished with great advantage to a number of Lodges.

The want of an established uniform mode of work is severely felt. This, I trust, will be obviated at the coming meeting of Grand Lodge, and an efficient means provided for disseminating the mode of work agreed on. This is a subject the importance of which cannot be over estimated; for until it is settled, the visits of the D. D. G. M. will be in a measure valueless, as he may wish to introduce a mode of work dissimilar to that to which many Lodges have been accustomed, and for which he cannot have the sanction of Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD BULL,
D. D. G. M., HAMILTON DISTRICT.

HAMILTON, 21st June, 1859.

On motion, the report was received and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

R. W. Bro. F. Richardson, D.D.G.M. for the Toronto District, submitted and read the following report.

TORONTO DISTRICT.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE
OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA:

In accordance with the requirements of Grand Lodge, I beg to present a report of my proceedings since the M. W. the Grand Master did me the honor to appoint me to take charge of the Toronto District, the elected incumbent, R. W. Bro. Frederick W. Cumberland, having tendered his resignation at a special meeting of Grand Lodge, held at Toronto on the 19th day of January last, which report will therefore only extend through a broken period

of six months, during which time I have to the best of my ability attended to all matters that have been brought officially before me.

On my assuming office, the Grand Secretary placed in my hands a petition for a new Lodge at Whitby, and also a protest against the same from the officers and members of the Composite Lodge of the same place. Having opened a correspondence with the several parties concerned, and not receiving any information that would assist me in forming an opinion on the matter, I paid an official visit to the Composite Lodge on the 14th April, and although due notice was given of my intention, there were but few of the brethren present, so that I could not make a thorough investigation; but I learnt sufficient to satisfy me that there was nothing to justify, at the present time, the erection of another Lodge, particularly as I was then informed that a petition had been prepared for a new Lodge at Oshawa, a village about four miles distant. The differences that had arisen in the Composite Lodge were mainly due to two or three of the principal members (absent on the occasion of my visit), and I did not consider their personal differences a sufficient reason for the erection of a new Lodge. I have not as yet seen any petition from the Oshawa brethren, or I should have made a special report to the M. W. Grand Master.

The Grand Secretary also placed in my hands the protest of Bro. Thomas Brodie, excluded by the Jerusalem Lodge at Bowmanville. I have written twice to the Worshipful Master of that Lodge, requesting him to furnish me with extracts from the minute book relating to the cause of said exclusion, to neither of which communications has he as yet vouchsafed a reply. I shall therefore leave the matter to the Grand Lodge, trusting that the representatives of that Lodge will be able to give satisfactory reasons for the apparent want of courtesy and neglect of duty on the part of their Worshipful Master.

On the 6th April I forwarded a dispensation, under the signature of the M. W. Grand Master, to certain brethren to open a new Lodge at Port Hope, to be called the Hope Lodge; and on the 6th May I received a communication from the Senior Warden named in the dispensation, requesting my authority to substitute a brother in the place of the one named as Master, owing to the latter being about to leave the place; and on its being intimated to me that Brother Thomas Ridout, the son of our respected Deputy Grand Master, had consented to act, I appointed him to the office, with the greater pleasure, that he had duly served the office of Warden in a regular Lodge, and that he was well skilled in the work.

On the 28th June I forwarded a petition, duly recommended, for a new Lodge to be opened at Lloydtown; and on the 5th inst.

it was returned to me by the Grand Secretary, with a message from the M. W. Grand Master that he had for some time past arrived at the conclusion that he would not, in future, grant dispensations, unless the Master elect was fully instructed and competent to undertake the work. This, I am bound to say, I consider a most wholesome and necessary regulation; and I allude to it now, hoping that Grand Lodge will see the necessity of it, and assist and support the M. W. Grand Master in requiring that it be duly enforced.

Various matters, which may fitly become the subjects of masonic legislation, or which, as matters of masonic usage, it would be well for the craft generally to understand, have occurred to me during the examination of the by-laws of several Lodges, submitted to me for the approval of the M. W. Grand Master; amongst others, may be mentioned the right of any brother to demand a second ballot at the election of candidates for initiation or membership. In all instances, when a by-law to this effect has occurred, I have decided that the power of ordering a second ballot resides with the Master alone, being one of his prerogatives. I mention this, as one among others which will doubtless be brought before Grand Lodge. I also had occasion to remove from all the different by-laws, articles of the constitution, which could not, of course, be adopted as by-laws, but which it is highly important that all brethren should be thoroughly acquainted with; which is not likely to be the case unless each brother, at the time of his initiation, is presented with a copy and enjoined to study it. I would take this opportunity of respectfully recommending Grand Lodge to make this imperative on Lodges, and also to authorize the publication of the book of constitution in a form more complete and convenient for reference than the one in present use.

The W. Master of True Blue Lodge, Albion, and of Markham Union Lodge, Markham, applied to me for permission to celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist, by a public procession to church, and I had much pleasure in acceding to their request. I also did myself the pleasure of paying an official visit, accompanied by the Assistant Grand Secretary, to the Markham Union Lodge, on the occasion of the festival, when I installed their Master and officers, and accompanied them to church. I experienced a most kind and fraternal reception at their hands, and was much gratified at the very orderly way in which their arrangements were carried out, and with the strong desire evinced by the brethren to do honor to the occasion.

I have also paid official visits to the six Lodges in the city of Toronto, all of which are in a highly prosperous condition. The work, although not uniform, and exactly such as the committee

on work are prepared to recommend to Grand Lodge, yet approaches very nearly to it, and was in all cases well done; and I have remarked a general desire amongst these Lodges, and amongst all brethren with whom I have conversed, for an established ritual. This, I am happy to say, the Grand Lodge is bound, by a resolution adopted at the meeting in January last, finally to arrange during the present session; and when once adopted, I would respectfully suggest that each District Deputy Grand Master be enjoined to teach it, by summoning the three principal officers of each Lodge to meet him in some central place, when during a session of three or four days, the whole work might be communicated either altogether orally, or in part by manuscript, as Grand Lodge may determine. This seems to be the only way of obtaining uniformity, until Grand Lodge is able to supply a Lecturer.

I much regret not having been able to pay official visits to more Lodges than those named in this report; but my excuse must be, the broken period for which I have acted, the large tract of country through which the Lodges are dispersed, and the urgency of my private avocations during that particular period of the year.

All of which I have the honor to submit.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON,
D. D. G. M., TORONTO DISTRICT.

July 13th, 1859.

The report was, on motion, received and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

The Grand Secretary read the following report from the D. D. G. M. for the

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. GRAND MASTER, OFFICERS AND BRETHREN:

In conformity with the requirements of the constitution, I respectfully beg leave to lay before the Grand Lodge a circumstantial account of the progress of Masonry during the past year, within the District over which I have the honor to preside.

The Lodges, though few in number, are nevertheless of great importance to our beloved craft; and this fact arises more particularly from the position in which the brethren, especially in Montreal, were placed, in having to contend with other Lodges holding warrants from foreign Grand Bodies, and not recognizing this Grand Lodge.

But it affords me unfeigned pleasure to be able to record that exceedingly happy results have been obtained by mutual recognition and interchange of courtesies between those Lodges who are under our jurisdiction, and those who hold aloof from us; and although

there are some within the pale of Masonry who yet keep themselves separate, I must say that I am not without strong hopes that in a short time the whole fraternity will again be bound in *unity* and brotherly love, and again united in the holy bond of friendship, which was for a period so unhappily severed; and in proof that this opinion has some basis, I am happy in being able to inform you that immediately after the reception of the report of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of England, I received a formal application from the Dorchester Lodge, St. John's, C. E., to be forwarded to the M. W. the Grand Master, praying for a dispensation to affiliate with us, a fact which fully induces me to believe that it is but a question of time for *all* Lodges in Canada to enrol themselves under our banner.

Not having had an opportunity of visiting personally St. Andrew's Lodge at St. Andrew's, or Hoyle Lodge, Lacolle, I deemed it advisable to write to the Worshipful Masters of those Lodges to inform me of all particulars relating to them; but up to the present time they have not favored me with a reply, which renders me unable to give you that information which I should otherwise like to have done.

The Jacques Cartier Lodge, of this city, having been reported defunct by my predecessors, I can but corroborate their statements.

The Lodge of Antiquity, over which I have the honor to preside as W. Master, I am happy to say is in a flourishing condition.

The St. George's Lodge, No. 13, of which I have been elected an honorary member, has not made that advancement which the ability of its officers would lead us to expect; and I can only account for its want of more rapid success, from the great opposition it has received from a Lodge which I understand has illegally revived its former warrant under the Grand Lodge of England, a matter which will be brought under your especial notice during the present session by our R. W. Bro. A. Bernard.

The Zetland Lodge, No. 15, of which I am also an honorary member, is in a most thriving and prosperous condition, and I would refer you to their returns as affording ample testimony of the fact.

During the past winter, the brethren of Montreal applied to me for permission to hold a masonic ball on the 24th February, which I granted, seeing nothing objectionable to it.

We have had one masonic funeral during the year, the brethren of Zetland Lodge having buried our late Brother H. R. Farnden on the 24th July last, to which I received an invitation.

During the past year, some of the brethren made a verbal application to me to permit Brother Elliott to give a concert under

the patronage of the officers of Grand Lodge, which I felt it my duty to refuse, not deeming it advisable to lend ourselves for such purposes.

An application has also been made to me to sign a petition, for the purpose of assisting certain brethren to procure a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. I need scarcely say that I unhesitatingly refused; and it grieves me to add, that either through inadvertence, or not properly understanding the nature of the paper they were subscribing to, some of the brethren hailing from the Grand Lodge of Canada signed this petition, which a moment's reflection would have told them they should not have done.

I cannot close this report without adverting briefly to the fact, that at the last Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, the clause of our constitution which provides that the Grand and Deputy Grand Masters shall be taken one from each section of the Province, was not strictly adhered to. The circumstances at the time, no doubt, rendered a temporary departure from the letter of the law, if not a necessity, at least excusable; for the joyous and brotherly feeling which pervaded the whole fraternity, consequent upon our happy reunion, rendered it inexpedient to offer any opposition to any resolution calculated to be productive of good. But I feel constrained to remark that there is a strong and growing desire, on the part of very many of the brethren, to see the rules and ordinances of the craft carried out in a spirit of Masonry, and a very great wish to have nothing which the constitution provides for omitted or disarranged; and sincerely do I trust that the good sense of the brethren will enable them to take a clear and masonic view of the case, and to act upon it in a spirit of brotherly love.

I remain, M. W. Sir, Officers and Brethren,
Yours truly and fraternally,

E. MORRIS,
D. D. G. M., MONTREAL DISTRICT.

June 28th, 1859.

On motion, the report was received and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

The Grand Secretary then read a report from the D. D. G. M. for the

LONDON DISTRICT.

LONDON, C. W., 27th June, 1859.

To THOS. B. HARRIS, ESQ.,
Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Canada.

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER,—I have the honor to transmit you, for the information of Grand Lodge, a circumstantial account of

my proceedings as D. D. G. M. for the London District during the past year.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last Communication of Grand Lodge, referring to me for further investigation the difficulty existing between Thistle Lodge at Amherstburg, and Bro. Dr. Dewson of Windsor, I have to report that I summoned the W. M. of Thistle Lodge and Bro. Dr. Dewson to meet me at London on the 25th March last, on which occasion it unfortunately happened that neither of the parties could make it convenient to be present. I subsequently appointed the 25th June as the day of meeting, when it also appeared that the W. M. of Thistle Lodge could not attend. Bro. Dewson, however, came at the appointed time, and with the assistance of R. W. Bro. Thompson Wilson, P.D.D.G.M., who had on a previous occasion examined the whole matter, I again proceeded to investigate this case; and from statements then made and information obtained, I conceive Bro. Dewson has been harshly dealt with by the members of his Lodge, inasmuch as that he had not been furnished with a copy of the charges preferred against him, and as the constitution provides that a copy of the charges preferred shall be served upon the brother, as also a notice of the day appointed for its investigation. These essentials having been neglected by the Lodge in Bro. Dewson's case, their action in this matter must be considered irregular; and I am still further of opinion, that were the books of the Lodge produced, which are said to be lost, he would be enabled to clear up the whole matter satisfactorily.

With reference to Masonry in my District, I have to report that it is in a flourishing condition, although danger is to be apprehended from the various Lodges endeavoring to vie with each other in a numerical point of view, entertaining, to me, the false opinion that numbers constitute true prosperity. I have, therefore, on every convenient occasion, cautioned them against receiving persons into membership who are unworthy.

Three new Lodges have been formed in this District since the last Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, viz., Maitland, at Goderich; Morpeth, at Morpeth; and Cassia, at Sylvan; the two former being under the care of experienced Masters, whilst the latter, I am given to understand, is in a very disorganized condition.

I avail myself of the present opportunity of expressing my thanks to those Lodges I have visited, for the kind and fraternal feeling they always accorded to me.

Before concluding, I would direct the attention of Grand Lodge to the revival of an old warrant, formerly belonging to St. John's Lodge, No. 209, I. R., which was taken possession of by some Masons in this city; their officers installed, as I am informed, by

a P. M. at one time holding office in the Grand Lodge of Canada. It is important that the Grand Lodge should take immediate action in this matter, by declaring the true position of this Lodge, and whether it shall or shall not be recognized.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MOFFAT,
D. D. G. M., LONDON DISTRICT.

The report was received and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

The Grand Secretary then read a report from the D. D. G. M. for the

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF CANADA:

During the past masonic year I have visited, in my official capacity, the seven masonic Lodges situated in the District, and I am pleased in being enabled to state, that taking into consideration the many disadvantages to which the country Lodges are invariably subjected, I have generally found them in as flourishing and prosperous circumstances as could reasonably be expected, and all appear to hold Freemasonry in high estimation.

Prevost Lodge, Dunham, claiming to be the parent of Shefford and Stanbridge Lodges, thereby losing many of its best members, still maintains its position, retaining within itself the germ of prosperity. Its members have recently erected and furnished a splendid Masonic Hall, which was dedicated and consecrated on the occasion of the festival of St. John the Baptist, the 24th ult. The celebration was well attended and satisfactorily conducted.

Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead, claims equality with others in point of numbers and respectability. Within the past year, five new members have been initiated, passed and raised. Bro. Henry Hopkins having been convicted of robbing the U. S. mail, and sent to the States prison, was suspended for unmasonic conduct, and he is further recommended to be expelled from the privileges and benefits of the Order.

Nelson Lodge, Henryville, possesses many advantages favorable for a large and thriving Lodge. It has some fine men and zealous Masons, who have done much, and would do more, to sustain and advance the interests of Masonry; but its meetings are thinly attended. Some financial embarrassments have been productive of ill feeling; and until harmony can be again restored, and the minds of its members elevated by the sublime doctrines and truths of Freemasonry, little good may be expected from its masonic labors.

Shefford Lodge, Waterloo, is advancing by slow and easy grades, carefully preserving its reputation, without much ostentatious display or high pretensions.

St. Francis Lodge, Melbourne, seems to be favorably located for increasing its members and advancing the interests of the craft. The Lodge, however, remains small, its officers and members being widely scattered, and its meetings are generally thinly attended.

Victoria Lodge, Sherbrooke, is active and prosperous. It possesses the advantages of location, wealth and influence, and appears designed to become one of the first Lodges in the Eastern Townships District. This Lodge has made fifteen Masons the past year, and in the selection of material has been most judicious.

Stanbridge Lodge, at Stanbridge, U. D., although deficient in experience to guide its early movements, appears to have assumed a very commendable position, resolving strictly to scrutinize the character of all candidates, and to admit none of doubtful veracity or tarnished reputation. Out of five applications, two have been rejected. I was pleased to witness the zeal and assiduity manifested by its members in advocating the principles of our Order, and thereby rendering the Lodge a body in whom implicit confidence may be safely reposed. There were present in the Lodge a number who appeared to be nature's aristocracy; men of sterling worth and sound integrity. The establishment of this new Lodge will tend to increase the energies of others surrounding it, and thus will be productive of much good. Before concluding, I would avail myself of the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the officers and brethren of these Lodges, for their marked attention and hospitable kindness during my sojourn among them; every wish was anticipated, and every want gratuitously supplied.

With great pleasure I add to the above report (because to omit it, would imply an indifference to the masonic zeal and generosity of our brethren,) an act of liberality and respect; first, on the part of Golden Rule Lodge, towards myself, in presenting me with a Past Master's jewel of solid gold; and secondly, on the part of Prevost Lodge, towards R. W. Bro. Scott, P. D. G. M., by which, on last St. John's day, in the midst of a large concourse of enthusiastic brethren, he was presented with the regalia of a Past Deputy Grand Master.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELISHA GUSTIN,
D. D. G. M., EASTERN TOWNSHIPS DISTRICT.

The report was received and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

The Grand Secretary laid before Grand Lodge the following communication and resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of Maine.

PORTLAND, ME., 10th February, 1859.

THOS. B. HARRIS, ESQ.,
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER,—It is with pleasure that I forward to you an official copy of the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Maine, recognizing the Grand Lodge of Canada. You have seen them in the printed report of our proceedings.

I remain, with sentiments of fraternal regard,
Yours truly,

IRA BERRY, G. S.

"At the Annual Communication in Portland, on the 5th day of May, A. L. 5858, A. D. 1858, unanimously adopted the following resolutions, viz :—

"1. Resolved,—That the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the state of Maine, receive with emotions of the deepest interest the communication from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, with the fraternal salutations of that august body, organized on the 10th of November, A. L. 5855, by the spontaneous action of forty-one subordinate Lodges hitherto distributed under distinct and separate jurisdictions.

"2. Resolved,—That the reasons set forth by our Canadian brethren appear to us a full vindication and defense of the important action which terminates the jurisdiction of foreign Grand Lodges in this noble Province; and that the successive steps taken by them, in severing the bonds of allegiance which so long held them under separate foreign jurisdictions, and uniting themselves into one independent Grand Lodge, must, in our deliberate judgment, command the approbation of all true-hearted Free and Accepted Masons, and the fraternal recognition and cordial fellowship of all Grand Lodges of such throughout the world.

"3. Resolved,—That the Grand Lodge of Maine most cordially grasp the 'right hand of brotherhood' extended to us by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and, 'in the name of our divine art,' heartily respond to their claim for a 'reciprocation of fraternal regard.'

"4. Resolved,—That with this 'right hand of brotherhood,' and with warm hearts, we welcome the Grand Lodge of Canada to the great masonic family, the sisterhood of Grand Lodges on this continent, and as cordially introduce her to the constellation of Grand Lodges in other lands in correspondence with us, whose advancing light is destined to encircle the earth, and as we trust, to illumine and bless the human family, and hasten the brotherhood of nations.

"5. Resolved,—That the delay, occasioned by local causes, in the adoption of the above resolutions, has afforded ample evidence of the capacity for independence of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and of the masonic skill, fidelity and fraternity embodied in her organization; and a rational ground of belief that nothing will be wanting on their part, which can be reasonably done, to unite the whole fraternity of Canada in one Grand Lodge.

[ATTEST.] IRA BERRY, Grand Secretary.

By direction of the M. W. G. M., the Grand Secretary read the following list of Lodges to whom dispensations had been granted during the past masonic year, viz:

Cassia	Lodge,	Sylvan
Stanbridge	"	Stanbridge.
Union	"	Sydenham.
Central	"	Prescott.
Morpeth	"	Morpeth.
Maitland	"	Goderich.
Wilson	"	Waterford.
Hope	"	Port Hope.

It was moved by V. W. Bro. Wm. H. Weller, seconded by R. W. Bro. F. J. Lundy, and adopted:

That the consideration of the foregoing Lodges under dispensation be referred to the committee on warrants, together with an application from several brethren, praying for a warrant of constitution to open a new Lodge—Ivy—in the village of Smithville, in the county of Lincoln.

A letter from Bro. S. W. Barnes, an expelled Mason by the late Provincial Grand Lodge for Canada West, praying for a reconsideration of the circumstances which led to his expulsion, was read, and on motion referred, with all papers and documents relating thereto, to the committee on grievances and appeals.

The Grand Secretary took the opportunity to present to Grand Lodge, on behalf of the various Grand Lodges of the United States as undermentioned, several elegantly bound copies of the reprint of their proceedings from their first formation, which had been forwarded during the past year, as follows:

Two volumes (I. & II.)	from the	M. W.	Grand Lodge of Ohio.
Two volumes (I. & II.)	"	"	Grand Lodge of Texas.
Two volumes (I. & II.)	"	"	Grand Lodge of California.
Two volumes (I. & II.)	"	"	Grand Lodge of Iowa; and

Three parts (1st, 2nd and 3rd) containing the early records of Freemasonry in Connecticut, from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

It was moved by V. W. Bro. E. J. Barker, seconded by R. W. Bro. Samuel D. Fowler, and unanimously resolved:

That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due, and are hereby tendered, to each of the Grand Lodges who have so kindly and fraternally furnished our library with such valuable and endurable records of Freemasonry.

A memorial from W. Bro. Rev. T. W. Street, complaining of certain alleged irregularities in the proceedings and working of St. Mark's Lodge, Drummondville, was read and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations, to report thereon at an early hour.

R. W. Bro. Rev. Dr. Lundy, having been specially appointed by the M. W. Grand Master to prepare a report on foreign correspondence, read the following, which was ordered to be printed with the proceedings.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

On presenting their annual report, the committee on foreign correspondence desire first of all to congratulate the Grand Lodge of Canada on the gratifying fact that the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland are now in fraternal communication with this Grand Lodge, as are also nearly all the Grand Lodges in the United States of America. Devoutly grateful for this happy consummation of their most ardent wishes, your committee would also point to the fact, that these recognitions on the part of foreign Grand Lodges fully bear out the original position assumed by the brethren of this Grand Lodge, and beget an earnest hope that the work thus begun may continue in peace, to the honor of the brethren and the credit of the Canadian craft.

Subsequently to the auspicious union of Canadian Freemasonry so happily consummated last year, their approbation and right hand of fellowship have been tendered by the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland; but inasmuch as the correspondence with those two Grand Bodies has been already amply noticed by the M. W. Grand Master, your committee only deem it necessary to observe that the results of that correspondence are most gratifying. In connection, however, with the Grand Lodge of England, there is one matter which your committee do not deem it proper to pass over in silence. It appears that, in the early part of this year, certain brethren residing in Canada have petitioned the M. W. the Grand Master of England for a warrant to enable them to open a Lodge under the jurisdiction of England. Their petition was promptly rejected. Your committee cannot refrain from admiring the ready action of the M. W. the Grand Master of England in thus refusing the prayer of the petition, while they cannot but view with extreme surprise and regret, the disheartening fact that there should be found seven brethren within the jurisdiction of Canada who could regard the prolonged disunion of Freemasons in Canada as a light matter, and strive to introduce a new element of discord where so many able and zealous brethren had labored hard for masonic unity. The action taken by Lord Zetland in this matter augurs well for Canadian Masonry, and your committee entertain a confident hope that the *alma mater* of a large majority of Canadian Lodges will be amongst the warmest and most zealous of our allies.

IRELAND.

A circular has been received from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, which shows that 321 Lodges are now working under the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge from which we received the first European grip of fellowship. Your committee observe that a new edition (price 5s. sterling) of that valuable masonic work, the "Ahiman Rezon," has lately been published by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and they cordially recommend it to Canadian Masons. In connection with this Grand Lodge, your committee notice a flagrant attempt on the part of certain brethren, resident in the state of Delaware, to promote disunion and anarchy. These brethren petitioned the M. W. the Grand Master of Ireland for a warrant to establish a Lodge at Wilminton, in the state of Delaware. The application was peremptorily rejected, and an official notice of the facts was forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Delaware, who in return

requested the names of the brethren petitioning, with what success your committee have not been informed.

Your committee have examined with care and attention the reports of thirty American Grand Lodges, and they trust that useful matter has been culled from nearly all of them. The work has been one of no little labor, inasmuch as the reports contain an aggregate of 4,800 pages. Your committee propose to refer to them in alphabetical order, beginning with

ALABAMA.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in the city of Montgomery, on 6th December last. The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. J. McCaleb Wiley, in his address to Grand Lodge, urges upon the brethren the propriety of the compilation, at an early date, of the "History of Masonry in Alabama." Your committee do not conceive that they are transgressing the due bounds of their report, when they suggest a similar history of Canadian Freemasonry. It is now 138 years ago since Albion Lodge, Quebec, now No. 17 on the registry of the Grand Lodge of England, was founded, twelve years prior to the establishment of the first Grand Lodge on this continent, viz., the Grand Lodge of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is very probable that many Canadian Lodges possess, in old minute books and other documents, valuable masonic information, from which an interesting compilation of "Annals of Canadian Freemasonry" might be extracted. The difficulties experienced by the fraternity in Upper Canada, on the demise of R. W. Bro. W. Jarvis, their first Provincial Grand Master, are faithfully depicted in a report made by his successor, R.W. Bro. Simon McGillivray, to H.R. Highness the late Duke of Sussex, then Grand Master of England, dated February 28th, 1823, to a copy of which your committee have had access through the courtesy of our M. W. Grand Master. The gradual but certain increase of the Order, from its early pupilage to its present united development, would form an interesting and useful study. The Grand Master urges the propriety of seeking the best material for the Masters of subordinate Lodges, and when found, to "retain them in office;" "for," he says, "it is my experience that those old Lodges that have had the fewest Masters, are generally the most harmonious, prosperous and intelligent." In this recommendation your committee entirely concur. In reference to non-affiliated Masons, Grand Master Wiley thus addresses the Grand Lodge: "It is with some reluctance that I approach the subject of non-affiliated Masons, but my convictions of duty and of the great wrong these *brethren* are reflecting upon the character, usefulness and funds of the Order, impels me to it; and I earnestly recommend that such legislation may be had, as will place them in their proper position before the fraternity and the world. The idea of dimission is a modern one, and an anomaly in Masonry. You might as well say that a dimitted church member was still a member of the church, or that a stockholder in a bank or insurance company who had sold out his stock was entitled to dividends, as to say that a dimitted Mason is still a Mason, and entitled to masonic benefits and privileges; for I hold, that 'if he will not work, neither should he eat.' But, say some, Masonry is a voluntary association, and a member has a perfect right to withdraw whenever he sees fit. For the sake of the argument, I will admit the truth of this, and in reply, ask if it is only *voluntary* so far as the dimitting member is concerned? And are the contributing members bound to recognize him and his? to contribute to his support, and give him

funeral honors ? or can they not *voluntarily withdraw* from him also. The idea that he can sever his connection with the Lodge, and the Lodge not be able to sever its connection with or obligation to him, is to my mind most unnatural and unjust. But I deny that Masonry is a voluntary association to the extent claimed for it by these over lenient brethren; for chapter vi. section 8, of the 'General Regulations of Ancient York Masons,' says, 'No set or number of Masons shall withdraw or separate themselves from the Lodge in which they were made, or afterwards admitted members, unless the Lodge become too numerous, nor even then without a dispensation from the Grand Master or his Deputy; and when thus separated, they must immediately join themselves to such other Lodges as they shall like best who are willing to receive them, or else procure the Grand Master's warrant to join in forming a new Lodge.' And in the Charges approved in 1722, chap. ix., art. 3, it is said that 'a Lodge is a place where Masons meet; hence that assembly, or duly organized society of Masons, is called a Lodge, and every brother ought to belong to one, and to be subject to its by-laws and the general regulations.' Brother Bierce, P. G. M. of Ohio, says: 'Once a member of a Lodge, he must continue to be so until he connects himself with some other Lodge.' Again: 'If a dimit is to exonerate a brother from the duties of a Mason, it should exonerate the Lodge from all liability to him; in other words, if it suspends all allegiance and duty on his part to the Lodge, it should also suspend his claims for all corresponding benefits from the institution.' And Brother Robert Morris, G. M. of Kentucky, in a work of great merit now being published, says: 'The severance of the connection between the Master Mason and his Lodge (a connection which is vitally important to his masonic character and usefulness, and which is urgently required in the Ancient Charges,) is denominated non-affiliation. It is a great evil, and has done more in modern times to dishonor the masonic institution, and weaken the bonds of the masonic covenant, than any other innovation. * * * * * Non-affiliation should be discouraged by every means at the command of the Order. Grand Lodges should fulminate decrees against it, forbidding any masonic benefit or attentions bestowed on non-affiliating Masons living, or any masonic honors when dead. The by-laws and usages of subordinate Lodges should pointedly discountenance them while in that condition, and at the same time present every allurement to them to affiliate. They should be forbidden to visit the Lodge more than once or twice, nor admitted to the public demonstrations of the Order, its festivals, funerals, etc., under any circumstances, nor aided from the Lodge funds, nor introduced to Masons as brethren. They are, masonically, outlaws while in the condition of voluntary estrangement, and should be treated as such. There is no lawful reason for a brother dimitting from a Lodge, except to unite himself immediately with another. Cast your eyes around in your respective neighborhoods, and see how many of these non-workers there are, and then ask yourselves how much good their contributions might do in the cause of charity, and how much benefit their example would afford were they active working members of the Lodges, and then apply the remedy; for we should be no longer misled by the delusive argument that Masonry is a voluntary association, and that this exists alone in favor of those who choose to live as drones in the great hive where all should be workers.'"

As this subject is one of great importance, your committee will refrain from expressing their own views with regard to it, until they have noticed the minds of other Grand Lodges.

In reference to Canada, M. W. Grand Master Wiley says: "The difficulties of our brethren in Canada seem to have been amicably adjusted; and as a united and independent Grand Body, we have reason to believe that they will soon take that high position among the Grand Lodges of the world to which the zeal and ability of the brethren there so justly entitle them."

Your committee fully concur in the following stricture on a portion of the report of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, in reference to this Grand Lodge: "'Under existing circumstances, so far as your committee have been able to ascertain them, we see no good reason to reject or refuse the overture from the Grand Lodge of Canada. *Your committee would protest against the formation of any alliance with a Lodge or Lodges under foreign power, whose political opinions differ from our own;* but in this case, *where there is neither political nor religious reasons existing, forbidding such an alliance, your committee are willing to accede to the overtures* of the Grand Lodge of Canada to the United States, and would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"'Resolved,—That we cordially recognize the independent Grand Lodge of Canada, and extend to that Grand Lodge the right hand of fellowship.'

"This report was received and adopted by the Grand Lodge. We have never known before that an alliance with Lodges, or Grand Lodges, could possibly be influenced in any way by the religious or political bias of the Masons composing said Lodge, or Grand Lodge. The truth is, this report is a great error, and contradicts all the declarations of Masons from 1722 to the present day. What sort of a representative would Brother Ker make to the 'world's assemblage' of Grand Master Rees, if he would form no alliance with 'a Lodge or Lodges under a foreign power, whose political opinions differ materially from pur own?' Would there 'be neither religious nor political reasons existing, forbidding an alliance' with these? Brother Ker, it seems to us, has forgotten the first one of the old charges of Free and Accepted Masons. 'In ancient times, Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was; yet it is now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all now agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves.' This unchangeable law does not fill up the measure of Brother Ker's views. We trust that he will study this subject over again. It is not necessary for him to tell us what religious principles he believes a Mason ought to have; we know that already. The charge goes on to tell what it is: "it is to be good men, and true; men of honor and honesty.' A Mason cannot be an atheist, and his tenure binds him to obey the moral law; and when you get outside of this, you are outside of Masonry, where Brother Ker was when he wrote his report."

The report closes with a recommendation of the adoption of the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

"1. Resolved,—That we hail with pleasure our new sister Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and trust ever to keep with her a fraternal correspondence.

"2.—Resolved,—That the Grand Lodge of Alabama recognizes as an equal and independent Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge of Canada, and hereby tenders to her all the masonic courtesies due from one Grand Lodge to another."

"3. Resolved,—That a committee be appointed on the History of Masonry in Alabama, with power to employ some suitable brother to

prepare the same, and print therewith, and as a part thereof, so much o the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, from its organization to this date, as shall be of historical or statistical value; provided, that the said History and printed proceedings shall not make a volume of over 600 pages.

"4. Resolved,—That the sum of $600 (six hundred dollars) be appropriated for the purpose of defraying all the expenses attending the preparation of said History of Masonry in Alabama.

"5. Resolved,—That hereafter, the chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence shall receive as compensation, $100 (one hundred dollars,) when the duties thereof are performed to the satisfaction of Grand Lodge."

The report of their committee on masonic jurisprudence recommends that a dispensation shall not be granted for the establishment of any new country Lodge, where one is already working within fifteen miles. Your committee strongly urge on this Grand Lodge the propriety of imitating at least the spirit of that recommendation, for they believe that injury is often done to the craft at large by the establishment of contiguous Lodges in thinly populated districts. When a Lodge is newly organized, the members are frequently compelled to anticipate their resources; and cases have not been wanting, where members have joined in incurring pecuniary responsibility for the erection of appropriate Lodge rooms and other necessary masonic appurtenances, and then withdraw to form a new Lodge, before the expense incurred has been provided for. Your committee are of opinion, that some check should be applied to such a multiplying of Lodges as is now frequent in this jurisdiction. The appendix contains a valuable notice of the universal Masonic Congress of Paris, to which your committee propose to allude hereafter. The report is a most able document, very creditable to our Southern sister. To it is appended a masonic calendar, and a copious index, and we cordially congratulate the Grand Lodge of Alabama in possessing officers able and willing to prepare so interesting a volume.

The register of this Grand Lodge comprises 266 subordinate Lodges.

M. W. Bro. R. H. Erwin is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Daniel Sayre is Grand Secretary.

From the Grand Lodge of ARKANSAS we have no tidings.

CALIFORNIA.

The Golden State sends us a noble volume of 457 pages, with a complete index. The onward progress of Masonry is well illustrated by the position of this Grand Lodge. Not yet ten years old, and comprising a territory until lately little known to the civilized world, she has now 127 Lodges working with warrants, and two under dispensation. The last Annual Communication of which your committee have any tidings, was held at Sacramento, on 11th May, 1858. The Grand Master, in his address, thus warns the brethren of California, and the craft at large, of the dangers attendant on great masonic prosperity:

"To the wise, this general prosperity presents its elements of danger; for while there is nothing seemingly to guard against, a relaxation of that vigilance which should always watch at the portals of our temple is most to be dreaded. This is true in all lands, and among all societies.

How much more forcibly may it be put in this land of strangers, coming from every country, speaking every tongue, the representatives of every people! Unknown to each other, save in that restless and careless association which marks the society of the people of this great and growing commonwealth—their past history beyond our knowledge—their hearts a sealed book which we have no power to open or peruse—all should be subject to the closest scrutiny; and if aught is found upon which to base the slightest doubt, it should be made an impassable barrier between them and us. It is far better that we turn away many good men from our altars, than we hazard our good name and reputation by accepting a single bad one; for upon that reputation rests, in an eminent degree, our power to do good. I have every reason to believe that the fraternity in this state are both zealous and vigilant in the discharge of their duties in this respect. The course now pursued by the subordinate Lodges is such as necessarily impresses the work upon each one who receives it, and forms the foundation upon which to build a complete masonic education. The thorough examination to which the candidates are subjected as they progress, renders it impossible that any should be ignorant of the principles taught or the duties enjoined by our venerable and benevolent institution."

The position of this Grand Lodge is ably stated, and we are fraternally recognized as a true sister of other Grand Lodges.

M. W. Bro. N. Greene Curtis, Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Alex. G. Abell, Grand Secretary.

COLUMBIA.

The Grand Lodge of this Metropolitan District has forwarded reports of several Special Communications, as well as of their Annual Communication, held at Washington, on November 2nd, 1858.

The subjoined report of a committee of this Grand Lodge, on proposed Forms of Prayer to be used in the second and third degrees, appears to your committee to be a striking illustration of the truth of the statement that the ritual as practiced in most of the Lodges of the United States abounds in innovations of comparatively modern date, and that the ritual now used in the best Lodges in England most nearly approximates to ancient Masonry.

"To the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia:

"The committee to which was referred a resolution accompanied by certain forms of prayers to be used in the ceremonies of the second and third degrees, having had the same under consideration, and believing them to be a portion of the *old legitimate work as it now exists amongst our brethren in Great Britain*, recommend the adoption of the same amongst the Lodges within this masonic jurisdiction."

The prayers are as follows:

"Fellow Craft's Degree.—We supplicate the continuance of thine aid, O Merciful Lord, on behalf of ourselves and him who now kneels before thee. May the work thus begun in thy name, be continued to thy glory, and evermore be established in us by obedience to thy divine precepts. Amen; so mote it be."

"Master Mason's Degree.—Almighty and eternal God! Architect and Ruler of the universe! at whose creative fiat all things first were made; we, the frail creatures of thy providence, humbly implore thee to pour down on this convocation, assembled in thy name, the continued dew

of thy blessings. More especially we beseech thee to impart thy grace to this thy servant, who now seeks to partake with us the mysterious secrets of a Master Mason. Endue him with such fortitude, that in the hour of trial he fail not; but passing safely, under thy protection, through the valley of the shadow of death, he may finally arise from the tomb of transgression to shine as the stars, for ever and ever. Amen; so mote it be."

Another testimony in favor of English work is found in the following proposed amendment to the constitution: "The candidate shall be balloted for, for all degrees at once."

Another committee brought up the following resolution, the whole of which your committee approve, except that portion which admits of the examination of the candidate outside the Lodge:

"Resolved,—That no Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, except by dispensation from the Grand Master, shall advance a brother until he has been examined in open Lodge by the Master, or outside of the Lodge by a competent committee, and found to have made such proficiency in the preceding degree as will, in the opinion of the Master of the Lodge, enable him to pass such an examination as to be able to work his way into a Lodge of the degree in which he has been examined."

The committee on foreign correspondence thus refer to Canada:

"In the course of his address, the M. W. Grand Master congratulates the members of his Grand Lodge upon the prompt recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ireland, under whose jurisdiction a large number of Lodges were working. He treats in the kindest and most courteous manner, the Grand Bodies which have refused to recognize the Grand Lodge over which he presides; and towards those who have stigmatized the brethren under his jurisdiction, he acts upon the principle enunciated by our first Grand Master, 'a soft answer turneth away wrath.'"

Only sixteen Lodges hail from this Grand Lodge.

M. W. Bro. George C. Whiting is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. G. A. Schwarzman, Grand Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut has not yet forwarded a report of her proceedings to the Grand Secretary, but from other sources we learn that the independent position of the Grand Lodge of Canada has been recognized by the Grand Lodge of this state. We have, however, to acknowledge on the part of the Grand Lodge of Canada, the receipt from Connecticut of the first three parts of "The Early Records of Freemasonry" in that state, containing 600 pages of interesting and valuable masonic information, and comprising the history of the craft in that state from the establishment of the Grand Lodge of New England in December, 1733, to September, 1845.

DELAWARE.

From this Grand Lodge, a list only of the Officers of Grand Lodge, elected 1st July, 1859, has been received.

M. W. Bro. John R. McFee is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Wm. S. Hayes is Grand Secretary.

FLORIDA.

This Grand Lodge held its Annual Communication on the 10th of January last. The M. W. Grand Master in his address thus forcibly alludes to the evils of intemperance and excess:

"I would call the attention of this Grand Body to an evil, which I fear is increasing to an extent already injurious to many of the craft, and the cause of Masonry: It is intemperance—the corner stone of almost every vice. Temperance, as intelligent Masons, you are all aware, is one of the cardinal virtues of Masonry, and should be cherished and practiced by us all, at all times, and in all places, or we must bear our part of the burden of reproach which attaches to such a vice. I hope this Grand Body will enact some law, making it specially imperative upon the proper officers of the several subordinate Lodges to take prompt and decisive action on this subject. Vague or abstract resolutions will not do; the attack is now acute, and the treatment should be prompt and vigorous."

The committee on foreign correspondence thus happily alludes to the morbid appetite for altering constitutions, which appears to pervade Masonry everywhere in this new world of ours:

"Antiquity is the principle of our Order, and distinguishes it from all modern imitative and improved associations. One great evil is prominent in much that is written—too great a desire to *improve Masonry*. It is to be seen in the multiplicity of written constitutions adopted by Grand Lodges, and in a restless spirit, which proposes alterations and amendments. We see this in the history of the Grand Lodge of Florida. Not yet numbering thirty years of existence, we have had several new constitutions, and not one that has not been amended; and if the amendments were improvements, we might hope, in time, to settle down on something that would be permanent; but, as in all instances of hasty and inconsiderate legislation, they tend to impair.

"To the influence of Grand Lodge reports may be attributed the union of contending masonic bodies in the jurisdiction of New York, and to a correct understanding of masonic principles in the Canadian Provinces, which have brought about an harmonious affiliation of all the craft under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada—events which will be hailed with a thrill of joy by all good and true Masons in the United States, and we hope, throughout the world. Schism and discord have been banished, and peace and harmony reign triumphant throughout our Mason heritage."

They also render a just tribute to the felicitous manner in which our M. W. Grand Master has defined a "Model Master" of a Lodge; and then go on to describe at great length the Union of last year, quoting nearly all the proceedings. They consider the following propositions as "General Regulations," which cannot be altered or changed:

"1st. That no Lodge can be legally organized without a charter or warrant of constitution granted to a Master, Senior Warden, and Junior Warden, authorising them to constitute a Lodge to work.

"2nd. That Masters and Wardens must be annually elected, and duly installed in office, before they can open a Lodge for work.

3rd. That no Lodge can be legally opened without a Master, Senior Warden and Junior Warden, in their proper places.

"4th. That in the absence of the Master, the duties of his office devolve upon the Senior Warden, and, in his absence, upon the Junior Warden.

5th. That in the absence of the Master and Wardens, no Lodge can be legally opened for work.

6th. That no Lodge can be legally opened for work without the presence of the charter in view, or to be seen by any brother who may choose to call for it.

7th. That the Master and Wardens, to whom the warrant is granted, are the only proper persons in whose possession it can be kept, and, consequently, a Past Master cannot legally congregate a Lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens, which implies also the absence of the warrant: and for the further reason, that when the newly elected Master is duly installed, that the old Master returns to his former position in the Lodge, with no other authority than that which is conceded to him from courtesy on account of experience; and if again elected the Master, he could not preside until duly *installed*.

"8th. That the particular or subordinate Lodges are the constituents of the Grand Lodge, and no Grand Lodge can be constituted or organized without the presence of at least three Lodges by their legal representatives.

"9th. That the Master and Wardens, or their regular constituted proxies, are the legal representatives of their respective Lodges in the Grand Lodge, which is their constituent body; and that the Wardens are in all cases united in their representative character with their respective Masters, and cannot legally be separated from them; and have equal *representative* powers in all cases with the Master.

"10th. That Grand Lodges possess *inherent* powers to legislate in regard to their *local* regulations, provided they do not violate any of the *general regulations*, or 'land-marks' of Masonry."

These propositions we do not conceive to be entirely supported by masonic authorities, but are open to masonic discussion.

"All Masters and Grand Masters are required, in their installation obligations, to admit that *it is not in the power of any man or body of men, to make innovations in the body of Masonry*. This is the great 'land-mark' which ever has, and ever will preserve Masonry pure and unchanged. If it were not for this regulation, Masonry would rank no higher than the modern associations of the day. Men, through ignorance, and a desire for change and *improvement*, may over-step the land-marks of the order, but they cannot remove or abolish them. Grand Lodges may adopt their own local laws, and regulations to suit their own purposes and policy, but all the Grand Lodges in the world combined cannot make innovations in the general established laws of Masonry."

The late action of the Grand Lodge of New York is severely handled, and the numerous fallacies which our New York brethren propounded, are cleverly detected.

Florida possesses forty-five Lodges, with four under dispensation.

M. W. Bro. Thos. Hayward is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro John B. Taylor, Grand Secretary.

GEORGIA.

This Grand Lodge held its Annual Communication, on the 26th October, 1858, at Macon.

The M.W. Grand Master, in his address, thus speaks of that increasing evil, the number of non-affiliated brethren:

"On the 17th February, on the application of Darley Lodge, No. 17, I placed a construction on the 23rd Section of Article V., of the Grand Constitution, in relation to unaffiliated Masons. The question propounded was, 'If a brother takes a dimit, in case of removal, and arrival at his destination, and desires to visit the Lodge at its next meeting thereafter, before he could possibly become affiliated, ought the Lodge to demand the visiting fee of the brother?' I decide in the affirmative.

"The provision in the constitution is general; it ought to be so; because it would be impossible to foresee, and provide for, as well as distinguish various cases of exceptions, so as to operate justly between all parties. In the case presented, no reason is apparent why it should be made an exception. The principle on which the regulation is provided is, that a brother shall not avail himself of the privileges of the Order, or evade its burthens. The obligations of the Order to him are not suspended by his non-affiliation; if he should need its sympathies and relief, they would be, and ought to be, as freely extended as if he were a member of the Lodge, and the notion that he ought to visit a Lodge *once* to ascertain if he can consistently join it, is altogether a fallacy. He can learn no more of the propriety of associating with its members as a brother, by being present at one meeting, than he can by consulting the by-laws, and inspecting the roll of its members, both of which he is at liberty to do. On an application for affiliation, both the Lodge and the applicant should stand on an equal footing; but if the brother is permitted to weigh the question and decide upon inspection, without a corresponding privilege to the Lodge, a vast deal of evil will be endangered by unfounded rumours and suspicions consequent on a failure to apply for affiliation after a preliminary visit. The conclusion will of necessity be, that in the opinion of the new comer, the Lodge has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Such a result will defeat the presumed necessity of a visit, because the Lodge may refuse to receive the visitor, if it should apprehend his visit to be one of enquiry and not of personal courtesy. Upon a review of all the argument, I resolved that the peace and harmony of the brethren would be best promoted by allowing no exception to the rule.

"I also decided another question for the same Lodge of some practical bearing on the action of other Lodges within your jurisdiction.

"The case stated was this: a member petitions for a dimit which is granted, he neglects to apply for it for months; the question is asked is he chargeable for dues to the time he receives his dimit from the Secretary, or from the date at which it was granted?

"A *Dimit*, as it is technically termed, is but the evidence that the brother has dimitted from the Lodge of which he was a member. The time when he left the Lodge determines his rights and liabilities as a member of that Lodge. The failure of the Secretary to furnish the evidence of that *time*, does not annul the the joint action of the Lodge and the brother. When the consent of the Lodge was given to the application for a dimit, the relation of membership ceased, no dues could be charged against him after such period.

"The Deputy Grand Master of the third district had rendered the following decision, on which your committee desire to remark that its provisions would seem to entail much hardship on new Lodges, working in jurisdictions wherein Grand Lodge meets only once a year.

"The petitioners for a dispensation for a new Lodge are the only *members*, if they can be so called, of such Lodge U. D. They cannot affiliate others. *They* only are entitled to vote on questions touching the fiscal and local interests of the Lodge; but, on the petitions of candidates, and applications for advancement, all Master Masons present are entitled to vote."

The Grand Lecturer of the first district, Bro. G. L. Barry, thus alludes to the over-multiplying of Lodges:

"My observation has satisfied me of the increasing evil results of an indiscriminate multiplication of Lodges. Lodges can prosper only, and the fraternity be alone benefited, by the admission of the worthy; but when good material does not exist, or becomes scarce, rather than that building should not attain respectable dimensions, 'rough ashlers,' that no hand can polish, are introduced, which not only mars the beauty but endangers the stability of the edifice. It is true, that in most of the Lodges that I have visited, the record showed many rejections, and in cases, too, where the size of the Lodge and the diminished state of the finances might be assumed as an excuse for a not very particular investigation as to qualification. But 'lead us not into temptation,' is a very appropriate prayer even for masonic Lodges."

The committee on foreign correspondence thus ably support the rights of Past Masters:

"Prior to the year 1717, the General Assemblies of Masons consisted of as many of the fraternity at large as being within convenient distance could attend, from the youngest Entered Apprentice to the oldest Master Mason. At that date, the Grand Lodge of England was organized by the only four Lodges then in existence in the south of that kingdom, and invested 'with power and authority to make new regulations, and to alter those then existing for the real benefit of the fraternity, provided always that the old land-marks be carefully preserved.' With this full and ample grant of power, even if the right does not exist without it, each Grand Lodge has plenary warrant to determine for itself who shall be admitted to or excluded from membership, provided that it keeps within the charter limits by preserving the land-marks from violation. It is only necessary to say to the intelligent Mason, that there is no violation of any landmark by the admission of Past Masters as members of the Grand Lodge, or the exclusion of Wardens of subordinate Lodges. This is but a question of expediency to be decided by each Grand Lodge; and experience shows conclusively the expediency—nay, the necessity of calling skilful and experienced Past Masters to the responsibility of legislating for the good of the craft. The aged workman has wrought his regular hours in the Lodge; his work has passed the square; and he has been declared entitled to his wages of rest, and retirement from active labor in the government of the Lodge. But with a zeal for the good of his fellows, which age has not impaired, he is willing to assist in draughting designs upon the Grand tressel-board, to guide the less experienced in preserving and perpetuating the glorious structure that afforded him instruction and enjoyment in early manhood, and to which he looks for protection and defence in declining years. And are these skilful ones to be cast aside among the rubbish as no longer worthy a name and a place with the younger workmen of

the temple? Rather let us solicit their regular attendance upon our annual deliberations, that the craft may be directed by their wisdom, benefited by their experience, and stimulated to active industry by their untiring zeal. Let us bid these 'Fathers of our Israel' a cordial welcome to our Annual Communications, and greet them with a sincere Masonic reception."

The reference to Canada, though it be brief, yet is it truly cordial, and your committee gladly reciprocate so kindly a feeling. They say:

"We are gratified to learn that our brethren in Canada are united under one *head*, and that a dissolution of the jurisdictional connection with the Grand Lodge of England has been effected in a becoming and masonic manner. It has been the policy and practice of the Grand Lodge of Georgia to avoid all interference with the intestinal discord of other jurisdictions. She has therefore waited a time with patience, until reflection and reason have restored harmony among our Canadian brethren and produced peace and union. There being now but one Grand Lodge recognized by the fraternity in Canada, we extend to it a cordial greeting, and give it a place in the family of Grand Lodges."

The Grand Lodge of Georgia possess an Act of Incorporation passed by the Legislative Assembly, and concurred in by the Governor of the State, so long ago as the year 1796. By this Act the Grand Lodge can hold an unlimited amount of property and does not appear to be required to make any returns. On their register are 221 warranted Lodges, and seven working under dispensation.

M.W. Bro. William S. Rockwell is the the Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Simri Rose is Grand Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of this rapidly increasing state have, at the last Annual Communication at Springfield, in October, 1858, been received. They are contained in an elegant volume of 264 pages. Your committee have culled from the by-laws of this Grand Lodge—Section 13, "Of Lodges under Dispensation,"—a provision which appears to them a very desirable condition in the establishment of new Lodges, viz., "that the petitioners shall satisfy the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge, that they have procured a suitable room, with convenient anterooms, for the practice of masonic rites, and that the material in their town and neighborhood is sufficient to sustain a healthy and reputable Lodge; that their petition shall be accompanied by a recommendation from the Lodge nearest the place in which the new Lodge is to be holden, certifying to the truth of the statements contained in said petition, and that the brother named for Master is qualified to open and close a Lodge, and to confer the three degrees." Your committee consider Sec. 17 to be also a wise ordinance, viz., "that no warrant shall issue to a Lodge under dispensation, until it shall have conferred the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, in manner and form as prescribed by the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge."

The three sections relating to non-affiliated Masons are worthy of consideration. They are as follows:

"It shall be the duty of every Master of a Lodge under this jurisdiction, to require every Master Mason not a member of a Lodge, residing within the jurisdiction of his Lodge, to pay one dollar to the charity

fund of his Lodge, and the regular Grand Lodge dues for the use of this Grand Lodge, annually; and upon refusal to pay such sums, or either of them, except in case of extreme indigence, to be judged of by the Lodge, such Master Mason so refusing shall be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. All such contributing Masons shall be entitled to the rights of masonic burial, and to all other rights and benefits of Masonry not appertaining to membership in a Lodge.

"Sec. 23.—All Masons in this jurisdiction not members of any Lodge, shall be subject to discipline, so far as may relate to their conduct and behaviour as Masons, by the Lodge in whose jurisdiction they may reside.

"Sec. 24.—Jurisdiction and discipline shall be exercised over non-affiliated Masons by the oldest Lodge only, in cities or places where two or more Lodges may be situated."

Your Committee observe that the Grand Lodge of Illinois is incorporated by the State Legislature. The corporation is limited as to estate, being restrained from holding more than $100,000 worth of personal or mixed property, or 2,000 acres of real estate.

The committee on foreign correspondence quote the following interesting anecdote, from an address delivered by Bro. the Rev. George M. Randall, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts, at Providence, Rhode Island, when St. John's Lodge, No. 2, held its centennial celebration. The incident occurred during the late anti-masonic excitement:

"There were, in those dark times, many instances of individual firmness. You know that it is contrary to the discipline of the Society of Friends (commonly called Quakers) to allow any of their members to join the masonic fraternity. Nevertheless, not a very few of that persuasion have, at different times and places, entered the Order. Among others, there was one Quaker preacher in the westerly part of the state who had six sons, all of whom were Masons. By some means Levi—for that was his name—finally found his way into our mystic pale. The Friends discovered at last that he had been initiated, and accordingly sent a committee of two, Abraham and Joseph, to express their concern to their erring brother, and to obtain from him an assurance of fidelity to the articles of discipline.

"Abraham called with his companion on Levi, when, as it is reported, something like the following dialogue took place. Abraham, who was the spokesman, after having stated that they had come as a committee of the Friends' meeting, said: 'Levi, we understand that thou art a Freemason.' 'I have had the reputation, Abraham, of being a Freemason these twenty years.' But wilt thou tell us, Levi, whether thou art a Mason?' 'No, Abraham, I will not tell thee whether I am or not.' 'Shall we tell the meeting, Levi, that thou dost renounce Freemasonry?' 'No, Abraham, I will not; I will see thee condemned first!' The committee left him, and reported to the meeting; but Levi continued to preach, and was no more molested after that."

Our first, foremost, and most energetic M. W. Brother Tucker, G. M. of Vermont, is thus mentioned in reference to the report of the foreign correspondence committee of the Grand Lodge of New York:

"Our worthy brother makes himself very merry and is exceedingly facetious over the argument of Bro. Tucker of Vermont, in relation to the independent Grand Lodge of Canada. This is all very well; it is the only way Bro. Tucker has been answered yet. And Bro. King may find Bro. Tucker quite his equal, even in that line of argument."

Canada is thus fraternally alluded to:

"We are very much gratified to learn that the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada, organized since our last Grand Communication, dissolved its organization on the 14th July last, and affiliated with the independent Grand Lodge, under the name of the Grand Lodge of Canada. We sincerely hope that our Canadian brethren, who have been tried severely in the crucible of adversity, may now shine like gold 'seven times tried.'"

The increase of Lodges in this state has been wonderfully rapid. In 1840 the Grand Lodge was constituted. There were then only five Lodges. In 1824 there had been a Grand Lodge, but it was soon disbanded. Up to the year 1835 there were not more than thirty-four Lodges. In 1850 there were ninety-five, but in 1858 the number had increased to 275. Your committee believe such increase to be unparalleled in the masonic world.

M. W. Bro. Ira A. W. Buck is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Harman G. Reynolds is Grand Secretary.

INDIANA

Has been already mentioned by our M. W. Grand Master as having hospitably entertained him at their late Annual Communication, held last month, and cordially greeted him as the representative of this Grand Lodge. Your committee have received a copy of their proceedings, had at their Annual Communication held at Indianapolis on 24th May, 1858. The committee on foreign correspondence extract the following sensible remarks from the report of a like committee of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. Bro. T. S. Parvin writes as follows:

"Masonry will make him 'a better man,' has been rung in our ears until we sicken at the sound; give us good square work, fit for the building, or let the temple never be completed. Well would it be for Masonry if every brother would remember this advice, whenever a questionable candidate is proposed for initiation into our mystic Order."

From the address of the Grand Master of Mississippi, delivered at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of that State, on 19th January, 1857, the Indiana committee on foreign correspondence extract the following, which your committee believe to be sound masonic doctrine. Grand Master Hillyer says:

"Masonry, my brethren, is not religion, though often, if not always, its handmaiden; it is no substitute for religion; its birthplace was on the earth—there is the scene of its labors and triumphs—its concern is for man; the moral and spiritual man, I mean, as well as the bodily man, but for man in this world. However typical its organization, its rites or its ceremonies, of its dispensations, of sacrificial acts, or of religious systems, still it has nought to do but to be true to its immemorial teachings; its aim and its intention, apart from the scientific knowledge it imparts, is to make the travel along life's road a more pleasant, a more instructive, a more beneficial journey."

The undue multiplication of Lodges in this jurisdiction gave rise to the following motion of Bro. C. V. N. Lent, in the form of a proposed amendment to the constitution of the Grand Lodge:

"That in order to prevent the too rapid increase of new Lodges, whereby the character of the craft might suffer from the admission of unworthy members, so liable to occur therefrom, that hereafter no dispensation be granted or charter issued for the creation of any new Lodge

within this jurisdiction, unless the same shall first be recommended by the Lodges nearest the place where said new Lodge is proposed to be located, or of all the Lodges whose jurisdiction may be affected thereby."

The question of the power of Wardens to confer degrees was submitted to a select committee of this Grand Lodge, who offered and recommended for adoption the following resolution:

"That by the second of the 'Rules and Regulations for the Government of Lodges in Indiana,' the Senior or Junior Warden, when he succeeds to the duties of the station of the Master, has the power and it is his duty to confer degrees, as the Master might do if present."

Your committee cannot agree to this proposition. In a circular from the Grand Secretary, dated July 1st, 1858, occur the following conditions necessary to be observed before a dispensation is granted to form a new Lodge:

"The applicants are all of good moral character.

"They possess the requisite qualifications to work properly, and give the lectures in such manner as will make the proper impression upon the lectured.

"Their jurisdiction will embrace a desirable number of persons, suitable to be initiated into the mysteries of Ancient Craft Masonry.

"The location will not interfere materially with the jurisdiction of any other Lodge.

"They have a room suitable to the purpose."

The registry comprises 236 warranted Lodges, and five under dispensation.

M. W. Bro. Solomon D. Bayless is Grand Master, and R.W. Bro. Francis King is Grand Secretary.

IOWA.

The Grand Lodge of this beautiful and fertile prairie state held its Annual Communication at DesMoines, on the 1st June, 1858.

The M. W. Grand Master, in his address, refers to a resolution of Grand Lodge respecting the ritual, which your committee trust they will shortly see adopted by this Grand Lodge, viz., "That the work as now adopted in the three degrees shall be obligatory on the subordinate Lodges throughout this jurisdiction." Further on, the Grand Master says:

"For the purpose of carrying into effect the edict of the Grand Lodge respecting the work exemplified at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and thus to *test* its adaptation to the spirit, intelligence and necessities of our jurisdiction, I issued a circular to the subordinate Lodges, dated September 21st, 1857, requiring, amongst other things, their faithful compliance with the letter and intention of this edict. In the same circular, I forbade the reception or employment of itinerant or other lecturers upon the work and ritual, this being, in my opinion, one prolific source of the discrepancies before existing. I preferred, as before remarked, that instruction should come directly from myself, my deputy, or some one specially authorized, after being satisfied of his skill and fidelity."

On excess in Masons, he thus forcibly expresses himself:

"Notwithstanding the decided language of our ancient constitutions and laws respecting such things, and the special enactments of our Grand

Lodge concerning them, which every Mason is bound to regard, I blush to say that throughout our jurisdiction many Lodges were found at the beginning of the past year which *tolerated* and even *nourished* in their bosom, members whose intemperance and gambling were a proverb in the community. When their attention was called to the subject, and when they were admonished of the evil consequences of such affiliations, they would willingly concede it, but declare an inability to remedy the evil. The delinquent brethren attended the Lodge regularly; were industrious, faithful, and skilled in work; were prompt in responding to the calls of charity; and possessed, otherwise, good and noble traits. In this state of things, what was to be done? The generous apologists for the erring brethren forgot the blighting and degrading influences of the practices in question. They forgot that the subtle poison of the accursed bowl would pollute the purest and best blood that ever coursed through human veins; and that, through this animating medium, it would render obtuse the finest perceptions of the human graces or virtues, and pervert from legitimate and noble aims the loftiest aspirations of the intellect of man."

He discourses, with equal plainness of speech, on the passion for play which disgraces some of the brethren. He says:

"Still more does the awful abomination of gambling, which avows its principles of wrong and fraud in open day, and executes its damning schemes in midnight dens, outrage the principles of our institution. These principles, to which the vices in question are in such constant and deadly antagonism, are the fortress of Masonry, unsuccessfully assailed by the world through all the centuries of the past, and unassailable through ages to come, except through the shortcomings of those who have them in keeping."

The question then presented itself—

"If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do? It was the reflections excited by this question that caused me to grapple with this matter of intemperance and gambling in our beloved jurisdiction, and by a faithful execution of your edicts and our venerated constitutions, to wipe it from our fair escutcheon. Let no one suppose that, in speaking thus decidedly, I am expressing fanatical opinions derived from the discipline of temperance or other societies. I never belonged to one of these societies in my life, although I do not make this a boast. I use what I believe to be the language of truth, in obedience to a sense of official duty. I plant myself upon the doctrines and declarations herein laid down, with the clear and decided assurance to all who have objected to them, that as long as I remain faithful to the interests of Masonry, I cannot compromise them in my public or private acts."

In regard to the establishment of new Lodges, the Grand Master thus addresses the brethren:

"The seventh article of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge provides that 'no letter or dispensation shall be granted for the formation of a new Lodge, but upon the petition of seven known and approved Master Masons.' I respectfully represent to you that this rule, although compatible with our existing customs, and intended to promote the prosperity of the Order, is nevertheless liable to some objections. The first is, the great facility it affords for the multiplication of Lodges at points where other circumstances do not justify their establishment. But a greater evil is the fact, that the withdrawal or absence of one petitioner from the Lodge suspends its operations by depriving it of a constitutional

number. Since Lodges under dispensation cannot admit to membership, and brethren whom they make have no right as members, this is often a source of serious inconvenience. I have had in several instances to authorise the insertion of new names in dispensations, in order to obtain a constitutional number of working members, and in other cases I have known Lodges to remain inoperative for several months on this account."

Canada and its affairs are ably noticed in the address of the Grand Master. The committee on foreign correspondence enunciate their views of their duties, and of those of like committees, in the following words:

"They consider the duty of a committee on foreign correspondence to be of a far higher nature than merely to chronicle the doings of the Order. It is, by its position, called on to challenge every new and strange idea, and not to suffer it to pass, until by due trial and strict examination it may have determined its character and its claims to be recognized as correct and worthy to be received. In no other way can heresy, false doctrine, and innovation, be so surely shut out of our Order, as by the faithful and careful performance of duties by committees on foreign correspondence; and that brother and that Grand Lodge who finds fault with them for reviewing the action of Grand Lodges, and criticising the decisions of Grand Masters, must either have a high estimate of the perfectibility of human wisdom, or a low valuation of masonic purity. Grand Masters and Grand Lodges are but human; and nothing will be more likely to make them careful how they decide, and what they enact, than the knowledge that their action is not confined to their own circle, but that they are surrounded with an amphitheatre of anxious and interested observers, who watch every movement and discuss every decision, and that, though they may be the ultimate tribunal in their own jusisdiction, they themselves will be tried by a higher—by the whole united brotherhood. It is therefore the duty of these committees to review calmly, yet strictly, the proceedings of Grand Lodges and their officers, and to discuss plainly, yet in fraternal spirit, whatever appears to them wrong or of doubtful expediency. They should recollect the important position they occupy, and let it warn them to decide so calmly and so justly, as to place them above the suspicion of being biased by personal feeling or private prejudice."

In reference to the autocratic position of the Worshipful Master of a subordinate Lodge, they say:

"The Master of the Lodge is not, and cannot be made, its creature. His rights and prerogatives are older than Grand Lodges, and are not subject to their laws. They are as old as the Order itself, and if anything might be thought firm, anything established, we might have supposed they would be. Bro. Mackey says, on this subject: 'For no misdemeanor, however great, can the Master be tried by his Lodge; for as no one, except the Grand Master or his Deputy, has a right to preside there in his presence except himself, it would be absurd to suppose that he could sit as judge in his own case.' His is the decision that has been made on the subject by every Grand Lodge in the United States that has entertained the question, and it may now be considered as settled."

Such your committee conceive to be the undoubted law of Masonry. The Iowa committee are fearful of the very rapid progress of Freemasonry in Illinois, and thus warn the craft at large of the impeding danger of the over-popularity of the Order:

"The number of dispensations issued for new Lodges, by the Grand

Master, during the last year, reached the high figure of twenty-six. Illinois is a great State, and is filling up with unexampled rapidity; but with some 250 Lodges already in existence, and new ones increasing at this rate, how long will it be before every cross-road, and mill-seat in the state will have its one or two weak Lodges struggling, with low rates and open doors, to sustain a sickly existence by making Masons of every man, good, bad or indifferent, who will submit to the process? This, unfortunately, is no more true of Illinois than of Iowa, and of almost every other Western state, and we have no more disposition to find fault with our sister over the river than with ourselves. Masonry is fearfully popular, and if things go on for a few years more at the rate they have for a few years past, we will need another whirlwind to winnow the mass."

We observe that they approve of the dictum that the Grand Master shall decide all questions 'on points of order on masonic law,' a dictum which your committee are quite prepared to endorse. The following qualifications for the position of Master of a Lodge, quoted from a report of the committee on foreign correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, seem to us to be very much to the point, and would form a suitable appendage to the ideal of a model Master, as described by our Most Worshipful Grand Master, at the Annual Communication, in July last.

"First. He should be a just man.

"Second. He should be a pattern of good morals.

"Third. He should be a benevolent and prudent man.

"Fourth. He should be a firm and decided man.

"Fifth. He should have the ability and will to enforce obedience.

"Sixth. He should have the courage to enforce obedience.

"Seventh. He should be well versed in laws and usages.

"Eighth. He should know the ritual.

"Ninth. He should be apt and willing to teach.

"Tenth. He should have the character and ability to command respect in the chair.

"It may be said, few are so qualified. That is true. Then let him be Master who comes nearest to it."

We observe that a resolution was passed by this Grand Lodge, enacting that—

"Hereafter dispensations shall not be granted to form new Lodges in any town or city, where there is a Lodge already existing, unless the population exceeds thirty-five hundred; and in no case shall a dispensation be granted to form a Lodge within a less distance than ten miles of a Lodge already existing."

The only elective officers in the Grand Lodge of Iowa are the Grand Master, the Grand Wardens, the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary. The following extract from a report on work, presented by R. W. Bro. Fleak, Deputy Grand Master, is encouraging to those members of this Grand Lodge who have labored so zealously for an uniform ritual:

"At the special request of the Lodges named below, (twenty-five Lodges are named) I have visited them, and exemplified before them the work and ritual of symbolic Masonry, as exemplified by you before the Grand Lodge of Iowa, at its last session, and by it adopted, and ordered to be the future work of our grand jurisdiction; and I am

happy to say to you, that the work thus adopted has been well received by every Lodge that I have had the pleasure of visiting. I now think that there is no longer a doubt as to the certainty of our securing uniformity of work, to a certain extent, in our jurisdiction, by a slight continued effort; and I hope, that in your address before the Grand Lodge, you will earnestly urge the importance of this matter on their consideration."

Your committee regret to find that a report from a committee, urging a uniform ritual, was not adopted.

W. Past Master Ansel Humphrey, from the committee on "immorality and unmasonic conduct," presented the following valuable report:

"The committee, to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's address which refers to 'immorality and unmasonic conduct,' respectfully offer the following report: That they fully concur in the sentiments expressed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master therein, and extremely regret that any member of our beloved Order, should ever so far forget his obligations as a Mason as to be guilty of any of the immoral practices enumerated in said address. And in addition to the vices enumerated by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, your committee are constrained to call the attention of our beloved brethren to a vice, equally reprehensible, and which, indeed, should never be indulged in by any Mason who has a regard for the moral duties imposed upon him by the obligations and charges. We allude to profanity. A Mason should never swear rashly, vainly or profanely. No benefit can possibly result from it; and, in the opinion of your committee, it is a foolish and extremely vulgar practice. Moreover, it evinces a forgetfulness of that reverence to God which should characterize the conduct of every good Mason. Ours is strictly a system of morals, which teaches every individual Mason the duties as such, that he owes to God, to his neighbor and to himself, and indicates a practice of all the Christian graces. In conclusion, let us all endeavor to avoid this evil, and strive to be *good* and *true*, according to the admonitions which have been given us; therefore, let us be *temperate, prudent, discreet.*"

Your committee would especially call the attention of this Grand Lodge to the report of the Iowa committee on finance, because about the same number of Lodges are to be found on our register as on theirs, and because the question of the payment of representatives is likely to come before this Grand Lodge during its present session. The committee report as follows:

"Several brethren having obtained an idea that it would be expedient for this Grand Lodge to undertake the payment of representatives of the subordinate Lodges. Your committee have given the subject much thought. They cannot, however, find any good reason which they think would justify any such attempt at this time. The only question about it is, can we raise the means to do so? The number of Lodges in the state reaches now about 130. The expenses of mileage and per diem, for one representative from each Lodge, cannot be less than $3,500, probably more. The income of the Grand Lodge will not, as we have seen above, more than pay its present expenses, we have about 3,000 members. To raise the funds necessary to pay this additional sum of per diem and mileage, will require an addition of about one dollar and five cents to each member in the state, in addition to what we already have. Will the members of the Lodges pay this? They complain now of paying fifty cents Grand Lodge dues as burdensome and oppressive;

will they be better pleased to pay one dollar and fifty-five cents each? Assuredly not; and it will be unwise, in the opinion of your committee, for the Grand Lodge to make any regulation which will be productive of so much dissatisfaction, and do so little good."

As this matter comes more properly before the committee on [illegible]nce, your committee refrain from expressing any opinion on the subject.

Iowa numbers 135 warranted Lodges, and three under dispensation.

The report of the Grand Lodge proceedings is a very neat and well-printed volume of 200 pages, and it contains an eloquent oration by our well-known brother and early friend, Robert Morris, now the M.W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

M. W. Bro. J. R. Harstock is Grand Master, and R.W. Bro. T. S. Parvin is Grand Secretary.

KANSAS.

The Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in the city of Leavenworth, on the 18th October, 1858. Only established three years, this young sister appears to be taking up her proper position among the Grand Lodges of the United States of America. The Most Worshipful Grand Master, in his address, thus alludes to the so much desired uniformity of work, which all deem of the first importance:

"There is among our brethren an increased desire for correct masonic learning, and a uniformity of work. We should adopt some plan by which such knowledge can be spread with uniformity."

He thus feelingly refers to the question of non-affiliated Masons:

"The subject of non-affiliated Masons has claimed attention in nearly all the jurisdictions, and has assumed importance far beyond the mercenary question of a Mason's Lodge-dues. In the position which I shall now assume, I must stand opposed to most of the Grand Lodges of America, and perhaps a large majority of the Masons present. So be it. I must speak the truth, though I might stand alone in doing so. I hold that every Mason ought to be a member of a Lodge, and while he has ability, assist by contribution to relieve the wants of others; and he who stands aloof and looks on coldly at the struggles incident to life, nor adds some portion to the common fund allotted to relief, should never be a Mason; he is a stone unfitted for the building, and would always mar the beauty of our noble edifice. Then let him come of his own free volition, or stay away and moulder in his own inglorious apathy. Strike not a blow which cuts with double edge, and blasts some flower with every noxious weed it withers. The laws which ostracise the non-affiliated may reach a fungus, and remove a vile excrescence, but they sometimes reach the purest jewels of our Order. Shall the old and time-worn Mason who has passed his three-score years, and one who has been for fifty years an active member of the Order, dispensing charity on every hand, zealous throughout his life in every duty of a Mason, officiating as a member of a Lodge, imparting lessons to the young, and laboring in the cause of virtue—when trembling on his staff, his vision dimmed, standing with hoary locks upon the verge of time, the grave just gaping to receive its victim—in poverty, dependent upon the charity of friends or children for lifeless necessities, but with the pride of earlier years burning in his besom—be told that he must pay his annual dues, retain his name upon the registry, or be disgraced and die neglected by that band of brothers by whose sick-bed he had often sat and ministered?

Oh! Heaven forbid that such a stain should ever rest upon the bright escutcheon of our honored cause! For many years he has fondly cherished the pleasing hope, as he has stood beside the bier of some dear departed friend, and seen the solemn ceremonial, that when life with all its cares were over, his memory would be respected too, and his body borne by Masons to the cold and silent grave. Then will you blast his cherished hopes, and let him die neglected, followed by the few remaining friends that poverty has left him to his final home, forgetful of his many kindly offices to you, or force him to divide his scanty portion with the Lodge, or appear a suppliant to ask in charity remission of his dues. I proclaim again, that all the legislation on this subject is but fraught with mischief. But if legislation must be had, in the name of charity, of virtue and of peace, and for the honor of Masonry, let it not reach to the rites of masonic burial. Save the unoffending widow and orphans of the old and indigent, but worthy Mason, from the melancholy mortification of seeing the husband and the father pass neglected to the tomb. 'I hope to live and die a member of a Lodge, but neither you nor I, nor anyone, can tell when penury and want may force us to the mortifying acknowledgment of inability to pay our annual dues."

The report of the committee on foreign correspondence presents nothing which your committee deem it necessary to reproduce. The Grand Lodge of Canada was recognized by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, by a vote of the Grand Lodge, in October, 1857. Nine Lodges work under their jurisdiction.

M. W. Bro. R. R. Rees is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Chas. Mundee is Grand Secretary.

KENTUCKY.

We naturally feel that we are greeting an old friend when we come to Kentucky, whose M. W. Grand Master is so well known to us, and whose friendly mediation was so much appreciated at the union last year. The Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Lexington, on 11th October, 1858; and on the following day our excellent brother, Robert Morris, was elected to the highest post of honor which it is in the power of Masons to confer. M. W. Grand Master Swigert, in his address, thus notices the proposition to divide the Grand Lodge of Kentucky:

"The amendment of the constitution offered last year by Bro. Ayres, looking to a division of this masonic jurisdiction into two Grand Lodges, will claim your attention. It has attracted the attention, and I may add, the astonishment, of all in other jurisdictions who have noticed it. Hear what the very intelligent chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Bro. O'Sullivan, says upon the subject: 'A preamble and resolution to divide the Grand Lodge into two equal and separate parts, to be called the Western and Eastern Grand Lodges of Kentucky, were presented, and lie over until next year. We sincerely hope that there is sufficient conservatism in a majority of the Masons of that State to defeat the above resolution, as nothing, to our minds, would be more destructive than its adoption; for if a state can have two Grand Lodges, why not a dozen? A fruitful field would be presented to the ambitious and disappointed office seekers, and they would only be too ready to seize upon any pretext to obtain a little notoriety. The desire for place, for preferment, is so observable, that we cannot be too emphatic in our condemnation of any such proposed division.'"

The Grand Master goes on to observe:

"I concur fully with the Missouri committee, that no action of this Grand Lodge would be more destructive than the adoption of such an amendment. It would be suicidal, throwing one part of the State out of the masonic connection as clandestine, and covering the other part with shame and disgrace."

More and more satisfied that "Union is strength," your committee fully concur in these remarks.

The Grand Master quotes the following beautiful passage on the "Conservatism of Freemasonry:"

"The *New Orleans Bulletin* remarks concerning the masonic fraternity of the United States, 'Here is a body of men, composed of all classes and professions, entertaining every kind of opinion upon religion and politics, and existing in every state of the Union, who come together and exhibit amongst themselves the utmost harmony of feeling and action. No word of opprobrium escapes from the lips of any one to insult and wound the feelings of another. No fierce anathema of sectaries is heard. No extravagance is indulged in. Everything is done decently and in order. Everything is quiet, gentlemanly, respectful, dignified. The bitterest political enemies meet face to face, and you shall never know by their actions or words that they do not belong to the same party. Religionists the most opposite embrace each other in the arms of an exalted charity. Fanaticism finds no entrance into the society of the brotherhood. Not a wane of discord disturbs the waters of the inner temple; no plunge into the abyss of atheism, rant, lawlessness, shocks the moral sense of mankind. No revolutionary hydra comes up from beneath to break up the foundation or order, and send the tornado over the fair face of society.' It then asks, why is it that the Christian churches do not profit by the example afforded them by this philanthropic fraternity? Quoth the *Bulletin*: 'But what is the secret of their unanimity, of their harmony, of their brotherly love, of the conservative front, which without a tremor they maintain, and the general commotion, hatred and fanaticism existing around them? It is found, it seems to strike us, in the word *Toleration!*'"

The Grand Master of Kentucky disapproves of the Universal Masonic Congress at Paris.

The description of the last year's union of Canadian Freemasons is easily traceable to the ready pen of our M. W. Bro. Robert Morris—poet, orator, and jurisconsult—and does infinite credit both to his heart and to his head.

There appear on the register 350 warranted Lodges, and thirteen under dispensation.

M.W. Bro. Rob. Morris is Grand Master, and W. Bro. John S. McCorkle is Grand Secretary.

LOUISIANA

Sends us the proceedings of her Grand Lodge, held at New Orleans, on 14th February, 1859. The Most Worshipful Grand Master thus notices an evil which your committee have reason to fear is becoming very prevalent in Canada:

"There is a species of charlatanism becoming quite too common in our State and country; it is the insertion of cards and advertisements in

newspapers, emblasoned with masonic emblems, and addressed to the fraternity; in other words, making merchandise of Masonry. It is a base prostitution of our expressive emblems, and should be reprobated by every worthy member of the Order."

The committee on foreign correspondence lovingly refer to the union of the Masons of Canada. Adverting to the report of the committee on foreign correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Florida, which is from the pen of Bro. Thomas Brown, the Louisiana committee go on to say:

"Entering into a discussion between the committee on correspondence of the Grand Lodges of Connecticut, California and Iowa, upon the respective rights of Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts, and Masters, Bro. Brown says, 'Entered Apprentices are Masons and members of an Entered Apprentice Lodge, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of that degree; but further they cannot go without the regular pass. When regularly passed they are Fellow Crafts, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of that degree; but they can go no further until they are regularly raised, and then they are Master Masons indeed. Now, here we see no deprivation of the rights of any. Each participates in the work and ceremonies, and enjoys the benefits appertaining to their respective degrees.'"

The Louisiana committee thus comment on the above aphorism of Bro. Brown:

"As Bro. Brown remarked, 'the difficulties of this question can be resolved into a nutshell.' But, it may be asked, why state such truisms as above? Who ever disputed their correctness? They are, indeed, truisms, but none the less important because they happen to be thus simple. Indeed, so plain are masonic truisms, that oftentimes they have been overlooked, and led to many long speculations, such as the respective rights of Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts and Master Masons; and, indeed, some have so far overlooked these truisms in their disquisitions, as to style an Entered Apprentice an incipient Mason. The practice has obtained, we know not where or when, of requiring all the business of a Lodge to be done in the Master's degree. We have not a particle of doubt but that this practice is an innovation. Formerly, at the meetings of the Grand Lodge even, propositions of amendment, etc., were submitted even to the youngest Entered Apprentice. Your chairman well recollects that, on the evening of his initiation, the Lodge proceeded to business in his presence, only those, however, who were Master Masons and had signed the by-laws, had the right of voting. Our way would be, as the more reasonable practice, always to open in the Apprentice degree, and remain in that degree during the whole session, except for the time necessary for transacting whatever business there might be which would pertain exclusively to the higher degrees, such as balloting for these higher degrees, or conferring them, or lecturing upon them. We know of no reason for requiring every thing, except lecturing and conferring the degrees, to be done in the Master's degree. On the contrary, we perceive many reasons, besides the ancient usages, why the contrary practice should prevail, and no harm whatever, would ensue. Let us, for a moment, see how it would work, to have all the ordinary business of the Lodge, transacted with the Lodge opened in the degree of Entered Apprentice, only those Master Masons who had signed the by-laws, however, being permitted to vote. It would at once be the interest and pleasure of every Apprentice and Craftsman in the vicinity to attend, for they would do so with the certainty of being admitted, and not left in the ante-room or sent away without admittance.

As it is now, few of the lower degrees care to go to the Lodge when there is such an uncertainty of being admitted as now exists. The Lodge is opened in the degree of Apprentice. All Apprentices in the vicinity are present. They have just been initiated, and feel that interest for the Order which few now seldom feel, and which would lead them to learn the ceremony of opening and closing, which few, except the officers, ever come to know. They will see how Masons conduct themselves in the transaction of business, and learn by precept and example the manner in which they are to conduct themselves when raised to the degree of a Master Mason. They sit, and learn in silence of their elders; and, when the business of the Lodge is over, unless higher degrees are to be conferred, they are favored with a lecture, either upon the ceremony or some one of the important principles inculcated in the degree they have taken; whereas now, the lecture is given only to Masters, who pay little attention to what is said, and console themselves with the reflection—'Oh! we are above that!' No one can ever again feel that interest in the lectures pertaining to the Entered Apprentice degree as he will while he is an Apprentice, and most forget that nearly all the moral teachings of Freemasonry are in that degree. All the elementary principles of the Order are there, and unless they are inculcated when the mind is not above such things, the chances are that they never will be. We therefore go for returning to the old custom of letting the Apprentices and Fellow Crafts see how Masters can work, and of improving the hour which should be devoted to each meeting, when not otherwise engaged, in inculcating, by precept and example, all the sublime *principles* of our Order, to a knowledge of which even the Entered Apprentice is entitled."

With becoming deference to an adverse opinion in high places, your committee are of opinion that the above extract contains sound masonic doctrine, but they do not think that it goes quite far enough. Your committee believe the English practice to be the right one. In the Lodges of England, Entered Apprentices have the right of voting on all questions of business and of mere routine, they also have the right to ballot for a candidate: but when anything comes before the brethren relating to the position or standing of Master Masons or Fellow Crafts, then the Lodge is raised to the appropriate degree. The question of the right which some think that every Mason inherently possesses, to visit a Lodge whenever he chooses, though not a member of the Lodge, or perhaps of any Lodge, is most ably handled in this Report. Bro. Brown of Florida says:

"We all know that a visiting brother must ask admittance before he can enter, and that implies the power to refuse; and we also know that unanimity is essential to the harmony of a Lodge."

The Louisiana committee rejoin:

"We agree with the resolution, except, perhaps, the last four words, and think the reason of Bro. Brown expresses the whole gist of the matter. But we also know that all do not think as he thinks; nor are his reasons satisfactory to all. All admit, we believe, that the peace and harmony of a Lodge should be preserved—that it is the duty of the Master to see to this—that the admission of a visitor might be offensive to some brother, a member; and that by such admission his peace and quiet and self-respect, even, might easily be disturbed. Many cases might be supposed of this sort, and, occasionally at least, occur. Yet, in spite of all this, some there are who insist upon the absolute right of visit; and the only method they have to suggest, by which peace

and harmony are to be preserved, is, for the brother objecting to 'prefer charges against the visitor,' have him tried and expelled. This is peace and harmony with a vengeance! And suppose there may be facts within the knowledge of the objecting brother, which no one can know but himself, how can the visitor be found guilty, with only the word of one against his own? And, with very good proof, it frequently happens that a Lodge is very jealous of charges preferred by members of a neighboring or perhaps, rival Lodge. How is the peace and harmony of the craft then to be preserved? We know Masons with whom we would not sit, nor permit to visit our Lodge, we being present; and yet who could not be convicted in their Lodge by any evidence we could bring. Cases can easily be supposed, and we doubt not exist, where crimes have been committed, a knowledge of which exists in only one other person than the guilty one. He puts his assertion against his accuser, and no Lodge would vote him guilty. For these reasons, we think, the remedy proposed wholly inefficient. Nor would we require the objecting member even to state upon what his objections were founded; for it would do no good, and much evil might result. We, however, think no legislation necessary,—the reason of the practice must be its only support; and these reasons each Master is to determine for himself. If he can preserve peace and harmony in his Lodge, on admitting a visitor while a member objects acting with him, we certainly can have no objection, and can only say he can do more than most men.

"This right of visit, which is claimed by many as an absolute right (like a great many other supposed masonic rights) is but little understood by the mass of the fraternity; and even, we might say, by many who take the position of leaders. The right, whatever it may be, which for the time is claimed, is regarded as absolute, without condition, and is simply to be demanded in order to be complied with.

"Now, we have said above that we do not regard this as an absolute right. Any Mason in good standing has a right to demand the privilege of visiting a Lodge not his own, but any member of such Lodge may object to sitting in the Lodge with the one applying to visit, and the W. M. is bound to refuse admittance, since he is most assuredly bound to preserve peace and harmony in his own Lodge. Nor do we take it to be at all necessary that the brother objecting should state his reasons why he objects, as some contend he should, or take any other steps than merely to object, in order to exclude the visitor, such as to prefer charges against the visitor, or any other step whatever. Such is our deliberate opinion, and we have thus stated it, what we have in substance done before, that there should be no misunderstanding as to what that opinion actually was.

"But, after all, this, it may be well said, is but the opinion of the committee, or perhaps, the chairman; and as such entitled to but little weight. We have, however, formed no opinion without having; what we conceive to be, good reasons therefor; and we are willing to stand or fall by the reasons we can produce. We will, however, in this place, only suppose an instance, which may readily be conceived to occur: suppose two Masons are cognizant of a fact, the truth of which is known to them and God alone; one of them, in a court of justice, swears to the contrary of that fact, the other and himself, knowing, of course, that perjury had been committed, could this other Mason sit in a Lodge with that brother, or permit him, a member of another Lodge, to visit his own Lodge? We most assuredly would not sit with one we knew to be guilty of perjury, or any other great crime. Yet, what could we

do, more than simply to object? We could not prefer charges, for we should have no proof, save our own word. We could not state our reasons, for then we should be subject to charges ourselves; and to expulsion, for grossly slandering a brother. This is not a mere supposable case, it is a probable one; and if a brother is to be compelled to state his reasons for his objection, in order to exclude, he must remain silent, or subject himself to the triumph of a person he knows to be guilty. But, it may be said, this would exclude many innocent persons, through the pique or ill-will of a member of the Lodge. So be it. No gentleman would desire to obtrude himself into a family circle, or any company where one of the constituents of that circle is of the character supposed, or where his presence was not desired by even one of those who possessed an *undoubted* right to be there. And here comes up the question of the masonic right of visit, and of masonic rights in general. Whence is this right derived? We have denied its existence and attempted to prove a negative. Where is a proof to be found of its existence, that it ever existed? In what enactment is it found? Is that enactment binding on us? Is it a general law? Answering these questions ourselves, we must candidly say, that *in all our reading, we never yet saw any such law*, and we further state our conviction that no such law exists, or ever existed.

"What is the foundation, we would ask, of any one or all of our masonic rights, or of our masonic duties, for they are exactly correlative. What is it, indeed, but those obligations and *charges*, to which, as Masons, we have given our consent? We ask again, in what clause of these is this duty to admit visitors found? And in what are many others of the so-called rights and duties found, which are so often held by many of the fraternity? We have no hesitation in saying, though we do it with humiliation, and almost shame, that the full and true meaning of the ties which bind us together as Masons, are in many, far too many instances totally unknown, or have been perverted to a meaning totally foreign to their plain import, and oftentimes, abhorrent to a proper feeling of right and justice. These are strong words, but a sense of our obligation to speak the truth, and the hope, that what we now say may lead to the study of the principles of our Order, till a full and correct knowledge of them is diffused throughout our ranks, compels us to use them.

"There are too many ignorant men admitted into our Order, too many men devoid of correct moral principles, not imbued with a due sense of right and wrong. Our doors are too freely thrown open; they should not only be closed against the ignorant and vicious, but also against the ignorant without being vicious, and against the learned who do not possess a good moral character; but open to those who do good, and do it from principle, who act and walk justly and conscientiously. The Lodge is not properly a school of reform, where men may be taken in and made good members of society. It properly is a community, an association of good and intelligent men associated together, not for the purpose of reforming themselves, but that they may reform the world by their example, and restrain each other from temptation and sin, and aid each other in time of need. The first preparation for initiation is becoming to be wholly forgotten. How many now are 'first prepared in their heart?' Indeed, there was truth in what was once remarked by our Past Grand Master when in his Lodge he reported against an applicant for initiation, that though he could find nothing really bad about the man, yet there was not enough in him of which to make a

Mason.' We should act upon this when about to admit a profane man to the mysteries of Freemasonry. Then the ignorance of what our duties and rights are, would not be so woefully manifest, as they were thirty years ago, the result of which was the almost utter extinction of our Order. Then, ignorant men, acting upon *supposed* rights and duties which had no foundation in fact, raised such a tempest that the lapse of more than a quarter of a century has not repaired the injury."

The report contains a most valuable essay on "Rites and Uniformity of Work," which your committee cannot forbear laying before this Grand Lodge, though they be deemed tedious.

"We are aware of the difficulties of our position in this jurisdiction, and satisfied with the state we have made in sending forth such a document as Bro. Pike's address, which must have a tendency to lead to a careful consideration, by our sister Grand Lodges, of our true position, and prevent that hasty expression of opinion on the part of any, which, however erroneous it may be, is not as easy to be recalled when once expressed as many may imagine. We now consider ourselves safe from any hasty attack, nor do we fear any ill-timed interference from any Mason with the course we may pursue hereafter in our difficulties. Advice and argument we shall ever be ready to listen to, and if convinced of our error, shall be ready to amend. What we have now to say is more for the purpose of fixing a basis for future action, and as an expression of the opinions of your committee, than as an expression of the views and determinations of the Grand Lodge, though we feel certain of the support and approval of most of its members.

"Many, here and elsewhere, insist upon an exact uniformity of work, and so do we, but our understanding of what that 'exact uniformity' means is quite different from that of many others. That Masonry should be universal, and is so intended to be, no one disputes, and that this state of things should subsist, it naturally and necessarily follows that all should possess the same means of recognition, and be bound by the same ties; that is to say, our duties and obligations and rights as Masons should be commensurate with yours, in fact the same, and that we should have identically the same means of making ourselves known as Masons as the Masons of any other country. Now we believe that all rites and divisions of Masonry had a common origin, are founded upon the same identical fundamental principles, and are in effect still the same. But unfortunately, perhaps by long separation from each other of the various branches of the Order, a thousand and one causes have induced an apparent or real change in many of its features, dress, habits and customs. One nation thinks in a different manner from another, and the same may be said of the different individuals of the same nation. To our minds, in different circumstances, the same transactions have a different appearance, by reason of the difference of position or medium of view. The York rite prospered under a different state of government and of society, from that of the modern or the Scottish. The members of the York rite insist that theirs is the true Masonry, while those of the French and Scottish are as equally positive. From our recent experience, we know that as a general thing the principles and forms, and ceremonies even, of either, are not generally understood by the other. As Bro. Pike said in his letter, and as he exemplified to some extent in the Grand Lodge, we know that what we call the essentials of the ritual are the same in the both. We know, from a careful study, that the fundamental *principles* of both rites (the York and Scottish) are identically the same. The obligations are the same, and there is, in the means

of recognition of the two rites, as great a similarity, as there is between those methods as taught in York Lodges in various parts of this country. But it may be asked, what do you call the ritual? It was, in 1853, resolved by this Grand Lodge, that the masonic ritual was not an essential nor a landmark of the Order, and for the passage of which we were taken to task by several of our sister Grand Lodges. We opposed the resolution at the time, nor do we believe it to be true in the general acceptance of the word now. (Bro. Mackey says, substitute the word *lecture* for *ritual*, and it would be true.) But as the mover understood it probably, and as it would be understood by many, we believe it to be true. If, by the ritual of Masonry, is meant a certain set of questions and answers, given in a particular form and phraseology, and answered in like manner, termed lectures, and 'divided into sections,'—such as we have heard Mississippi river pilots use, where one says, as the boats pass each other, 'You are a chicken thief, then, I presume ?' and is responded to, 'I am so taken and accepted among all true chicken thieves," etc.,—we say that the ritual in that sense is not an essential, nor is it one of the landmarks of Freemasonry. This chairman well recollects his inability to pass himself into the Lodge of which he is now a member, simply because he had not a few test questions in the form which the examining committee deemed essential. But if we are to understand by the term 'ritual,' the forms and ceremonies of opening and closing, and especially of initiation, then we do insist upon such a ritual as being an essential, and one of the landmarks; in fact, about the only one of them, or as containing all the others.

"We know that a different state of culture, and different habits, and other differences, lead to a difference of expression for the same thing, which difference, if not corrected, becomes in time a permanency. Now, this we take it to be the case with the difference in the rituals, as we understand the word, or of rites, which is the same thing, which is found at present to exist, and which a prejudice too prevalent has in a great measure hitherto prevented from becoming reconciled. How many of the mass of the fraternity, even in our own jurisdiction, know what the word 'rite' means, or know in what consists the real difference between the several rites. More than one well-read Mason would hardly credit us, if we were to tell them that the Scottish rite did not mean simply a peculiar manner of wotking the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason. There is a certain series of degrees which, including the three symbolic degrees, amount to thirty-three, and the recipients of which degrees have, for the most part, been confined to those who worked the symbolic degrees under the authority of the chiefs of the Scottish rite; and we know, for we have taken and studied them, that these higher degrees are but the exemplification, by beautiful and expressive ceremonies, of certain principles, elementarily taught in the three symbolic degrees of whatever rite you choose. Identically the same may be said of the French or modern rite. But as a Grand Lodge, we are to know but of the third degree; at least, we can legislate for no other than the three. Uniformity in the means of recognition, and of the ties that bind us together as Masons, we should attempt to bring about. We can here discourse upon 'the duties we owe to our God, our country, our neighbors, and ourselves,' and these duties comprehend every duty or obligation we assume as Masons. Our first object, then, should be to see that these duties are understood by all, and by all alike; for it would be of little import to become known to one called a Mason, who was under different obligations from ourselves.

We can safely say to the Grand Lodge, and to Masons throughout the world, that these principles of duty, of right and wrong, are essentially if not identically the same in the symbolic degrees of the three rites. We know this proposition will be dissented from by eminent Masons in each rite—the York, the French or modern, and the Scottish. But we shall not attempt to argue the proposition, and shall content ourselves with merely stating it; and when an essential difference is shown really to exist, we will acknowledge it, and at the same time proclaim the then indisputable fact, that Masonry is not universal—that there is more than one Masonry.

"This point being settled, we now come to the other essential, namely, the universality of the means of recognition. We know that there are many little differences between the several rites, and also of the working of the same rite in different places—yes, even in different Lodges in the same place; and that these differences may, in a certain sense, be considered of essential importance. But how is the difficulty to be remedied? Certainly not by denying those to be Masons, and refusing to recognize them as such, who have been taught differently from the way in which we were instructed; nor by committing to memory a certain form of set questions and answers, and requiring every other person to conform thereto, or be regarded as an impostor; but, by study and inquiry, learn how Masons of every jurisdiction in the world work, and treat all hailing as visitors accordingly. A uniformity of work is desirable, but that can only be accomplished by all Masons communicating pretty freely with each other; not by one party ostracising the other, and keeping up the walls which prejudice has erected between the different rites. We know the method of working in the Lodges of all rites in New Orleans, from frequent observation, and we are safe in saying that there is as much diversity between the working of Masons in Alabama and Maine, or in different Lodges in Massachusetts and Vermont, as there is between Lodges of different rites in this city. One coming to New Orleans for the first time, from Boston even, unless previously instructed in the difference of work among us, could not gain admission to some of our York Lodges, if certain 'bright Masons' we wot of composed the examining committee. They would find their pass-words wrong, their signs wrong; even the method of their reception when initiated would be quite different from what the committee would require of them. The same remarks would apply with as full force and propriety in the case of Masons hailing from England, Scotland and Ireland, as of those hailing from France or Germany.

"The whole difficulty in this matter of uniformity of work, is, we believe, in the want of a proper understanding of what the work should be; and this want of understanding exists to no greater extent among members of the Scottish rite, than of the York rite. We allow the advantage to neither.

"The fundamental principles of all rites are the same. The ceremonies of conferring these degrees are but a method of impressing these principles upon the candidate. These ceremonies instituted in the past, so far back that not only the memory of man, but record-evidence itself, throws upon it but little light, have been in all their main features handed down to our time. Many little variations from numerous causes have taken place and given rise to different rites, all however retaining the same great principles and the chief methods of imparting and inculcating them in their ceremonies. Why then should we, who are of the York, or the Scottish rite, compel one brother to conform in his

work to our own, when we disagree amongst ourselves as much as we differ from them? Let us instruct ourselves and all our brothers in these great principles, then study all rites, place side by side all those ceremonies each of which inculcate those principles, and choose for ourselves that which is the best calculated to impress the idea we are after upon the initiate. The means of recognition would then be the same throughout the world, for it would be the inculcating of such a great principle of the Order by such a ceremony; and such a ceremony was used at my initiation, would the stranger say, and for such a purpose. In this way only, we conceive, can uniformity of work ever be brought about, or if it could ever be brought about in any other way, it would not remain fixed or complete for a day.

"So much we have said on the subject of the different rites and the desired uniformity of the work, not so much as being called for by any remark of Brother Pearl, as that his notice of our proceedings gave us the opportunity. The remarks we have made shew the absolute necessity of intelligence and extensive reading among Masons; and if they have no other effect than to induce that result, we shall be content, being certain that the better informed we become, the more useful we shall be to the world, and the nearer universal will Masonry become, both in the ties which bind us, if there be a difference, and in the means of recognition.

"But the importance of these subjects, of the "uniformity of work," or some certain method of initiation, and the toleration of different *rites*, or as some understand it, of different ceremonies, require of us a clearer and more definite statement. This, then, candidly and honestly, is our conclusion upon the first point, viz, Uniformity of work, an exact uniformity of words, phrases, etc., etc., can never be brought about except by one method, which needs but to be stated to show the utter impossibility of resorting to it, and that is, by first agreeing to the same in a convention possessing the necessary power to adopt and enforce, *and then committing the same to writing*. In the first place, it is hardly possible that a convention can ever be held in the United States, or anywhere else, in which a perfect agreement could be arrived at. It is much more improbable that any such convention would ever be invested with power to enact and to enforce a ritual, and no one would think of putting the same in writing. How, then, can an *exact* uniformity be attained? As we said above, the thing is impossible. Had we frequent meetings of the eminent Masons of the Order, say in a general Grand Lodge of the United States, *this* good might, yea would result,—the delegates would meet and confer together, compare notes, discuss differences, and attempt to trace each difference back to first principles; the light there mutually given and received would be carried back to their Grand Lodges, and at our annual Grand Communications all this light would be communicated, and at length disseminated throughout the whole mass of the fraternity. This, with the aid of masonic reading, which we are glad to see becoming more prevalent, would in time lead all at least who govern the craft to come to the conclusion, that certain principles are inculcated only in a certain general way by our Order, and the general features of the methods communicating these principles would be by them understood.

"We find it difficult to express our views upon this subject *in writing*. Suffice it to say, our obligations as administered in the various degrees would become known to all, and the various charges given to the candidate at or during his initiation would be carefully heeded by all,

and as well would the requirements and qualifications of the candidates be found to be essentially the same. The best method of communicating all this, and of making most forcible impressions upon the mind, would in the end be adopted, and uniformity of principles, and of procedure during initiation, etc., would then be attained, though uniformity of phraseology might not be, and even this, though of minor consequence in our estimation, would soon occur; for there is, in our estimation, but one form of phraseology which can best express any one idea, and this form would of necessity be adopted, and be the same with all well-informed Masons. As before said, from the nature of the subject, we find it extremely difficult to put *in writing* what we think upon this momentous question. It is only by presenting the subject in different forms that we can hope for tolerable success; and hence we will try again. We suppose it will not be disputed, that a general uniformity requires that there should be uniformity among all Masons in the preparation, in the reception, in the first step in the Lodge room, and the profession of faith and trust, in the method in which the candidate is conducted, in the substance of the different points of the several masonic obligations and the form of receiving those obligations, in the different symbols presented in each degree and in their explanation, in the representations in the legend of the third degree, and in the various steps, signs, grips, passwords, etc., etc.

All these things, as well as the general features of opening and closing of a Lodge, and the position and duties of the several officers should never so vary, but that the main features could be easily distinguished by any one, even passibly acquainted with the form of his initiation. As in the very first step, no one should be ignorant that a necessary preparation of the heart should precede all other steps, nor be so ignorant of the principles of our Order, as to be unable to give the true reason for the necessity of such preparation. No one should be ignorant upon *whose* aid he should call, in any great and important undertaking, or in whom, above all other, he puts his trust in the hour of danger, doubt or peril.

No one, perhaps, should be considered a Mason, who could not tell how he was prepared in each step of his preparation or course, or how conducted, or why thus prepared or conducted, or what symbols were presented to him at the several steps of progress he may have made, and the great moral truths those symbols were designed to represent. At least every well-informed Mason should know all this, and all Masons should be well informed; but, above all, no one should be allowed to proceed till he could give, in an intelligent manner, every point of duty to which he had obligated himself.

"Thus much we would require for the sake of uniformity, and this, we think, would be sufficient for uniformity in the means of recognition, and in the duties and obligations which should, as Masons, be the same to all. There may be many little variations among different jurisdictions, and among different Lodges of the same jurisdiction, and even between the working of different members of the same Lodge; yet all should be satisfied, at least for years to come, with the attainment of a uniformity in the general features to the extent above set forth. This uniformity, we believe, may be easily attained if we commence in the right way. By reading, we may certainly learn what were the methods of initiation into various organizations, in ancient times, similar to our own, and from which ours undoubtedly, in a great measure, had their origin. In the same way, that is, by reading of masonic publications, we may arrive

at a correct knowledge of all the principles sought to be inculcated by our symbols and ceremonies. By a careful study of these, and comparison with what every one learns on initiation, intelligent Masons, wherever situated, will, without any concert of action, or interchange of opinion, arrive at the same general result. The discrepancies, as we have before intimated, may be entirely removed by frequent conferences of Masons of different jurisdictions with each other. This can only be done by making our Annual Communications less legislative assemblies, and more of a nature of social conferences, in which we can meet and freely converse, and compare notes on all the various points, previously mentioned, and by at least tri-ennial meetings of men from each state of the union in national conventions, from which the result of their mutual interchange of opinion could be disseminated throughout the limited states, and by conventions of Masons, of the whole world, with similar objects and results, such as the convention in Paris, in 1856. But in all these efforts to bring about what we ask for, in uniformity, there is one almost inseparable obstacle to success, at least the greatest of all others, and that is the mistaken idea, as it seems to us, as to what uniformity should consist in. Many, perhaps a majority of Masons, who have an idea upon the subject, think the uniformity sought for, consists, in a uniformity of words, as if words were of more importance than the ideas they are designed to convey. After the ceremony of conferring a degree is over, we never pretend to give *the lecture* in the same words on each occasion, or to impress upon the candidate the same series of 'questions and answers, divided into sections,' two or three as the case may be. With this meaning attached to the term 'lecture,' we are heartily sick, and feel a sort of loathing whenever it is used. *This* is what we would endeavor to do; at least, so far as we were able; we would lay before the candidate, in their regular order, in the language *best suited to his capacity and education*, each step he had that night taken, with each symbol that had been presented to him, and each promise he had made; we would state to him, as clearly as we could, the moral principle involved in each step, or which each symbol enforced; we would again point out to him all the duties he had assumed, and the rights he had acquired, and in our charge, exhort him to prove himself true, upright and just. In our own *words*, we would thus instruct the candidate, or, in the absence of an initiation, the Lodge, and this we would call a 'lecture.' The only uniformity we would require, would be uniformity of principle, of sentiment, and this sentiment, we feel assured, would be uniform among all intelligent well read Masons; but a uniformity of words, of phrases, is an utopian idea, impossible ever to be even partially realized, and the greatest obstacle to true uniformity.

"The conclusion of this subject, brings us back to the subject of rites, which means nothing more nor less than the ceremonies, as conferred, chiefly under different organizations; or the different masonic rites, which are used to distinguish Masons whose ceremonies are supposed to differ. There are but three 'rites' of Masonry of a prevalence sufficient to call for our notice, the York, French or Modern, and the Scottish or 'Ancient and Accepted.' Now, let us disabuse a large number of Masons of the idea that when we speak of rites, we have reference to more than the three degrees of Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master, as they have been conferred under these several systems of degrees. We all know there are many degrees, though as to what their peculiar ceremonies are, we cannot speak of them in the Grand Lodge; we also know, that certain of these degrees are said to be attached to, or belong to, or be of,

each rite. As, for instance, Royal Arch, and others, to be of the York rite; certain others of the French rite; and still certain others, thirty in number, of the Scottish rite. But aside from the fact of their mere appendage, they have nothing to do with the present discussion of the work and principles of the three symbolic degrees.

"We are now to speak of the three degrees of which the Grand Lodge has cognizance, of either and all the rites, and our enquiry should be limited to these three degrees, and to the difference of principles, and of their methods of working, &c., if any real difference actually exists. Are the same principles inculcated in these three degrees by these three rites? Are the same duties required, and obligations enjoined, upon each initiate in each? Are the same steps taken by such in the ceremonies of initiation? And, are the means of recognition, the signs, grips, words, etc., the same? If the affirmative answer can be given to each of these questions; if the intelligent Masons of each rite, in substance, we do not mean mere form, but in substance, teach the same doctrines and truths, if they administer, substantially, the same obligations, and enjoin the same duties; if the form of ceremony in each rite is such that a well informed Mason of another rite could, on the first time of witnessing the ceremony, recognize it as a masonic ceremony, and recognize the degree then being conferred; if the signs, pass-words, etc., should, under the same conditions, be recognized as masonic, and as belonging to the proper degree, we would say that the uniformity was fully sufficient, and would most clearly warrant us in recognizing the work as legitimate and masonic. If, on the contrary, those rites should be found to differ, in any of these three essentials, that uniformity would be wanting, and it would then become necessary to legislate upon the subject.

"We are of the York rite; we have tried to perfect ourselves in the principles and working of that rite; at the same time we have examined the principles and workings of the other two rites, and so far, as we have before stated, we have been able to discover, no real or essential difference between the principles, when properly inculcated, of either of the three rites. Any one may undoubtedly find Masons in either rite, who hold principles which they claim to be masonic, and as taught by their rite, which the majority of the other two rites would condemn, and which would most undoubtedly conflict with the principles really inculcated by those rites. But, at the same time, those very principles would, on examination be found at variance with the principles really inculcated by the rite to which the holder professed to belong. Some might claim that some sectarian dogma was taught by and peculiar to a certain rite. Yet this would not make it so. Another, of socialistic or infidel tendencies, might inculcate as masonic, certain notions peculiar to his views, and as peculiar and belonging to his rite, which he preferred. An examination, however, would dissipate these supposed differences, and hence we should be careful when we condemn individual opinions not to condemn at the same time a masonic rite. Sectaries will exists in all organizations, but let us not condemn the organization while condemning sectarianism.

"Again, we state, that so far as our examination goes, the obligations and duties enjoined on initiates are in fact, if not in words, the same. A few may omit or add to these, but that does not alter the general practice. The same remark applies to the ceremonies of initiation into the various degrees; and, although in the French and Scottish rites some additional ceremonies may prevail in one or more of the degrees,

to those practiced in Lodges working in the York rite, and which may appear strange to the novitiate of the York rite, yet they all tend to inculcate, with more or less force, when properly conferred, the same great truths which were attempted to be impressed upon the York Mason, and if not recognized by him, shows the failure of the intended impression upon his mind, and that he needs more powerful symbols such as he is witnessing, or that he does not understand the language in which the ceremonies are conducted. The signs, words, etc., we have also found to be essentially the same, the former not varying more than among the York Lodges, and the latter not more than is to be expected from the pronounciation of the same words by men speaking different languages. We would like, therefore, to hear in what the great differences consist, if any such there be, and why it is that the different rites are not, in effect and reality, the same Masonry with only a different name.

"We have gone into this subject to the great length we have, not so much to combat what we conceive to be errors or prejudices in our own jurisdiction, as to set ourselves right before the masonic world, and to bring all to acknowledge in what true uniformity consists, and thus to bring it actually about, throughout the whole world; and, especially, to set the Masons of other jurisdictions right upon the subject of the different masonic rites as practiced among us, that we may not be censured by any for the course we have adopted, and will undoubtedly pursue, in regard to those rites. We feel certain, that when the masonic world shall come to know what the term 'rite' means, when applied to the three degrees of symbolic Masonry, and that there is no essential, material, appreciable difference between the three, the York, French and Scottish, as practiced here and elsewhere, as we understand, and have explained, what uniformity means, that our course will not only not be condemned, but be approved and applauded; and that we shall, by this very course of recognition, and explanation of our views, lay the foundation for a true masonic union of all Masons, of whatever rite; and, in the end be the means of *bringing about a true uniformity, and the abolishment of all rites, in the more general and correct term of* FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, under which we now have for several years acted, and shall continue to act; and with this union of sentiment and title, do away with, and abolish all sectarian, socialistic and narrow-minded dogmas which have crept into the Order, to our great detriment and danger. If this effort of ours but accomplish a tithe of this, and, especially if it but bring about peace and good will among us, and with our neighbors, your committee will be more than satisfied with the result of their labors."

This report manifests a thorough acquaintance with all the degrees of speculative Freemasonry on the part of its able author, Bro. J. Q. A. Fellowes, and your committee only regret that time prevents them from reviewing it more closely. Fraternal greetings are wafted from this balmy southern sister to our northern Canadian brethren. She numbers 156 warranted Lodges, with three U. D.

M. W. Bro. Samuel M. Todd is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Samuel G. Risk is Grand Secretary.

MAINE.

From the sunny south, we travel to the extreme eastern state. The Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in Portland, on May 4th, 1858. The M. W. Grand Master, in his address, thus speaks of the question of non-affiliated Masons:

"There is another subject of growing importance, which I deem it my duty to allude to at the present time. There are, as is well known, a considerable number of Masons within the precincts of many Lodges who do not associate themselves with their brother Masons as such, and have no active participation in the affairs of any particular Lodge. This class, though small when compared with the great body of Masons, is not beneath the notice and action of the Grand Lodges under whose jurisdictions they live. I am not prepared to impeach or call in question the motives of those who, for reasons best known to themselves, have seen fit to withdraw from the active sphere of masonic labor. There may be, doubtless, in some few instances, such obstacles as to render an association with any Lodge entirely impracticable; but we are well aware, that in the great majority of cases no excuse can be given, unless it be that of a flagging zeal or a penurious economy. These sutlers, 'who hang about the outskirts of our army,' are always willing to receive any advantages which they may derive from being nominally associated with us, but are never willing to contribute, by their hand or their purse, towards the success or maintenance of the Order. Various expedients have been adopted by different Grand Lodges, to test the strength of their attachment to our fraternity, and to determine definitely the relations which they should sustain towards the great body of acting Masons. In some states, it has been proposed to lay a small tax upon them; in others, to allow them the privilege of visiting any Lodge within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge once, and if, after that, they unite with no Lodge, they are to be excluded altogether from such a privilege. Without specifying any particular mode as preferable, I have held it my duty to lay the subject before you for your consideration."

He alludes to the propriety of all subordinate Lodges cheerfully contributing to the support of the Grand Lodge, in the following forcible manner:

"Our first Most Excellent Grand Master, Solomon, king of Israel, said in his wisdom, 'there is no new thing under the sun; and the thing that hath been, is that which shall be.' And we learn from history, that in the days of Crœsus, king of Lydia, between five and six hundred years before the Christian era, a similar disposition being manifested by the governed towards the governing, induced a sage and wit of that day, familiarly known by the name of Æsop, to enunciate the following fable of the *Belly and the Members*; and

'Although his words are quaint and old,
Remember truth is sterling gold.'

"'In former days, when all a man's limbs did not work together as amicably as they do now, but each had a will and way of his own, the members generally began to find fault with the belly, for spending an idle luxurious life, while they were wholly occupied in laboring for its support, and ministering to its wants and pleasures; so they entered into a conspiracy to cut off its supplies for the future. The hands were no longer to carry food to the mouth, nor the mouth to receive the food, nor the teeth to chew it. They had not long persisted in this course

of starving the belly into subjection, ere they all began, one by one, to fail and flag, and the whole body to pine away. Then the members were convinced that the belly also, cumbersome and useless as it seemed, had an important function of its own; that they could no more do without it, than it could without them; and that if they would have the constitution of the body in a healthy state, they must work together, each in his proper sphere, for the common good of all.'

Canada meets with due notice, and the right hand of fellowship is freely accorded.

R. W. Bro. Daniel P. Attwood, D. D. G. Master of the second district, thus concludes an able report:

"Gladly would I stop here, and close this report; but there are vices connected with members of some of the Lodges in this district for which they should be severely reprimanded, and in some instances I fear that nothing short of suspension or expulsion will answer. I speak of the vices of profanity and intemperance. There are men among us who profess to be Masons, who take the name of God upon their lips with anything but 'that reverential awe due from the creature to his creator,' and who say, by their actions at least, that 'temperance' is not one of the 'cardinal virtues' of a Mason. Are we not taught, in the first charge given to a brother, to show that vice which will impair our faculties, and debase the dignity of our profession? Brethren, after we have tried in every way in our power to reclaim such, and have failed to do so, should we keep them in our Lodges, and compel those who are an honor to the fraternity to associate with them? Shall we have the finger of scorn pointed at us, for keeping in our honorable Order such men? Shall we, when performing the last solemn duties at the grave of a deceased brother, be compelled to hear from those around us, and justly too, that such a one, although clothed in symbolic emblems and mingling in the last sad rites, is filled with something besides the spirit of religion and Masonry? Shall we keep from our Order, and from our Lodges, men who would be an honor to us, but who never will join us until such things are remedied or removed? Brethren, let us think of these things, and apply the working tools of the Fellow Craft, and if we, in our haste to obtain members, have got poor material, let us probe the defect to the bottom; and if we can fill it with something that is solid, well; and if not, then let us displace it, and fill the breach with those who will reflect a credit to the institution."

M. W. Bro. Hiram Chase is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Ira Berry is Grand Secretary.

Retracing our steps to the south, your committee come to the Grand Lodge of

MARYLAND.

On the subject of profane swearing, the committee on foreign correspondence have the following judicious remarks:

"It is well that the Grand Bodies of Masonry should show their purpose to discountenance, and endeavor to prevent a practice so useless and demoralizing as that of profane swearing. It is a practice not only not admitted in Masonry, but is inconsistent with the character of the institution. The Lodges have the right to introduce and enforce disciplinary regulations upon the subject. Profanity cannot be allowed with any sort of propriety in the masonic temple. Such language can have no

place among the mysteries of the sanctuary, and it is highly improper and censurable in the Master Mason to use it inside the sacred enclosure or elsewhere. Profanity in the Lodge would demand the enforcement of discipline. It can no more be tolerated there, than it can in the place of God's worship. It can be indulged nowhere by the true-hearted Mason. It is an ugly disfigurement of the masonic character, and ought to be carefully and studiously avoided by the man that is honored with the title. It is no valid excuse that profane words are generally those of thoughtless utterance. Profanity is wickedness, and its taint should never soil the speech of the man that frequents the mystic halls of Masonry."

In noticing the address of the Grand Master of Missouri, the same committee thus allude to the almost universal desire for uniformity of ritual:

"Uniformity of work is spoken of by the Grand Master as the great necessity of the jurisdiction. His anxiety upon the subject presents a striking contrast with the manner in which the Grand Lodge of Louisiana has been affected in the matter of her varying rites. Missouri is troubled because she cannot secure uniformity in the working of her ritual. Louisiana entertains and passes resolutions that sanction a change in the ritual itself.

"The question with regard to this subject, has of late years been discussed with considerable interest by the Grand Lodges of this country, and various plans have been devised and placed in operation for the purpose of accomplishing the desired object. Perfection, which is desirable, and which may be approximated, it is likely will never be reached in the working of the various masonic bodies throughout the world, or even throughout our own country. Nor is it absolutely necessary that it should be. Men, even in Masonry, will differ in sentiment upon the manner in which masonic law should be enforced, and the language in which the working of the Lodges should be conducted. But while the text is unaltered, and the true doctrine inculcated and enforced, the craft is not in much danger in regard either to herself or sectarianism, and these are the agencies through which schism is generally introduced. If the language of Masonry is important in relation to its text, the ritual must be equally so in regard to the institution. The ritual is the expositor of the institution in which the text and doctrine are elucidated; and it follows, as a natural consequence, that there is less danger in the use of variety in language, than there can be in the multiplication of rites and their application in the use of the ritual. It is well that the officers and members of the Masonic Order everywhere, should use every effort possible and proper for the production of uniformity in their labors. It is important that such uniformity should be secured, more, perhaps, on account of the harmony and beauty of regularity in the operations of the craft, than for the preservation unharmed of the masonic principle. And if it be well that such effort be made for the preservation of a uniformity of work, it is doubtless more so that we should refrain from the invention of new rites, and the introduction of a great variety of sentiment and language in their use."

Their very able and interesting report is thus happily concluded:

"Societies and institutions of every other form and feature have been organized and established in every kingdom and government of the world. They have lived out their day and departed, and the kingdoms

and governments in which they flourished have fallen into decay, and the masonic institution has survived them all. It traces its history through the fluctuations of empires, the changing of dynasties and governments, and the crumbling ruin of decayed kingdoms; and it not only lives and flourishes, but its ancient landmarks have been preserved, and they are now, as they ever were, the firm foundation of the masonic structure and the basis of masonic action. If the men of the profane world wish to know if there is anything remarkable or wonderful in Masonry, we can tell them there is, and we can confidently point to our history, and the preservation of our landmarks and distinctive character, for the truth of the declaration. It is remarkable, it is wonderful, that Masonry has an existence, a name and a place among the institutions of the world. It has given offense to kings, and they have interdicted it. Ruling powers have prohibited the performance of its ceremonies and the practice of its principles, and it has been driven beyond the territory of nations. Religious bodies and governments have taken offense at the mystery of its character, and excommunicated its members and proscribed the use of its symbols and the performance of its rites. But amidst the persecution the abuse, the punishment, the effort at utter annihilation, the craftsmen have pursued their way, and they have borne with them the symbols of their Order and the seals of their authority. They have travelled with those symbols and seals in their possession. They have performed their work when their enemies knew not that they were among them. They have survived the violence of embittered opposition; and while everything else of merely human origin has been obliged to succumb to circumstances of opposition and decay, the institution has been preserved intact and performed its accustomed labor. It has outlived the fury of anti-masonic rage, although it has ordered the flood and the flame, and directed the violence of human passion, for the purpose of effecting its demolition. Such has been the path of persecution through which Masonry has been obliged to pass. But notwithstanding it all, the institution still proudly rears its head. It lives; it flourishes; it has triumphed. It holds its own landmarks in possession, and it performs the labor now that it did centuries ago. The flood has not overflowed it. Unharmed it has walked amidst the flame, and the violence of human passion has not been able to obliterate either its name or character. With these evidences of its character and its singular history in view, how can the world refuse the acknowledgment that Masonry is a remarkable, a wonderful institution? And how can Masons refuse her the homage that is due to her ancient landmarks, name and character? If any institution can afford to admit of diversity of opinion among its members, that institution is Masonry. And such diversity of opinions is allowable. But the landmarks cannot be touched. What the doctrines of the bible are to Christianity, such are the landmarks to Masonry. Men may make the comment, they may be allowed the indulgence of sentiment; but they must not touch the record. Paul and Apollos and Cephas may differ, but they may not change the law, nor subvert its proper use. The text and the doctrine must remain unsettled, while the dispute and the party feud prevail. Perfect uniformity of sentiment and work will hardly ever be attained in Masonry, but it were well for brethren to make continually the effort to approximate so desirable an ultimatum. It is highly masonic, in this regard, to use every possible exertion to accomplish the object. We regard Masonry as the most perfect of human associations, and we esteem its operation and effect, if allowed properly to perform its peculiar functions, as better calculated to produce the perfect man than anything short of

the divine institutions. But that word, *perfection*, reposes on too high an eminence to be reached by the imperfect faculties and powers of man. We must do the best we can. We must study the landmarks as closely as possible. We must apply them as strictly in accordance with both their spirit and letter as may be. We must compare the work with the landmarks, and we must frame our sentiments and order our actions in conformity with the ancient records. These objects may be pursued and accomplished; and whatever variety there yet may be in our opinions and labors, so we aim at the same high character and inculcate and practice the same moral sentiments and virtues, may be tolerated without damage."

The following resolutions presented by the committee on the subject of non-affiliated Masons, were unanimously passed by Grand Lodge:

"Resolved,—That the jurisdiction of each Lodge extends equally over the non-affiliated as the affiliated Mason, and that they are equally amenable for unmasonic conduct.

"Resolved,—That a non-affiliated Mason, who shall for the space of six months, reside in any county wherein is a working Lodge, and fail to make application for membership therein, shall forfeit the privilege of visiting said Lodge. And if he still fail or refuse to do so until the expiration of twelve months residence, he shall then forfeit all claims to masonic rights or benefits."

We observe some well deserved rebukes applied to rulers of the craft in other Grand Lodges, for granting dispensations to confer degrees in a shorter time than is specified in the constitutions. On this subject your committee desire to record their sense of the wisdom which has actuated our M. W. Grand Master, by whom no such dispensation has ever been granted, though he has occupied the Oriental chair for nearly four years

On uniformity of work the committee thus report:

"As regards the letter of the ritual, it is likely that perfect uniformity will never be attained. Nor is it essential that it should be. Variations in mere verbiage can be of no material disadvantage. But there should be uniformity in the substance of all masonic work, and this may and probably will be attained if the masonic interest and spirit of the present age be prolonged. It is a matter, however, the accomplishment of which will require a great amount of labor and long continued perseverance. The Grand Lodges of this and other countries will have to unite in the labor, and that with unity of purpose and in the spirit of self-sacrifice. The innovations that have multiplied rituals are generally of modern origin and can readily be traced to their source. The rituals of France, Sweden, Berlin and Hamburg, are different from that of England. The ritual of England is doubtless more ancient than the others, and conforms more closely to the ancient landmarks. For various reasons, the rituals above named were altered from that of England, probably with a desire of rendering them more impressive and more effectual in the accomplishment of the object for which they were prepared. In the alteration there was certainly a great wrong done to Masonry. The ritual of the Order ought to be but one, and it ought to be in universal use. Such was the sentiment of some of the best and most enlightened Masons that have ever lived. It has been to them a matter of the greatest regret that any innovation should have been made in the working of the time honored and unique institution. The variations in the work, as recognized by the Grand Lodges of Europe, have been

introduced into this country, and they are allowed in the practice of several of the Grand Lodges of the United States. Doubtless this is unknown to several of the Grand Bodies that have adopted those variations in different degrees. We believe that there has been no innovation made upon the working of ancient craft Masonry in the United States. We have never heard of any change being invented in this country. Our fault is, that we have followed in the footsteps of others. And it is likely that if uniformity be secured, it will be by the intervention of the Grand Lodges of our country. We have discoursed upon the subject freely, while the Grand Lodges of Europe have been content in their varying labors; and we have discussed the subject as it appeared before us in the innovations introduced by foreigners. This one fact exhibits a loyalty to ancient Masonry that indicates the desire for unity, and the legitimate operation of which will be to produce it; let our brethren of the United States look to the landmarks. Let them cling to unity; let them labor for unity, and the great work will be accomplished by means of their intermediator.

On the powers of masonic officers they have the following observations:

"It cannot be questioned that the powers of Grand Masters and Masters of Lodges are inherently absolute. It is none but a high handed legislation that can reach them; and such legislation, Masonry does not admit. Brethren should be careful and considerate in their elevation of candidates to office. And when they act in the premises they must abide the issue, and the more patiently they do it the better. We believe but few instances have ever occurred in which brethren have seriously regretted the election of the brother of their choice to office. Parties and prejudices, and preferences, may be affected in some instances, as these may the more or the less prevail; but when the decision is made, party and prejudices, and preference, ought all to be set aside, and the body move as a unit as it did before."

Under this jurisdiction there are 105 warranted Lodges, and one under dispensation.

M. W. Bro. Charles Goodwin is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Joseph Robinson is Grand Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS

Claims our next consideration. She is our oldest sister on this continent, having been inaugurated as a Provincial Grand Lodge in the year 1733—R. W. Bro. Henry Price, Grand Master of New England.

The Grand Master in his address, speaks with much gratification of the union of Canadian Masons. Eleven out of twelve D. D. Grand Masters appear to have faithfully discharged the onerous duties of visiting the subordinate Lodges in their districts, inspecting the work and accommodating differences. Your committee attach great importance to the zealous performance of their duties by these officers; and they have to submit, for the consideration of Grand Lodge, whether it might not be expedient to make some provision for the reimbursing of those officers for the expenses they necessarily incur in the discharge of their arduous duties, either by Grand Lodge or by the Lodges of their respective districts. The most able and zealous Masons—and such only should fill these offices—are not always the most independent; and the ordinary expenses attached to the office are often more burdensome than

the incumbents can undertake without detriment to their relative obligations. Your committee trust that Grand Lodge will not be closed without some action being taken in this important matter.

There does not appear to be any committee of foreign correspondence in this Grand Lodge. The report closes with an interesting *resume* of the history of Freemasonry, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, from A. D., 1733, down to the present period. There are on the register, 106 warranted Lodges and two under dispensation.

M. W. Bro. John T. Heard is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Charles W. Moore is Grand Secretary.

MICHIGAN

Claims our next attention. To this Grand Lodge we are indebted for the due installation of our M. W. Grand Master, by M. W. Bro. Backus, a Past Grand Master, who most kindly came to Hamilton for that purpose.

The Grand Lodge of Canada has the honor of having enrolled Bro. Backus amongst its magnates, with the rank of P. G. M.

The Annual Communication was held in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 12th of January of this year. In the address of the M. W. Grand Master, we have another example of the importance attached, and we think very rightfully, to uniformity of work. He says:

"The visits of the grand visitor and lecturer during the past year, to the Lodges within this jurisdiction have been limited, under the resolutions of the last Grand Lodge, and I herewith submit a list of the Lodges making application, and to which my consent has been given under that resolution. It has been my aim to curtail as far as possible, the expense attending the discharge of the duties of that officer, under the belief that such was the design of Grand Lodge. At the same time, the necessity of uniformity in the work has seemed to require all the time and attention which has been devoted to that important subject by the present able, efficient and worthy incumbent of that office."

The union of the Canadian craft is thus noticed:

"The union of the craft was on the 14th of July, 1858, declared to be perfected, amidst the enthusiastic cheers and hearty congratulations of the assembled fraternity. Your committee recommend that this Grand Lodge do extend the right hand of fellowship to our sister Grand Lodge of Canada, and recognize her as a fellow-laborer in our common cause."

There are 115 warranted Lodges working under this jurisdiction, with two under dispensation.

M. W. Bro. J. Adams Allen is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. James Fenton is Grand Secretary.

MINNESOTA,

Though but a new state, possesses a flourishing Grand Lodge. Its seventh Annual Communication was held at St. Paul's, on 26th of October, 1858. The M.W. Grand Master in his address, thus cheeringly alludes to the year 1858:

"The year 1858 will be long remembered and regarded as an era in Masonry. It will be hereafter known as the year of reconciliation and union. I have the pleasure to announce to you from the Grand East,

that a reconciliation and union have been effected in New York and in Canada. The published proceedings of Grand Lodges and reports of committees on foreign correspondence, since 1849, have contained allusions to 'New York difficulties.' Such allusions can no longer be had; the day for them is past, we hope, forever.

"Peace and harmony now reign triumphant in every Grand Lodge jurisdiction in North America, with two exceptions. In Louisiana, there are three French Lodges, which refuse obedience to the Grand Lodge of that state, and which have been expelled. Measures are in train that will probably result in their dissolution at the next meeting of that Grand Lodge. In New York there are three German Lodges, Pythagoras, No. 1, and Franklin, No 2, working under authority of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, with which no intercourse is had by regular Masons; and there is also a small body of men, styling themselves the St. John's Grand Lodge, who have been expelled by the Grand Lodge."

On the single instance of absence of harmony in a Lodge, he thus feelingly remarks:

"Nothing is more unpleasant or painful to a Grand Master, in visiting Lodges, than to find a want of harmony among the brethren, or to be called upon to decide upon differences among them. His business when visiting is to inspect the work; to examine the records and see that they are properly kept; to see that the usages and customs of the fraternity are not violated; that no innovations are practiced; that the ancient landmarks are not removed; to instruct, encourage and counsel the brethren; direct their workings. When I inform you, brethren, that the instance alluded to, is the only one that has come to my knowledge of want of harmony, in a state so large as ours and containing so many Lodges, it need cause no surprise; because, if brethren remember that they are Masons, and call to mind the ties and laws of Masonry, other state of things cannot be."

On a uniform ritual, he says:

"Upon uniformity of work, the convention recommended a convention of skillful brethren, one or more from each Grand Lodge, to be styled the Grand Lecturers, to meet together once in three years, to compose their lectures and to correct variations. In accordance with the recommendation, delegates from sixteen Grand Lodges met at Baltimore, in May, 1843. Bro. John Dove, of Virginia, was elected chairman. It has been supposed that they agreed upon a system of work; but if they did, it has not been promulgated to the craft. Each delegate reported upon his return home that the work *he* had formerly taught, had been adopted with slight variations, except some *new things*. Two text books, differing materially, were issued, each claiming to be *the* work adopted. I have heard a dozen variations of the lectures, each declared to be such as were agreed upon at Baltimore. What with the introduction of new 'signs,' '*due guards*,' and 'highest pinnacles,' etc., etc, more discrepancies existed in the work two years after the convention, than did two years previously. A new system is a paying institution—but I am digressing."

We find them exercising a commendable caution in the organization of new Lodges, as the following report of a special committee bears witness.

"The committee to whom was referred the application of certain brethren residing at Medford, praying for a charter to open a Lodge at that place, would respectfully report:

"That though they have made diligent enquiry of the brethren residing in that vicinity, they can find no one who can vouch for the masonic standing of any of the applicants. They also find that Faribault Lodge, No. 9, is not more than eight miles from Medford, and that there appears to be no immediate necessity for more Lodges in that vicinity, and therefore would offer the following resolution:

"Resolved,—That it is inexpedient at this Communication to grant the prayer of the applicants."

Re-opening to the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, the committee on foreign correspondence observe:

"There was during the year but one application for a dispensation to confer degrees, and that one was to confer the degrees of F. C. and M. M. upon an E. A. who was about to remove to another part of the State. The application was removed upon the ground that the brother might return and receive the other degrees, or get permission to have them conferred by the Lodge where he was to reside. Quite a different custom from that of our Most Worshipful brother of New Jersey, who thought so little of granting *ten* dispensations to make Masons at sight, that he did not deem it necessary even to assign a reason; and different also from our New Hampshire brethren, as will be seen when we come to them."

Adverting to the proceeding of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, the committee remark:

"That world-renowned Mason, Bro. Albert Pike, known among the profane as the 'Poet-Lawyer of Arkansas,' delivered an address before the Grand Lodge upon 'the evil consequences of schisms and disputes for power in Masonry, and of jealousies and dissensions between masonic rites.' It is published in the proceedings before us. Forty pages of the address are devoted to the morals and philosophy taught by our Order, and your committee are free to confess that they would not object to a fatality which should compel every Lodge member in this jurisdiction to commit to memory the whole forty, page after page. We cannot give a synopsis of it, for it will not further condense. We hardly know how to quote from it, for each one of the 'golden apples' of which it is composed, seems the fairest only so long as we look at no other. In desperation, however, we grasp at the following among the many, many things which Masonry says:

"It says to every Mason, it should be our earnest desire so to live, and deal, and act, that when it comes to us to die, we shall be able to say, and our conscience to adjudge, that no man on earth is poorer because we are richer; that what we have, we have honestly earned or purchased; and that no man, and more especially no widow or orphan can stand up before God, and claim that by the rules of equity administered in His great chancery, this house in which we die, this land that we devise among our heirs, this money which enriches those who survive to bear our name, is his or hers, and not ours, and we in that great forum are only the trustees. For it is most certain that God is just, and will sternly enforce every such trust; and to all whom we despoil, to all whom we defraud, to all from whom we take any thing whatever, without full and fair equivalent, He will decree an adequate and ample compensation. 'Be careful, then,' it says, to every brother, 'that thou receive no wages, here or elsewhere, that are not thy due. For if thou dost, thou wrongest some one by taking that which in God's chancery belongs to him; and whether that which thou takest thus be wealth or rank, or

influence, or reputation. Our lectures say to us: The true Mason labors for the benefit of those that are to come after him, and for the advancement and improvement of his race. That is a poor ambition which contents itself within the limits of a single life. All men who deserve to live at all, desire to survive their own funerals, and to live afterwards in the good that they have done mankind, rather than in the writing that lasts the longest upon the souls of human memories. Most men desire to leave some *work* behind them, that may outlive their day and and brief generation. That is an instinctive impulse, given by God, and often found in the rudest human heart; the surest proof of the soul's immortality, and of the radical difference between man and the wisest brutes. To plant the trees, that after we are dead shall shelter our children, is as natural as to love the shade of those our fathers planted. In his influences that survive him, man becomes immortal before the general resurrection. The thoughts of the past are the laws of the present and future. That which we say and do, if its effects last not beyond our lives, is of slight importance. That which shall live when we are dead, as part of the great body of law, enacted by the dead, is the only act worth doing, the only thought worth uttering. The desire to do something that shall benefit the world, when neither praise nor obloquy will reach us where we sleep soundly in the grave is the noblest ambition entertained by man. To sow, that others may reap; to work and plant for those that are to occupy the earth when we are dead; to project our good influences far into the future, and to live beyond our time; to rule as kings of thought over men who are yet unborn; to bless with the glorious gifts of truth, and light, and liberty, those who may never know the name of the giver nor care in what grave his unguarded ashes repose, is the true office of a Mason and the proudest destiny of a man.

"We read in masonic monitors of *speculative* Masonry as distinguished from *operative* Masonry. The word *speculative*, as applied to Masonry, is of modern coinage. I confess I shall be glad to see it disused. It always seems to me to violate the idea of talking much and doing nothing. Masonry is *not* speculative, but *operative*. It is *work*. Good Masonry is to do the work of life. Its precepts are meant for practical use. It was not meant for the lazy and luxurious, the indifferent or selfish. To long for the regeneration of the human race, and entertain a philanthropy that embraces the whole world, is very pleasant and very easy. The difficulty is, that when Masonry is no more than that, the field to be cultivated is so extensive that no other crop is raised in any other corner of it than weeds. It is a laudable ambition to wish to be the benefactor of the world, or at the least, of a nation; but most men can expect to be so only through the influences they can expect to exert within their own limited circle; and it would be too much to expect your grand philanthropist, with universal humanity for his client, to occupy himself with the pitiful interests of his own neighborhood, and with the eradication of the evils that grow, like poisonous rank weeds, around his own door. The true Mason, on the contrary, occupies himself with what is near at hand. Right there he finds enough to do. His Masonry is to live a true, honorable, upright, affectionate life, from the motive of a good man. He finds evil enough, near him and around him, to be corrected; evils in trade, evils in social life, neighborhood abuses; wrongs swarming everywhere, to be righted; follies cackling everywhere to be annihilated. 'Masonry,' it has been said, 'cannot in our age forsake the broad way of life. She must walk in the open street, appear in the

crowded square, and teach men by her deeds, her *life*—more eloquent than any lips.'"

We feel like apologizing for not making still further extracts. May what is given set us to thinking afresh; and not only that, but may it set us to *doing*, with our might, according to the designs of the great Master of all; *"for,"* says Bro. Pike, *"we never know the importance of the act we do."*

Your committee are sorry that they are unable to see a copy of this eloquent address of Bro. Albert Pike. Judging from the specimen we have here quoted, he must be a "bright Mason" indeed. They object to balloting for a candidate for the second and third degrees, a system which your committee are thankful to observe has never been recognised in Canada. They lament the non-receipt of our last year's union, and fraternally observe that "we can do no more than reiterate to our brethren here the glad news of reconciliation, peace and unity among the craft in Canada."

Twenty-eight warranted Lodges hail from this jurisdiction.

M. W. Bro. A. T. C. Pierson is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. G. W. Prescott is Grand Secretary.

NEBRASKA.

This young Grand Lodge held its first Annual Communication at Nebraska city, on 2nd June, 1858. The Grand Master, in his address, delivers the following valuable admonition:

"In connection with the foregoing, I will further add, that it is said of late years 'there is getting to be too much religion in the Lodges.' This remark is elicited, I presume, from the fact that almost all the Grand Lodges of which I have any knowledge, have taken prompt and stringent measures to punish a combined system of immorality that threatened a total destruction of the institution, unless such means were adopted as would effectually put a stop to it. Gambling, profanity, intemperance and debauchery, in general prevail to an alarming extent among the members; and it was not unusual to see those vested with power to preside and teach in the Lodges, become leaders in some bacchanalian revelry—certainly, brethren, a strange piece of inconsistency, when we reflect upon it that our monitors and craftsmen are open to the inspection of the world, containing lectures, prayers and charges of great pretensions to morality and instructiveness, and see the action of many members so directly contrary to these teachings. This subject, at present, is claiming the attention of nearly every Grand Lodge in the United States; and although I must say, so far as my acquaintance extends among the fraternity in our jurisdiction, there are but few cases existing among the affiliated members of the Order in the territory, that I can bring to mind, that could be classed among the immoral above alluded to, yet it would, no doubt, be proper to make a suitable expression of the opinion of this Grand Body relative to the vices spoken of."

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska numbers six Lodges on its register.

M. W. Bro. Robert C. Jordan is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. R. W. Furnas is Grand Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This Grand Lodge held its Annual Communication on the 8th of June, 1858, at Concord.

The Grand Master complains of the want of uniformity of ritual:

"I am forced to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that there is far from being a uniformity of work and lectures in this jurisdiction. I have been continually called upon for information in relation to disputed points, and have been unpleasantly reminded that our present system of masonic instruction does not meet the demands of the Order."

They greet us as a sister Grand Lodge. The committee on foreign correspondence make the following valuable remarks:

"In the proceedings that have fallen under our inspection, we have found, as usual, many subjects alluded to and discussed, as having a bearing upon the prosperity and usefulness of the masonic institution, to some of which the committee will briefly allude as worthy the serious consideration, not only of this Grand Lodge, but of every subordinate Lodge under its jurisdiction. And the first to which they would invite attention is, *aspiration for office*, an evil seen and felt in all associations, whether civil, moral or religious, and in no institution more to be deprecated and resisted that in that of Freemasonry. Unfortunately for the world, there are, and ever will be, individuals who are first to discover their own qualifications, and to press their claim for preferment: and when a Lodge is so unfortunate as to have such enrolled among its members, its harmony will, in a greater or less degree, be disturbed. The truth is, that in a Lodge where harmony and brotherly love prevail, as much honor attaches to a private member who faithfully and conscientiously discharges his masonic duties and obligations, as to the highest officer. Let every Lodge, then, elevate to office such only as possess the qualifications necessary to best discharge the duties of that office, regardless of every other consideration, and let every brother who may happen to differ from the majority, quietly and peaceably acquiesce in the selection."

We extract also from their report a valuable passage in reference to non-affiliated Masons:

"Some have attempted to impose a tax upon non-affiliated Masons, the collection of which has been found impracticable; others have decided that an unaffiliated brother has forfeited all masonic rights, and deem him unworthy of charity, not entitled to masonic burial, or of joining in any masonic procession—in fact, treating him in all respects as a criminal brother, who may have been expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry for gross, unmasonic conduct. When we consider the causes operating to produce non-affiliated Masons, we can better understand the appropriate remedy. We will for a moment look for some of the causes. Some, no doubt, seek admission into our Lodges from a morbid and idle curiosity to know the secrets of the Order, and when once gratified, feel no farther interest in the institution. Others, perhaps, apply solely on selfish principles, thinking that it may aid them in the attainment of some selfish end. Others, perhaps, in fact we know it, are about to travel, and it suddenly occurs to them that Masonry will be a convenient passport or introduction among strangers. Of all such we can only say, it would have been as well for them and far better for the Lodge, if instead of being white-balled *into* the Lodge, they had been black-balled *out* of it.

"But there are other classes, actuated by better and worthier motives, that ultimately lose all interest in Masonry, and withdraw from its support. Having conceived a favorable opinion of the institution, they are disappointed in finding incompetent officers, who do not confer more than half the degrees, and that half in a bungling, uninteresting, careless and unimpressive manner; who fail, either for lack of ability or want of inclination, to make the Lodge meetings interesting and instructive. Such retire in disgust, conclude Masonry is not what they expected, and withdraw their support. The practice, too, of conferring two or more degrees upon a candidate at one and the same time, is very well calculated to keep good the stock of unaffiliated Masons.

"If, then, we would remedy the evils so much and so generally complained of, let our Lodges elect competent officers, who have the ability to instruct, and dignity in presiding; who will render the Lodge meetings interesting and instructive. When work is to be done, let it be *all done thoroughly, solemnly, impressively*, and in a *workmanlike manner*. Let a candidate advance no faster than he becomes thoroughly instructed. When our Lodges will treat *emergency* as an obsolete term, and require all candidates to abide their constitutional time—take proper care that they are correctly instructed, the symbolic allusions clearly explained and principles of the Order suitably impressed—the great complaint now heard, of non-affiliated and dimitting without a valid and reasonable cause, will scarcely be known."

They have sixty-two warranted Lodges, and four under dispensation.

M. W. Bro. Moses Paul is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Horace Chase is Grand Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

From this State we have the proceedings of a Special Grand Lodge, held at Trenton, on June 24, 1857; and of the Annual Communication held at the same place, on January, 1858.

The Grand Master regrets the absence of a uniform ritual, and recommends the appointment of a Grand Lecturer. He has granted ten dispensations to make Masons at sight, which your committee cannot but regard as a very dangerous precedent. He suggests the propriety of making an effort towards obtaining a History of the Order within the jurisdiction of the State, since it first took root there nearly a century ago.

The matters regarding Canada are ably argued, and valuable precedents are adduced which fully justify independent action.

We have also received the proceedings of this Grand Lodge had at the Seventy-second Annual Communication, held at Trenton, on 12th January, 1859. Referring to the all-important question of a correct and uniform ritual, the Grand Master, in his address, says:

"Immediately after the selection and appointment of the Grand Lecturer, I proceeded to consider the work or lectures in the several degrees of Masonry; and, with the able assistance of the Deputy Grand Master and Senior Grand Warden, supplied such parts as had been omitted, and excluded all extraneous matter that had been added during past years. In the performance of this duty, much labor was required; and, from the fact that the Grand Officers resided in different parts of the State, and could only meet at considerable sacrifice of time and

convenience, much time was consumed before the Grand Lecturer could be properly instructed. It was therefore not until several months after this appointment, that the Grand Lecturer was prepared to discharge the duties of his office. Since then he has been constantly employed, and has devoted his time and attention to the work with a patience and perseverance deserving commendation, which, with his thorough knowledge of the subject and peculiar tact in teaching, has produced the most beneficial effect wherein he has visited."

Your committee observe from this report that our W. Bro. F. G. Tisdall, who was well known to several of the brethren of this Grand Lodge, has ceased to be the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey near the Grand Lodge of New York, the M. W. Grand Master having revoked his commission. He notices with much satisfaction the union of the Canadian craft. He gives utterence to the following well-timed remarks, in regard to the selection of a W. M. of a subordinate Lodge:

"In selecting a Master, all partiality, all mere matter of courtesy, should be disregarded, and the character, ability, and masonic proficiency of a member, should be the only recommendations that are fit to be considered when making a choice. His character, that the brethren may have the benefit not only of precept, but of his example, to unite them to improvement; and his ability and masonic proficiency, that he may be able to instruct the brethren in the great principles of the Order; and as the Master is looked upon and should be the guide and teacher of the brethren, and is in some degree responsible for the good conduct of the Lodge over which he may be called upon to preside, I believe that the success of the Lodge, and the progress of the brethren in attaining masonic knowledge, would be promoted by continuing that officer from time to time, unless for some important reason a change be deemed advisable by the Lodge."

From the report of the committee on foreign correspondence, your committee cull the following passage, which is written in reference to recent action of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, from which Grand Lodge your committee have received no tidings:

"The committee (of Mississippi) on the matter of the independent Grand Lodge of Canada, made a report with a resolution that they officially recognize the Grand Lodge of Canada, and directed their Secretary to enter into correspondence with her; which they adopted unanimously."

Under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, fifty-two Lodges were working.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Trimble is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Joseph H. Hough is Grand Secretary.

NEW YORK.

The Grand Lodge of the Empire State held its Annual Communication at the city of New York, on June 1st, 1858.

The Grand Master sorrowfully alludes to the difficulties which then encompassed our sister of New York. Speaking of Pennsylvania and Canada, he says:

"If, misled by the shrouded mystery in which the former veils her executive and legislative action, we have been led into error and induced to take harsh action, it is both manly and magnanimous to retrace our

steps, and not condemn our great fraternal band for the acts of any officer, and which may of itself have been misconstrued or misunderstood. If, in the shifting scenes which the history of the latter jurisdiction has presented for the last year, we have mistaken the character of both acts and actors, do not suffer any pretense of our infallibility to hinder or delay us in doing ample justice. I may be pardoned for presenting again these topics, from their intimate acquaintance with, and bearing upon, the welfare of our fraternity bordering upon their territory."

The report of the committee on foreign correspondence is from the able pen of R. W. Bro. Finlay M. King. From a careful consideration of this report, your committee cannot but feel that, though most ably written, it contains ungenerous allusions to the Grand Lodge of Canada, couched in terms unbecoming the use of Masons in speaking of each other, and is altogether too full of invective and sarcasm to be a judicious emanation from a Grand Body, whose members are supposed to adopt 'brotherly love" as their first motto.

We can heartily congratulate the Grand Lodge of New York on the settlement of her esoteric difficulties, and heartily do we rejoice to be in friendly communication with so near a neighbor and so influential an ally.

On her registry are 450 warranted Lodges, and four under dispensation.

M.W. Bro. John L. Lewis, jr., is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. James M. Austin is Grand Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA

Sends us her proceedings of last year. The Annual Communication was held at Raleigh, on December 6th, 1858. The Grand Master in his address, warns the brethren against an over eager desire to increase the number of our Order. He says:

"The great acquisition of numbers that has characterized the Order for several years past, cannot properly be regarded as a matter of congratulation, or as indicative of true prosperity. In fact, I view it with a very great degree of dread; and this feeling is strengthened by reports of difficulties and dissentions between individual Masons, and in and between Lodges within our own jurisdiction. I fear that an over anxiety on the part of many of our Lodges to increase their numbers, has induced them to receive applicants without that rigid scrutiny into their character that a prudent regard for their own harmony and prosperity, and the interest and honor of the Order requires. The numerous expulsions and suspensions annually reported, is a melancholy evidence of this. You may rely upon it brethren, we are in this way gathering into the fold the very elements of our own destruction, or, at the very least, preparing for ourselves a repetition of the terrible ordeal through which, scarcely a quarter of a century since, our fathers, and thousands of brethren now living, were doomed to pass.

"It is folly to flatter ourselves with the idea that we can relieve the institution from the pernicious consequences of such a course by the expulsion of such as we may find unworthy. The poison once admitted, is diffused through the whole system, and though antidotes may be found against effects immediately fatal, we can never entirely eradicate it or escape from its corroding influence. There is no man so vile, or occupying a position so degraded, but, having been once admitted, can inflict a wound that will be in some degree injurious to the Order. The

connection once established, he is then armed with tenfold more power for mischief to us individually, and to our institution. Our only safety, therefore, consists in guarding against hasty, inconsiderate, or indiscriminate admissions. It is not sufficient that we know nothing, or that we can hear of nothing, in the character of an applicant, to condemn; a negative character is no recommendation. We should know him sufficiently to have discovered some good, something to approve or admire. Men do not, and cannot conceal all their virtues or their good deeds, while they have the very strongest incentives to conceal their bad passions and evil deeds; therefore, let them alone until you shall have discovered some good in them, some commendable virtue, that may in some degree, compensate for whatever vices they may have succeeded in concealing from you.

"The prosperity of your Lodges does not consist in the long list of names that may be enrolled upon their records, nor in the amount of fees that they may flow into their treasuries; but in the harmony that pervades their councils, the affection that their members feel for each other, and the unanimity with which they co-operate in every good work:

"As a system of pure moral ethics, there has never been any more beautiful or more true than ours, and yet more abused and I regret that truth and candor constrain me to say, that her own children have, directly or indirectly, inflicted the deepest—the most incurable wounds. They have laid paricidal hands upon her honor, and polluted the pure foundations of her morality and virtue. Designing knaves have been permitted to connect themselves with the Order. Men, whose motives were purely selfish, whose chief object was to acquire position, or to accomplish some mercenary purpose, which, once attained, as surely as the vicious most despise the victims of their wrongs, they will turn upon and traduce the institution. Or, if discovery brings defeat in either case, they become enemies, the most malignant and the more dangerous, because we have placed in their hands the most potent means of injury. And the character of such men, which must be sooner or later developed, is a perpetual reproach upon Masonry. How important, then, that their footprints should be excluded; for, once admitted, they can never be entirely effaced from the threshold. These evils are sometimes, doubtless, the consequence of our inability to see the secret purposes of men; but I fear they are too frequently the result of a culpable neglect or disregard of the most vital interests of the institution."

The report of the committee on foreign correspondence presents nothing which we deem it necessary to notice here.

201 Lodges appear to hail from the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. M. W. Bro. Alfred Martin is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. William T. Bain is Grand Secretary.

OHIO.

From the Grand Lodge of this State, your committee have received the proceedings of its Annual Communication, held at Columbus, on 19th October, 1858. In the address of the M. W. the Grand Master, he thus adverts to the necessity of adherence to the aphorism, *festina lente*:

"Hasty and imperfect work," he says, 'is the great error of Masons in these latter days. It is not unusual for a candidate to be initiated, passed and raised, and even elected to office in a Lodge, within the space of one or two months. This may be in accordance with the common

idea of progress in this railroad age, but it is certainly contrary to the instructions of the fathers, who taught that an Entered Apprentice should serve a just and lawful time as such, and become proficient before being passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, and that the latter should work in quarries until he gained the necessary skill and wisdom to entitle him to be promoted to the station of an overseer of the work. I am sometimes, in view of this subject, inclined to adopt the forcible language of an intelligent brother now before me, 'it is time for the Lodges to cease awhile from making Masons until they can finish those already begun'"

Speaking of the Communications of Grand Lodges, he says:

"I am satisfied that these Grand Visitations are profitable to the craft, and tend to 'spread the cement of brotherly love and affection,' and to strengthen the bonds of fraternity between the members of the different jurisdictions. I observe with pleasure a growing disposition among the various Grand Lodges of the United States, and indeed throughout the world, to cultivate and foster the fraternal intercourse which tends to bind us more closely together, by the mutual interchange of accredited representatives in the Grand Bodies. Very many of our jurisdictions have adopted this system, and I commend it to the favorable consideration of the Grand Lodge of Ohio."

Your committee are sorry to be compelled to present to your Grand Lodge the following extract from the report of a special committee:

"A brother in Star Lodge, No. 187, subordinate to this Grand Lodge, preferred his petition to a Lodge in Canada while a minor; was initiated on the day he came of age, and was passed, raised, and received the first degree in the Chapter, all within one month. Such hasty work has never, as your committee believe, received the sanction of a Grand Lodge in the United States; but in almost all the subordinate Lodges, there is a provision in the by-laws that, 'in cases of emergency,' a candidate may be hurried through with a rapidity unprovided for by the laws of the Grand Lodge. What a case of emergency is, has not been defined, but left to the discretion of the members of each Lodge, and that discretion is, of course, as indefinite as 'the length of a string.' In some Lodges, under the plea of 'emergency,' candidates are balloted for, passed and raised on the same evening; and the candidate goes away as ignorant as he came. Having received nothing beneficial from the Lodge, the candidate has no desire to return to it; neglects the payment of dues and attendance, considers Masonry a humbug, and takes his place among the non-affiliated, if not among the seceders. Such has been the history of thousands; cheap and hasty, and looking to the *quality* of what is conferred, we may say worthless Masonry; lightly estimated because not understood, and cheaply purchased. From the rapidity with which the degrees are often conferred, the whole becomes a confused jargon that the candidate is afterwards unable to analyze, assort, or locate in proper order. In the confused ideas of the candidates, we find them on the lower degrees carrying up work that belongs to the higher, and the keystone is in the hands of those who have not even learned to make square work."

We think that we are not overstepping the bounds of the duties which devolve upon your committee, when we suggest that enquiries should be made in the proper quarter as to the name and number of the Canadian Lodge alluded to, in order that a repetition of such unmasonic doings may be avoided for the future. Brother Shaw, from a select committee, presented a report which your committee deem well worthy the serious consideration of this Grand Lodge:

"The special committee to whom was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's annual communication as refers to 'masonic charlatanism, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report: That they are advised and believe that a practice, among those claiming to be Masons, prevails in various parts of our jurisdiction to a greater or a less extent, of inserting in the newspapers flaming advertisements, accompanied with masonic emblems and devices, the object of which is to bring themselves into notice, through this means seek an endorsement of themselves before the public, and induce a sale of their goods, wares and merchandise. Such a practice your committee cannot but regard as grossly unmasonic, and deserving of the severest censure. Our highly instructive and expressive emblems should never be thus prostituted to the unhallowed purposes of gain and filthy lucre; and no Mason, certainly, who rightly understands and properly appreciates their true objects and teachings, will ever be guilty of so dishonorable and degrading a custom. The just and upright Mason, your committee are fully persuaded, needs no such far-fetched testimonials to give him public notoriety, to recommend him as a man, or to advertise his trade, business, or profession. He relies not on so fictitious a capital for his success in his calling, but deems it his peculiar privilege as a Mason to establish himself in his various relations in life, in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men, not by virtue of his being a member of our ancient and honorable institution, lest by exemplifying, in his daily life, the principles and teachings of Masonry, so that all men may see and understand that he is a man of truth, honesty, and fair dealing.

"In connection with this subject, and as kindred to it, your committee, in all kindness, deem it not improper to call attention to a much more numerous class of brethren, who have grown into the foolish and not to be commended habit of decorating their persons, in true aboriginal style, with the various emblems and devices of Masonry, such as breast-pins, etc. To say that this wrong is censurable, is too mild an expression; it is, to say the least, highly improper, in exceeding bad taste, and deserving of unqualified disapprobation.

"Masonry is of the *heart;* it vaunteth not of itself, is not puffed up, and exhibits itself, not *thus*, but by putting on of its true ornaments of deeds of charity and pure beneficence. Your committee respectfully recommend the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the use of all masonic emblems and devices on business cards, or by way of advertisement, except for legitimate masonic purposes, be and the same is hereby disapproved.

"Resolved,—That any member of the craft, guilty of a violation of the above resolution, is a proper subject of discipline."

Cases have not been wanting in Canada in which Masonry has been thus made subservient to the schemes of individual Masons, to the dishonor of the whole fraternity. We copy a resolution from a special committee, which is fraught with valuable counsel:

"Resolved,—That the M. W. the Grand Master, or the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, shall, before he grants a dispensation to form a new Lodge, be satisfied, either from personal knowledge, or by a certificate from the District Lecturer, a Lodge, or some competent brother, that the petitioners are 'qualified' to confer the degrees of E. A., F. C., and Master Mason, in a legal and proper manner."

The report of this Grand Lodge abounds in statistical information,

and is exceedingly well got up. It gives the names of all the brethren who during the previous year have been reinstated, expelled for non-payment of dues, suspended for other causes, and expelled for unmasonic conduct. We regret to see that the number of the latter amounts to forty.

Ohio numbers 290 Lodges.

M. W. Bro. Horace M. Stokes is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. J. W. Caldwell is Grand Secretary.

OREGON,

Though not yet a State, held its Annual Communication at Astoria, on July 12th, 1858. The Grand Master congratulates the brethren on the peace and harmony which everywhere prevails throughout the craft. Seven years before, when the Grand Lodge was constituted, they numbered only three Lodges; now they have sixteen warranted Lodges, and eight working U. D.

M. W. Bro. Benjamin Stark is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. C. J. Trenchard is Grand Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

An "Abstract of the Proceedings" of this Grand Lodge for the past year has been received. The pamphlet contains 112 pages of large type. The committee on correspondence thus express their views as to the propriety of address of Grand Officers and reports of committees:

"We wish neither to be, nor to be regarded as critics to condemn, or monitors to refuse. Our duty is that which *loyalty to landmarks* makes imperative. To lay waste a border, remove a stake, obliterate a line, or interpolate the text, in what we have received, as we received it, we can neither justify nor approve. In such a condition of affairs, wherever existing, silence may be significant of satisfaction. The dictates of this duty demand us to call attention to the error, as we think it, in the hope that no friendly ear will be pained by a timely caution, given in the spirit of a sincere and only desire for the best, and true, and sure interest of the Order. To be steadfast and stable, is better than to be towering and theoretical. Masonry clings with too much tenacity to experience, to tolerate experiment. If there be truth in these sayings, then in many of the reports alluded to, we find subjects introduced and discussed which belong exclusively to oral teachings in the temple. We think addresses of Grand Officers, and reports of committees on correspondence, are not the proper rostrums for masonic polemics. These efforts 'to keep step with the music of the union' are unknown to true Masonry. They are unbecoming and unwarrantable. They found no favor with the fathers, and are strangers among the legitimate descendants of the workmen of Lebanon. This language, thus unknown at the building of Solomon's Temple, is equally a strange tongue now; it belongs more properly among those who claim kindred with the workmen on Babel's Tower.

"We cannot close these remarks without expressing the regret, that so much prominence of notice is, in several Grand Lodge proceedings, given to masonic publications. We greatly fear, the good which these printed papers may do may be buried with, and the evil they can do survive, their ephemerality. At best, their necessary characteristics

must be too often crudeness. They cannot teach what ought to be known, and not unfrequently what they teach is best unknown. Masonry existed and flourished, was harmonious and happy, in their absence. The risk run of improvement, hardly justifies the experiment of, at least, their encouragement and increase."

Further on they say:

"Not desiring to be inviduous or individual, we are satisfied with remarking, in general terms, that some of our sister Grand Lodges appear to regard the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania as isolated, insular, and veiled in her character. That she is slow, singular, and self-conceited. That she does not overflow like a shallow vessel, with the little, which fills up the measure, void of solid contents.

"We regard all Grand Lodges supreme and sovereign institutions. With their own interests, business, policy and measures, they are amenable only to their legitimately constituted authority. The landmarks of Masonry are the common property of the craft. The Mason, or the masonic jurisdiction, which violates or destroys the least important particle of any one of the landmarks of Masonry, is a foe the whole fraternity are more than interested in correcting and condemning. The landmarks—what are they? Let every masonic intelligence answer as it is bound to answer, truthfully before the altar. No faltering or equivocation. The star which led the wise men to Bethlehem, was to them not less important than the landmarks to Masons.

"The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania exerts her powers, and is ready and willing at all times to go out to the remotest verge, in defense of these lines and precepts of masonic truth. More than this; to mitigate evils, to restore harmony, to soothe irritation, to aid or assist, to promote charity, to bind up the broken, to support the weak and strengthen those who are ready to perish, to honor the worthy, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania regards as duties she is ever prompt and desirous to perform. She wishes, however, to do this not vauntingly, but with the single purpose of benefiting the institution of Masonry, if so be, it is in her power thereby to accomplish such result. This is what the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania believes to be keeping step with the steadfast attachment to masonic rights, principles and duties. She seeks to be protected from the influence of those allurements which would lead her into any new or contravelled road to masonic usefulness. Surely this character is not objectionable. It ought not to be so. Is it not masonic? is it not fraternal? Can she not maintain it inviolate, without being obnoxious to flippant criticism? It is in derogation of no known masonic principle. It has done no evil by example. It has produced no results prejudicial to masonic interests anywhere. It has fostered no spirit of discord. It has not awakened the spirit of uncharitableness. It has cultivated no bitter spirit of detraction. It has not loosened the bonds of fellowship. Then in what has she offended? We are willing to believe that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania commands the love, respect and regard of her sister Grand Lodges; that her character and conduct are cordially cherished and approved by the fraternity, where both have been investigated and understood; that her individualities, if they must be designated by any term, are but facial features which contrast eliminates. We would fain believe this—we do believe it; but at the same time are constrained to confess, that if less was written and more practiced of masonic principles, the desire to give to what is called masonic literature, harmony in its periods and eloquence in its phrases,

could not be so likely to introduce an unexpected strain in the symphony of their echoes.

"We have thus, so far as the occasion demands, noticed in sincerity and frankness, and a full abiding in fraternal love, fellowship and friendship, those portions ot the proceedings of our sister Grand Lodges which we think thus required it. If we have expressed any words fitly spoken, we wish for them only the fruit which grows from seed sown in ground prepared for their reception."

The committee carp a little at the proceedings had at Toronto in July last. We can inform them with pleasure, that the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, HAVE acknowledged the Grand Lodge of Canada.

Fifty-two pages of the "Abstract" are taken up with the correspondence, etc., between Pennsylvania and New York, in reference to certain masonic differences, now happily accommodated. Observing the very limited interest which this Grand Lodge appears to take in the general concerns of Masonry, we think that it might well adopt the motto—

"Mea virtute, me involvo."

On this registry there appear to be 161 working Lodges.

M. W. Bro. Henry M. Phillips is Grand Master, and R.W. Bro. William H. Adams is Grand Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND,

Like Pennsylvania and some other Grand Lodges, holds Quarterly Communications. The report now before your committee contains the proceedings of this Grand Lodge up to June 24th, 1858. The Grand Master thus concludes a sensible address :

"Brethren, I congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the fraternity within our jurisdiction ; and at the same time, allow me to give a word of caution, in the time of this prosperity, which, if rightly heeded, may help to keep back the day of adversity. Masonry to-day has become very popular, not only in these United States, but in every country where civil and religious liberty is known and tolerated ; men of all ranks are crowding to our portals, seeking admission to our sacred rites, and without great caution, there is danger of the unworthy being admitted. Members are here present who saw something like this forty years ago ; and these same members have since passed through trials, persecutions and adversities, for the sake of Masonry, such as I pray God may never befall those who come after us. And this, brethren, was all caused by the unworthy being admitted within our sanctuary, and permitted to participate in sacred things. Too much caution cannot be exercised in the admission of members. Let every applicant's character be thoroughly canvassed, and admit no one who is not well recommended for intelligence and moral worth. Numbers alone never yet gave strength. Real, sterling, moral worth, will alone elevate Masonry, and give it that high stand among men to which it is entitled. Never permit anyone to enter our sacred precincts merely because you know nothing against him. Unless applicants have traits of character well known to qualify them for a participation in our privileges, it will add to our strength and happiness to let them remain where they are. A good rule to follow would be, to admit no one into the Lodge that we would not be pleased to receive into our families. When we are united in friendship and brotherly love, we need fear no evil ; but if we allow envy,

hatred, or malice, to find a place among us, we may then justly fear discord and strife.

"Another source of evil to be apprehended, is the retaining among us members of grossly immoral character, who, if they were without the pale of Masonry, could not by any possibility gain admission. Such members bring reproach upon us, and are the means of keeping out of the institution men who would honor their profession. Such corrupt branches should be at once lopt off, that the parent stem and healthy branches may not suffer through their unworthiness. I would also congratulate you, brethren, on the satisfactory state of the finances compared with times past, and would recommend a strict economy in the expenses of the Grand Lodge. All funds beyond the actual expenses should be invested in some paying stocks, in order that we may be able, when the time arrives, to secure a permanent home in the Masonic Temple."

The committee on foreign correspondence thus speak of the necessity of adhering to the ancient landmarks:

"If Masons would only be willing to take Masonry as it has come down to them from their fathers; if they would adhere to the old landmarks; if they would only be satisfied with Masonry, simple Masonry, how much better they would be. Had the generations which have preceded us, with the limited number of Lodges then existing, been afflicted with the same mania for alterations and improvements in our glorious science that there seems to be in some of the Grand Lodges of the present day, so many changes would have been made, so many new features introduced, that Ancient Masonry would have been but a name without meaning. But, thanks be to him who ruleth and guideth all things, our fathers kept the stream pure; they defiled it not; and we have hope to believe that the same over-ruling power, acting through the conservative men of other Grand Lodges, will keep it so, and that it shall continue to flow, gladdening the hearts and cheering the lives of millions yet to come. We take the bible as it was given to us as 'the rule and guide of our faith,' as the great light of Masonry. So our fathers used it; so we accept it. Sufficient for us, they put their trust in God, and we do so likewise. This, and this only, is Ancient Masonry; all other matters are innovations. What becomes of the hundreds of thousands of good and worthy Masons among the nations of the earth, who never heard of the inspiration of the Scriptures? Shall they be refused admission to *our* Lodges? Shall we not recognize them as brothers? Are none to be considered Masons, save such as have declared the Scriptures to be divine? When that day comes, the death of Masonry comes with it. This one faith inspires us to believe can never be. Masonry has its mission to perform. Its work of charity and brotherly love embraces all mankind; Jew and Gentile alike receive its blessed influences. Such has it been in the past; such must it continue to be in the future. Its portals are wide enough, and stand ever open, to receive all who put their trust in God, and travel those paths that millions have travelled before them, to that spiritual building, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

The evils of a too rapid increase of Lodges, and a too frequent change of officers is thus alluded to:

"Another evil exists in the great increase of Lodges. The Grand Masters, by their readiness to grant dispensations for new Lodges, evince an apparent desire to multiply their number, rather than to

secure an excellence of work by those already existing. Instead of requiring that proficiency on the part of the applicants, which would afford a sufficient guarantee of even an attempt to comply with the constitution and edicts of the Grand Lodge, in many cases the officers to whom the work of the new Lodge is entrusted, are wholly incompetent to perform the simplest duty; while the various reports from the committees of Lodges 'under dispensation,' reveal the errors that have been made, and exhibit a state of things that speaks in tones of warning to all true friends of Ancient Masonry.

"One other trouble is found in the frequent change of officers of Lodges, particularly in that of Master. The cause of this, in many cases, may be traced directly to the Grand Lodge, which seems to think one year a long time of service for a Grand Master. Thus, before he who fills the most responsible position in the Lodge can have time to learn the simplest of his duties and responsibilities, he must give way to some ambitious aspirant for an honor that belongs only to the most worthy, and should only be conferred upon one fitted to occupy the station with honor to himself and the fraternity. This practice destroys the ambition of a Master to excel in his work; for, let him do ever so well, he must, at the close of the year, make way for a successor, and the trouble is seen in bad work, in trouble among the members, and in the numerous reports from the 'committee on grievances and appeals,' with which some of the documents of the Grand Lodges are filled."

They have only sixteen working Lodges.

M.W. Bro. James Hutchinson is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Wm. C. Barker is Grand Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Sends us the proceedings had at her Annual Communication, held at Charleston, on November, 16th, 1858. Your committee extract from the Grand Master's address, an elaborate opinion as to the position of Lodges under dispensation:

"A Lodge under dispensation is not actually a Lodge. It is only a 'quasi' Lodge; the creature or proxy of the 'Grand Master'; can make no by-laws; install no officer; not be represented in the Grand Lodge; and has no members legally recognizable as such, except the Master, and his Wardens, named in the dispensation. To the Master and Wardens, as the representatives of the Grand Master, that officer in the discharge of his high prerogatives, has entrusted the case of Masonry, in that particular masonic jurisdiction. From these data our principles, which have ever been considered as sound law in this State, the following conclusions applicable to the case, result:

"1. A Lodge under dispensation has no Treasurer or Secretary recognized by the law. Such officers may be temporarily appointed by the Master, and usually are for his own convenience, but he is under no obligation to do so.

"2. The Master is the legal custodian of the funds of the Lodge, under dispensation, and the depository and keeper of the records. He alone is known as such to the Grand Master, and to him alone will the Grand Master look for a faithful account of the funds, and a correct record of the proceedings.

"A Lodge under dispensation has no right to call upon the Master, to give bonds, or to appoint a Treasurer."

Your committee offer no opinion on the soundness of these views, because we think that they more properly come under the cognizance of the committee on "constitution and regulations." W. Bro. Albert G. Mackey, M. D., as Grand Secretary, presented the report on foreign correspondence, and it is just such a document as might be expected from the pen of that eminent brother. His remarks on the necessity of ritualistic uniformity are exceedingly valuable. He says:

"We are all too much inclined to undervalue the phraseology of our ritual, and to believe that if the substance alone is retained the precise words are unnecessary. We forget that if we cease to cultivate verbal correctness, and limit ourselves to the general meaning and substance alone, we are rendering ourselves liable to this great danger; but when changes come, which they assuredly will, from the infirmities of memory, if the knowledge once acquired be founded on exact phraseology, then those changes will be merely verbal; but if the knowledge be based only on a study of the general substance of the lectures and ritual, then those changes will be substantial; and by such changes repeatedly occurring, the very identity of Masonry will at length be irrecoverably lost."

His allusion to Canada is terse and felicitous, "*Laudari a laudato*" is always gratifying. On uniformity of work he further says:

"There is but one way of securing a correct and systematic ritual. Let none but intelligent and educated men, wield the gavel of the Master, and sit in the chair of Solomon, and let an ignorant and uneducated lecturer be no more tolerated than a fighting parson. Reading Masons, once taught in the ritual, are sure to preserve it in its integrity."

His excellent report is happily concluded in these words:

"I have thus, brethren, briefly, but still I trust with sufficient minuteness, presented to your view the most important transactions and opinions that have distinguished our sister jurisdictions during the past year. The task of reviewing the ample records from which this report is eliminated, is a laborious, but not an unpleasing one, and I have risen from the perusal, of the thoughts of our brethren in other States, refreshed and enlightened and invigorated by my transitory contact with learned and able Masons; nor like the exhausted traveller, who has toiled his weary way through an arid desert, but rather like him who has pleasantly wandered amid fields of ripened grain, and gardens of blooming flowers, where the fatigue of motion has been lightened by sunny prospects and delightful odors. I dare not hope that you too, in the glimpse that I have given you of the flowers that I have plucked, will feel equal gratification, or admire the taste and judgment of my selection."

The registry of this Grand Lodge numbers ninty-one warranted Lodges and two under dispensation.

M. W. Bro. Henry Buist is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Albert G. Mackey, M. D., is Grand Secretary.

Your committee remark with pleasure, that so acute and learned a brother as Dr. Mackey uses the old word "warranted," in place of the more recently adopted word "chartered."

TENNESSEE.

The 46th Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, was held at the city of Nashville, on the 4th of October, 1858.

The Grand Master in his address thus alludes to the happy settlement of differences in Canada and New York.

"Your attention is also directed to another subject of general interest; the union of the Grand Bodies of New York and of the Canadas. These bodies, hitherto antagonistic, have formed the most friendly reconciliation, on terms highly honorable to both parties. In Canada and New York our Order is now as in every other place, 'one and indivisible'; and it is with heartfelt pleasure that I am permitted to congratulate you on the happy termination of these unfortunate differences."

Referring to the desire to open new Lodges he says:

"It is exceedingly difficult for the Grand Master, in every instance, to determine his course of action. In some cases the evidence for and against the application is so conflicting that he is unable fully to decide whether to grant or withhold a dispensation. The fear of giving offense to brethren should not induce Lodges to recommend as required by law, the prayer of the petitioners, or other constitutional disabilities forbid a dispensation. A thorough investigation should be made of all matters appertaining to the application, and the general welfare of the craft duly considered, before such recommendation should be made. Ever since I have had the honor of occupying the chair of the Grand Master, I have invariably made suitable rooms a necessary condition for a dispensation. In my visitations I have found great deficiency here, and strongly urge upon this body the necessity of some action on this subject."

The Grand Master's remarks on candidates for initiation are too valuable to be omitted:

"I regret the necessity of calling your attention to the loose and unguarded manner in which candidates for admission into our Order are received into many of our Lodges. Too frequently men of an immoral character and of vicious habits are permitted entrance into our Order. Coming with these disabilities, they enter only to bring us into disgrace, and work only to our confusion. Brethren of ardent but mistaken zeal, and over anxious for members, regard the quantity rather than the material out of which good Lodges are to be constituted. Instead of requiring, as was our ancient custom, that every applicant should be 'worthy and well qualified,' we are too much disposed to open our doors indifferently to all, trusting in the regenerating power of our institution to fashion into forms of excellence those who by nature, or otherwise, are utterly disqualified for membership. The policy is not wise to convert our Lodges into schools of reformation, where bad men are to be taught goodness, and the vicious and the depraved are to be redeemed from their vices. We may rest assured that whatever good may result from such a policy, the evil will always greatly preponderate. Men of immoral character, and of settled vicious habits, can bring nothing but trouble into our ranks; and though deeply sympathizing with them, the interests of our beloved Order demand a firm and unqualified refusal of their applications for admission. To fulfil our voluntary vows, and to consummate the ends of Masonry, we must vigorously adhere to the first principles, and receive none but those

whose lives are unpolluted by gross vices, and who are at present free from habits of dissipation. Fidelity to God, duty to each other, and obligations to the world, imperatively demand of us a faithful performance of all the requisitions of Masonry."

The committee on foreign correspondence, alluding to the troublous times of 1833, relate the following curious incident:

"Among the apostates were four of the clergy. Lorenzo Dow, a preacher of world-wide fame, and quite eccentric, was an ardent Mason. Speaking of those apostate clergy, in an address before a Lodge in Pawtucket, he said: 'If these men die the death of common men, I shall be tempted to lessen my confidence in a Divine Providence.' Three weeks after, one hanged himself; and the other three committed a crime for which they were degraded from the ministry, and one excluded from the pale of decent society."

They "recommend the united Grand Lodge of Canada to a fraternal welcome." This Grand Lodge has 198 working Lodges on its registry.

M. W. Bro. John Frizzell is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Charles A. Fuller is Grand Secretary.

VERMONT.

This Grand Lodge held its Annual Communication, on the 12th and 13th of January, 1859, at Burlington.

The address of the Grand Master, our esteemed friend and ally M. W. Bro. Tucker, is worthy of the manliness, erudition and zeal which characterize all the official acts of that eminent Mason. The following paragraph is one among many examples of the sound discretion which he exercises:

"I received an application in October last, to grant a dispensation for a new Lodge at Brookfield. I thought the location was too near other Lodges, and therefore suspended any action upon it, until the Grand Lodge should meet. The subject will probably be brought before you and will receive an investigation by the appropriate committee. I have placed the petition in the hands of the Grand Secretary, for the use of the committee to which the subject will be referred."

Referring to masonic festivals, he says:

"I have no doubt of the good effect of such celebrations, well conducted, and of the favorable influence they have upon the community, and so long as public masonic speakers make these occasions what they always should be, opportunities for implanting masonic instruction, and for the discussion of questions of masonic history and principles, so long will they continue to be beneficial to the craft; but if we degenerate again into placing upon the rostrum men who can only talk vapid ignorance, and inflated bombast, who are always for having a Lodge in the garden of Eden, and another floating over the billows of a sunken world in the Ark of Noah, just so long will the enlightened portion of mankind laugh at us for such nonsense, and we shall richly deserve it."

If a few shots of this calibre were fired off every now and then by the chief rulers of the craft, the ventilators of all that is bunkum, bogus and humbug in Freemasonry would soon be compelled to give up their attempt in despair.

When reviewing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, your committee adverted to the ungenerous terms in which that Grand Lodge alluded to the Grand Lodge of Canada. Your committee find

this referred to at some length and condemned in the address of the Grand Master of Vermont, from which your committee content themselves with making the following brief extracts:

"Acknowledging as I do sincerely, that masonic courtesy is a masonic virtue, I may be permitted to say that the Grand Lodge of New York has sometimes found occasions where she has chosen to forego the exercise of this virtue. She forgot it when she resisted the right of the Grand Lodge of Vermont to masonic existence, and she forgets it when she talks of the masonic 'bantling' of Canada, &c., &c."

No description of the union of last July that your committee have seen, can at all compare with that of M. W. Bro. Tucker, and we recommend every Canadian Mason to purchase a copy of the report and keep it as a masonic "household work"; indeed we cannot quote from it, because we have no sooner copied a brilliant and logical passage on one subject, than we come to another of equal richness and value. For instance he says: "It is my purpose to say a few words to you as to the work and lectures," well, these "few words" are developed into an essay on ancient ritual of nine pages, most valuable to every Mason. Then like the eagle of his own native hills, off he darts into the riches of the past and offers grateful homage to the Grand Architect of the universe, "for the favors already received," closing with this holy aspiration, "let the 'bright fraternal chain' which our masonic forefathers bequeathed us, still shine in its starry brightness, and let not us, their sons ever permit it to be tarnished." We may well conclude that though the hills of Vermont be green, the Freemasons who are raised in that pastoral State are anything but verdant.

The committee on foreign correspondence presented a well-digested and interesting report.

Adverting to the paramount necessity of well-skilled workmen as officers of a Lodge, they say:

"On another subject we find this idea which ought to be printed in letters of fire, and hung up on every side of our Lodge rooms, to be a constant admonition to every brother. It is as follows: The success and permanency of a Lodge, depends in a very great degree, upon the zeal and efficiency of its officers. There is such a complete abandonment of power and responsibility to these men in their election and installation, that practically they constitute the Lodge for the time being. Are they active? The vital blood of Masonry leaps healthfully through all veins. Are they sluggish? Coldness, carelessness and inattention creep over the members, and all the powers of masonic life move feebly then. Are they well informed? Light animates every soul, and the Lodge becomes as 'a city set upon a hill which cannot be hid.' Are they ignorant? Stupidity bears the fruit of obstinacy, and the purposes sought for in the establishment of the Lodge all fall."

They quote a resolution of the Grand Lodge of Illinois which is as follows:

"Resolved,—That the Grand Lodge will sustain the action of any subordinate Lodge under its jurisdiction, in punishing by reprimand, suspension, or expulsion, any member who shall be-found guilty of the inordinate use of intoxicating drinks, great profanity, gambling, quarrelling with or abusing a brother Mason."

And thus they add:

"Ours is a moral, not a religious institution. Offenses like those above enumerated, are immoralities that should not be winked at in any

Lodge, and no Lodge can expect to maintain a respectable standing among the good and true in community, that tolerates any such violations of moral rectitude among its members."

Referring to the Grand Lodge of Iowa they approve of "a regulation that, hereafter no dispensation shall be granted to form new Lodges within a less distance than ten miles of a Lodge already existing. Such a regulation your committee deem eminently proper and judicious, and in our own jurisdiction only just and equitable to the Lodges already in existence."

Such a resolve your committee consider to be very wise and proper. Very much to the point are the observations of the committee on foreign correspondence of Vermont on ritualism:

"Uniformity of work is a subject which engages the attention, more or less, of all Grand Masters and Grand Lodges. It forms a fruitful theme for addresses, recommendations, and for committee report. It is a thing to be desired, and looms up in the distance as 'a thing of beauty;' but centuries have passed away, and yet the present generation of Masons is no nearer its accomplishment than the first. Like the Iliad of Homer, Masonry has come down to us, not in written terms, engrossed upon parchment, or printed in a book; but the secrets have been securely kept in the bosom of the faithful, and communicated only to those who were found worthy to receive them. Thus, from lip to lip, they have reached us in these latter days. And yet, precise uniformity has never existed. The story of the Ephramites has been repeated through all the ages of Masonry to the present; sometimes at the altar, and sometimes at the outer door leading to the inner chamber; and so that it is repeated in one or the other place, or both, what avails it that exact uniformity in its locality does not exist? Uniformity of work! what a grand and sublime idea. The 4,000 Lodges of our own land at work, each in their different localities, upon the same rule, precisely upon the same line, uttering precisely the same words, and imparting precisely the same instruction. What a tribute would it be to the perfection with which the founders of Masonry imparted its mysteries to the 'listening ear,' and to the 'faithful breast' that treasured up those secrets, and letter for letter, syllable for syllable, communicated them from brother to brother in all succeeding generations! What force and power in such exact uniformity; and yet how utterly impossible! It is a mighty phantom that will forever elude our grasp."

In commenting upon the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, the Vermont committee express their satisfaction at the attempt made in that Grand Lodge to ignore the word "regalia," as applied to masonic uniform, and restore the word "clothing." Your committee are of opinion that both words are used with propriety in their respective positions. They think that "clothing" applies to the badge, gauntlets and gloves worn by Masons, while "regalia" designates the jewels which appertain to the several ranks of masonic office bearers and past officers, not excluding the jewel of the Royal Arch Degree in a Craft or Grand Lodge. This, at least, your committee believe to be the intention of the Grand Lodge of England, whose constitutions recognize the word "regalia" in this sense. Indeed, that chapter of the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England which designates the distinctive costume of a Mason, is headed "Of Regalia." And then follow the words "the following masonic clothing and insignia shall be worn by the craft." Thus it would seem that "regalia" is the generic term applied both to "clothing

and insignia," which appear to be specific names for different portions of masonic costume.

Once more we commend this report to the attentive perusal of our brethren.

This Grand Lodge has forty-seven warranted Lodges under her sway, and two under dispensation.

M. W. Bro. Philip C. Tucker is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. John B. Hollenbeck is Grand Secretary.

VIRGINIA.

The Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Richmond, on Monday, 13th December, 1858. The report of the committee on foreign correspondence very ably deals with the late difficulties of our neighbor of New York, and shows a great inconsistency on the part of the rulers of the Grand Lodge of the Empire State.

"We gather from the proceedings under review, that Masonry was never in a more flourishing condition than at the present moment, judging from the large increase of numbers in almost every jurisdiction; and if numbers give strength, it certainly stands on a sure and firm foundation; but we unite in the fear expressed by many of our enlightened brethren elsewhere, that the strength of members is fallacious; that it is an element of weakness and not of strength—for with numbers is too often found a corresponding growth of ignorance. Masonry has become fashionable, and it is therefore popular. The door of Masonry is opened wide, so that men of every degree and kind are seeking and gaining admittance, and glory in the name of Mason. Every distinguished badge of the Order is blazoned forth; every occasion sought to display to a gazing world the important fact that 'I am a Mason.' Money, and not qualification will obtain degrees; and the higher he gets in Masonry, the greater desire for show. So in the interior of our halls, the same elements of weakness meet the eye; the same men will tread, where the old, intelligent and worthy Mason fears to follow. Position, office and duties are sought and assumed, without one jot or title of qualification necessary to discharge them usefully to the institution, or creditably to themselves. Year by year the scale of qualification is lowered, ceremonies are abridged, explanations deferred, moral teachings are lost sight of, and all that necessary training to a proper understanding of those principles on which Masonry is founded, and which she inculcates and requires of her members, is disregarded, not thought of, or not known. Numbers are now the order of the day; instruction is set aside for rapid advancement from degree to degree; and when the topmost round is attained, the world as well as the brother is deceived—he is a high Mason in degrees, but a low one in every qualification necessary for a good and useful Mason. Hence Masonry suffers, and wrong is done to all.

"In this condition of things, how destructive, how pernicious, how in opposition to the teachings of olden times, is the doctrine now promulgated to the masonic world by Masons in high places, and from the instructors and the lights of Masonry: 'That a strict adherence to uniformity of language is unnecessary to a knowledge of the ritual of Masonry; so that the idea is expressed it matters not in what language.'"

"This heretical opinion is but an encouragement to indolence and ignorance, and will soon lead to a confusion of tongues, that will at no remote period destroy all knowledge of the Ancient Ritual of Masonry.

Carry it out; give the idea in chaste and appropriate language to a less cultivated intellect; let him pass it to another, for a month (let alone for ages); then let it return to the first; will he recognize it as his own? The 'parrot' teaching so much ridiculed by the promulgator of this new doctrine, has one merit—its antiquity; and is the mode that will produce uniformity and perfect identity of language, with ease and industry; and we wonder that any Mason will condemn a plan that will produce this result, and suggest another, violative of every injunction to transmit the work and ritual pure and perfect. Uniformity in work and language has been, and still is engaging the attention of many Grand Lodges; and with all their care, legislation and laws on this subject, we still find discrepancies exist, that seriously affect and mar the beauty, and destroy the universality of Masonic language. The good old school of Masonry requires each and all to be *letter* perfect in the working portion of the degree at least, and his knowledge, and the correctness of his language thoroughly tested in open Lodge by question and answer, and *the idea expressed in masonic language*, and not his own, or the candidate cannot advance to the next degree. He is kept back for further instruction.

"The moral character of our institution, its philosophy, its beautiful illustrations, its bearings upon the character of a Mason, and what it requires of him, etc., etc., afford ample field to test the capacity of the most cultivated mind, and the instructor may convey his ideas, and dilate on those topics in any language he may choose; but the ritual must be imparted in but one language, and that is the ancient masonic language transmitted to us by our forefathers, and is known throughout the masonic world; and in order to more effectually perpetuate it, shut the door of Masonry to all who have not the intellect to understand and appreciate our interesting ceremonies, nor the industry and application to study and improve; and, above all, to those who do not come fully up to the standard of Masonry.

"A most fallacious and unmasonic motive seems to influence the masonic world at this time, in the admission of candidates; it is, that if the applicant is of loose habits and falls short of the standard of Masonry—admit him; for, *Masonry may make him a better man!* This is a violation of solemn duty. Masonry was made for no such purpose: it is intended only for the good man—one who discharges faithfully and diligently every duty of life—one who has a heart to love, a heart to feel for, soothe, comfort, support and relieve the afflicted—a head and a mind to work; a man that has and will maintain a good name, and sustain the character of our beloved institution—one that will level up and not level down, and who will bring credit, and not reproach upon the name and character he bears. This is the man that Masonry needs, and can justly admit as one entitled to enjoy her privileges, and one she can use to disseminate and perpetuate her mission of love."

Sixty Lodges own the sway of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

M. W. Bro. Powhatan B. Starke is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. John Dove, M. D., is Grand Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, held its Annual Communication at Milwaukee, on June 8th, 1858.

Your committee do not find in the report any matter of sufficient importance to notice here. Up to the 24th of May last, the Grand

Lodge of Canada had been denied that fraternization which has been so handsomely accorded by nearly every other Grand Lodge with which she has had any correspondence.

"Fit leonis patirutia,
Quicquid corrigere est nefas."

They number 106 Lodges. M. W. Bro. Luther M. Tracy is Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. John W. Hunt is Grand Secretary.

Your committee have thus endeavored to present to your Grand Lodge a compilation of what they have considered the most valuable and attractive of the materials laid before them, in the reports of thirty of the thirty-six Grand Lodges of the United States of America. From the Grand Lodges of Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas, no reports have been received. Some blame may attach to the Post Office regulations in regard to the non-receipt of the proceedings of these Grand Lodges. Enough matter has, however, we conceive, been received and reviewed, to show that there are many bright and zealous brethren amongst our republican neighbors. The task of elimination has been an arduous one, for we felt that when so much that was valuable lay before us, the difficulty lay in rejecting from, rather than incorporating into this report, the views of so many illustrious Grand Bodies and individual Masons. If we seem to have forgotten that "brevity is the soul of wit," the *embarras de richesses* must plead our excuse. It also seemed to us, that as this is the first report offered since our happy union on the views and doings of our nearest "colaborateurs," it were incumbent on us to produce something which would at once interest and instruct our own brethren of Canada, and at the same time evince a disposition on our part to use our utmost exertions to render our Grand Lodge an intelligent and discriminating sister of those who have greeted us so cordially and taken so deep an interest in our position. Your committee cannot, however, close their labors without alluding briefly to three subjects, which are more or less adverted to by those Grand Lodges whose proceedings they have reviewed.

And first, as regards what is called the "Ohio test." It would appear that in the Grand Lodge of Ohio, an attempt is being made to require a belief in the entire Bible as necessary to the initiation of a candidate into our mysteries. Your committee believe such an attempt to be fraught with great and manifest danger. If belief in the whole canon of Scripture be a pre-requisite, what becomes of our universality? The pious Israelite—the devoted Mussulman—the consistent disciple of Confucius—the Persian—the Japanese—the self-immolating Indian of the East—can never be a Mason. But apart from this, what is to be said of our first Grand Master, the royal Solomon? Surely "the volume of the sacred law" was his only religious light, apart from that divine inspiration with which we know that he was illuminated. We believe it to be an ancient landmark, that to be a Mason, no more is required of a moral and just man than that he acts up to the best light which he possesses. It is true that the Bible is always open in the masonic temple; the whole Word of God is in our Lodges; but then, we are chiefly Christians, and if a Jew were to petition for initiation and be received, his obligation would have reference to the Old Testament only. So if a Mahometan required admission into one of our Lodges, and it were deemed proper to put to him the "test," it could only be done on a volume of the Koran.

Your committee believe that in the majority of Lodges, two questions only are proposed to the accepted candidate previous to his initiation; and these are:

1. "Do you believe in the volume of the sacred law, as the revelation from God to man?" and

2. "Do you believe in a future state of rewards and punishments?"

These questions have been asked from time immemorial, and we believe they are the only ones which should be asked. The first of the Ancient "Charges of a Freemason, extracted from the ancient records of Lodges beyond the sea, and those of England, Ireland and Scotland, for the use of Lodges," republished by order of the Grand Lodge of England in 1815, "and now always printed and published with her Book of Constitutions," is as follows:

"*Concerning God and Religion.*—A Mason is obliged by his tenure to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understand the art, he will never be a stupid atheist nor an irreligious libertine. Let a man's religion or mode of worship be what it may, he is not excluded from the Order, provided he believe in the glorious Architect of heaven and earth, and practice the sacred duties of morality. Masons unite with the virtuous of every persuasion in the firm and pleasing bond of fraternal love."

Your committee are of opinion that whoever desires to impugn this "ancient landmark," is striking a fatal blow to the universality of the Order. They therefore hope that the Masons of Ohio will discountenance all such unworthy attempts to innovate on those time-honored principles which have hitherto distinguished the craft.

The second question which your committee deem it proper to touch upon, is that of non-affiliated Masons. The brethren have seen, from the passages herein presented to their notice, what abundance of discussion this question is creating in the United States. The evil of Masons refusing to contribute to the maintenance of the Order, is also a prominent one in Canada. Numbers of brethren belong to no Lodge. Very many leave their mother Lodge, in attaining to the degree of a Master Mason. While your committee would scrupulously forbear from denying to the venerable brother, who has for years done good and square work, the pleasure and even the benefits of the Order, they would still desire to suggest that the constitution, which provides that a brother shall "only visit a Lodge *once* during his secession from the craft," be more rigidly enforced. It might be possible to enact that no brother, except in case of poverty or bodily infirmity, should be permitted to leave his mother Lodge, except for the purpose of joining another Lodge, and that if he again withdraw, he should be bound in honor to pay dues to his mother Lodge. We know of two flagrant instances which well illustrate the impropriety of the indiscriminate permission now granted to brethren of withdrawing from the craft. The first is the case of a brother well-to-do in the world, who advised a young Master Mason to withdraw from his Lodge at once, in order that he might not have to pay dues, assuring him that he would be equally able with affiliated brethren to join in all masonic processions and banquets, and this at a much smaller expense. This evil adviser added that he himself had so acted, and that he was assured it was the right course to pursue. Such a case needs no comment. The other instance is that of a retired officer possessing an independent income, who has not been a member of a Lodge for nearly forty years, and yet, to the knowledge of your committee, this brother has attented Lodges and processions, and partaken

of masonic festivities, for the last thirteen years in Canada; and what materially aggravates his case, never having been a worker, but only a drone in Masonry, he has recently been elected an honorary member of a Lodge in this jurisdiction, which he regularly attends, and on which he confers the honor of paying his half-yearly Grand Lodge dues. Your committee would earnestly hope that some effectual hindrance will be applied to such abuses.

The last matter which your committee desire to notice, is the "Universal Masonic Congress" at Paris. They conceive that good to the craft may eventuate from this move, and they do not apprehend any evil consequences. They would therefore suggest that the M. W. the Grand Master be requested to appoint some member of a Canadian Lodge, likely to visit Paris, to represent this Grand Lodge in the domicile of the Gallic Grand Orient.

And now, once more apologizing for its protracted length, your committee would, in conclusion, humbly offer and submit this their report on foreign correspondence to your Grand Lodge, devoutly hoping that their labors have not been in vain.

F. J. LUNDY,
CHAIRMAN.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 6.45 o'clock, P. M.

M. W. Bro. William M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

R. W. Bro. Harman, from the special committee appointed to consider the matters referred to in the M. W. Grand Master's address and his correspondence,

REPORTED:

The committee feel that it is no mere figure of speech, to say that the gratitude of the future craft is in the highest degree due to the M. W. the Grand Master, Brother Wilson, as well for his unceasing care and interest in the prosperity of Masonry in Canada, as for the elegant and able address with which he has been pleased to open the present session of the Grand Lodge, and for his interesting detail of the course of Masonry in Canada during the past year.

Your committee rejoice to find that the happy union of the craft has found a place in the M. W. the Grand Master's address, as his warm congratulation upon this important event, and upon the many gratifying incidents which have already resulted therefrom, places permanently on record his high testimony to a result which is the prize and joy of every Mason.

Your committee feel, with reference to the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, that the announcement of their recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada is received with hearty satisfaction, and that a respectful acknowledgment be expressed to the M. W. the Grand Master for his continued interest in the cause, as evinced by his correspondence with the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland.

Of the continued interest evinced in the prosperity of this Grand Lodge by the United States Grand Lodges, as evidenced by the clauses relating to the Grand Bodies of New York, Ohio and Maine, your committee must allude with sincere gratification. With regard to the proposed general Grand Lodge of the Union, your committee, while feeling with the Grand Master that such a step may be one of much local importance in the United States, deem it hardly one in which this Grand Lodge has any immediate interest, or could take any part.

Your committee feel that in no matter have the craft reason to congratulate themselves more truly on the successful formation of a Grand Lodge in Canada, than in that of the steady masonic jurisprudence which has so largely occupied the attention of the Grand Master, and is so pointedly alluded to in his address. The decisions of the numerous cases which must of necessity be brought forward for adjudication in this extensive Province, will daily tend to the formation of a code of masonic law, which, based on antiquity and precedent, will afford much facility in dealing with masonic complaints. To this end, your committee venture respectfully to recommend that the District Deputy Grand Masters be requested to forward to the Grand Secretary, from time to time, a short synopsis of any case of interest upon which they are required to adjudicate, by the preservation of and eventual publication of which (if it seem expedient by Grand Lodge) much assistance will be afforded.

The important question of exclusion and expulsion arising out of this subject, being left specially for the decision of Grand Lodge, under the guidance of the able remarks of the Grand Master, as they will form subject of debate, need not be further noted in this report than to press their careful consideration on the brethren.

On the subject of unaffiliated Masons, your committee cordially agree with the M. W. Grand Master that it is the duty of every Mason to be affiliated, where possible, with some working Lodge; and they recommend to the attention, particularly of their younger brethren, the able exposition of the M. W. Grand Master on this important subject.

The advice of the M. W. the Grand Master, on the subject of declining to grant dispensations to new Lodges unless the proposed Master is competent to work the Lodge over which his brethren

seek to place him, cannot be too carefully followed. Your committee are convinced that many a Lodge, opened under high expectation, has languished from the want of some such regulation; and the brethren commencing with ardor, and having met with disappointment, have in too many instances lost heart, to the failure of the Lodge and the injury of our Order. Nor are the remarks of the Grand Master on the subject of the constant reading in open Lodge of the "Ancient Charges," less worthy of attention; charges which, in the terse language of our ancestors, conveyed the essence of Masonry in a condensed form, which is calculated to impress that essence on the Mason's heart, and lead him, as he listens hereafter to more elaborate addresses, to exclaim in words inspired, "the old is better."

With regard to committees of Grand Lodge, your committee urge the recommendation of the M. W. the Grand Master, with respect to the reports of such committees being sent to the Grand Secretary some time before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, be adopted and made a standing regulation of the Grand Lodge. The inconvenience attending the endeavor to get through this important work during the session of Grand Lodge, cannot be too earnestly pressed, the evils resulting from such course being two-fold. In the first place, the reports must necessarily be deprived of much of that care and consideration which their preparation in quiet and leisure moments would ensure, while a second evil arises in the fact, that brethren whose counsels may be of service in debate are frequently lost, from their being engaged in the committee room while the most important discussions may be proceeding. With regard to the report of the committee on foreign correspondence, while agreeing with the M. W. the Grand Master on the labor it involves, they hardly feel that his recommendation of remuneration would be grateful to the committee or worthy of the craft.

Your committee feel that in no matter will the present session of Grand Lodge be more gratefully and lastingly remembered by the craft, than in the unanimous adoption (as they sincerely hope) of the report on "work." This all important matter being settled, the harmonious working of the craft throughout the Province must necessarily ensue,

Before closing their report, your committee would once more allude to the eminent services of the M. W. the Grand Master,—services so eminent, so important, that they venture to express the belief that their suggestion is only necessary (if indeed it be so), to ensure some lasting and permanent mode being adopted for giving expression to the feelings of the brethren on this subject.

In conclusion, your committee have purposely left to the last the clause of the M. W. Grand Master's address relating to the election

of his successor in office; and as the M. W. Grand Master has alluded to it, they feel assured that Grand Lodge will pronounce that a grave error of judgment has been committed in the *attempt* to influence, by private circular, that free choice which Masonry, of all institutions in the world, requires; for it may not be too much to say, that the exhibition to the world of a society which professes to be based on a system of the most affectionate fraternal feeling among its members, joining in a canvassed contest for election to office, would do more to injure its character and usefulness than almost any misfortune that could assail it.

May your committee be permitted to close their report with an expression of fervent hope that the Great Architect of the Universe may vouchsafe to the present session of Grand Lodge, in all its sacred labors, order, harmony and peace.

KINGSTON, 14th July, 1859.

S. B. HARMAN,
CHAIRMAN.

On motion of V. W. Bro. E. J. Barker, seconded by W. Bro. T. D. Warren, the report was received and adopted.

REPORT ON RE-DIVISION OF DISTRICTS.

The chairman of the committee appointed at the last Annual Communication to consider the re-division of the various existing masonic districts, submitted to Grand Lodge a report of their labors, which divided the Province into fourteen districts. The committee were not unanimous, several members advocating a different apportionment, believing that the number of districts therein proposed to be more than are required at the present moment.

On motion of R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, seconded by R. W. Bro. F. Richardson, and adopted:

That the report be referred back to the committee, with a view to consider whether the Districts could not be so arranged that all the necessities and requirements of each District should be attained without increasing so seriously, as is proposed in the report now submitted, the number of D.D.G.M.'s, and to report thereon to Grand Lodge to-morrow.

The M. W. Grand Master, in compliance with a request from the committee on "work," as mentioned in their report at the Special Communication in January last, informed Grand Lodge that the first business in order for Thursday morning would be the exemplification of the work to be adopted by this Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master also announced that the election of Grand Officers for the next ensuing year would take place immediately after the exemplification of the work, or as near high twelve as possible.

The standing committee on constitution and regulations presented the following amendments to the constitution.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master and Grand Lodge:

The committee on constitution and regulations have the honor of submitting the following report.

The first and most important part of the duty of your committee consists in considering the various suggested alterations of the book of constitution, and recommending to the adoption of Grand Lodge such of them as your committee deem to be expedient.

From the numerous amendments that have been proposed by various brethren, and submitted to your committee, they beg to recommend the following alterations to be adopted to the book of constitution:

In the article on "Grand Lodge:"

Sec. 6. "Should neither of the representative officers or Past Masters of a Lodge," etc.; omit "or Past Masters."

Sec. 9. "No brother shall be eligible to any elective office in the Grand Lodge;" add "except the Grand Chaplain."

Sec. 18. "The Grand Master, or in his absence the Deputy Grand Master, or in his absence a District Deputy Grand Master," etc.; omit "a District Deputy Grand Master."

In art. on "Grand Master:"

Sec. 2. "Should the Grand Master die during his Grand Mastership, or be rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office (by sickness, absence or otherwise), the Deputy Grand Master, or in his absence, the District Deputy Grand Master of the District," etc.; omit "the District Deputy Grand Master of the District."

In art. on "District Deputy Grand Masters:"

Sec. 1. Add at end "but they cannot grant dispensations for new Lodges."

In art. "Of Grand Secretary:"

Sec. 2. "The Grand Secretary is to sign," etc.; "to conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge," etc.; here add "to receive, regularly credit and record, all moneys of the Grand Lodge, and pay over the same without delay to the Grand Treasurer, and annually report the amount received, and the source whence received;" and generally, etc.

In art. on "Private Lodges:"

Sec. 11. Omit "nor shall a Lodge be permitted to give more than one degree to a brother on the same day;" and after "from his receiving a previous degree," add "except by dispensation," nor "in any case" until he has passed, etc.

Sec. 12. Add "This is not to extend to the making of serving brethren who may be initiated, provided that no fee or reward in such case be taken, and that a dispensation from the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, or the District Deputy Grand Master of the District, be first obtained."

Sec. 21. Omit, the provisions being provided for in a special article on "Honorary Members."

Sec. 24. For this, as printed, read "A member excluded for non-payment of dues shall be immediately restored by the Lodge without a fresh ballot, on payment being made of all arrears owing at the time of his suspension, and of the regular Lodge dues for the period he was so suspended, notice thereof being given to the Grand Secretary and District Deputy Grand Master of the District."

Sec. 25. After "recognized and acknowledged by," omit "and under the control of."

Sec. 27. Alter to read "The majority of the members of a Lodge, when congregated, have the privilege of giving instructions to their Master and Wardens, or other representative, before the meeting of Grand Lodge," etc.

Sec. 36. For "direction" read "discretion."

After the art. "Of Members and their Duty," insert

"OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

"A brother who may have rendered any service to the craft in general, or to any particular Lodge, may, by a vote of the Lodge, be elected an honorary member of a Lodge. The Lodge must include honorary members in its returns to Grand Lodge, and is liable to pay to the Grand Lodge similar dues for such honorary members as are payable for ordinary members.

"Honorary membership does not confer the right of voting in the Lodge."

Art. "Of Proposing Members:"

Sec. 2. For "district" read "immediate vicinity." Also, between first and second paragraphs of that article, insert

"No Lodge should initiate a candidate whose residence is within the jurisdiction of another Lodge, without the consent of that Lodge in writing, except in a town or city where there are more than one Lodge, and in which case each Lodge has concurrent jurisdiction."

In art. "Of Regalia," p. 48, 3rd clause, read "All Past Grand Officers, except Past Grand Masters, to wear," etc.

On motion, the report on constitution and regulations was received and adopted.

The standing committee on warrants submitted the following

REPORT.

The committee on warrants, to whom was referred the consideration of the dispensations granted by the M. W. Grand Master during the past year, beg to recommend—

That a warrant be granted to the Worshipful Master and brethren to whom a dispensation has already been issued, enabling them to open a Lodge called Union Lodge at Sydenham, and that they have permission to change the name of the said Lodge to Albion Lodge; also that a warrant do issue for Central Lodge, Prescott; Morpeth Lodge, Morpeth; Maitland Lodge, Goderich; Wilson Lodge, Waterford; Hope Lodge, Port Hope; and that in the last named Hope Lodge, the name of Bro. Thomas Ridout be inserted as the Worshipful Master, in place of the brother whose name now appears in the dispensation.

It is further recommended that the old "Jarvis" warrant of St. John's Lodge, Stafford, County of Lincoln, recovered by the brethren of St. Mark's Lodge, Drummondville, be retained in the archives of this Grand Lodge, and that ten dollars, being the balance due by St. Mark's Lodge for their warrant, be remitted.

F. J. LUNDY,
CHAIRMAN.

On motion, the report from the committee on warrants was unanimously adopted.

A memorial was presented by V. W. Bro. W. H. Weller from the St. John's Lodge, Cobourg, appealing against the decision of the D. D. G. M. of the Toronto District, in regard to the non-confirmation of their by-laws.

The memorial was referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 9 o'clock, to-morrow, Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, July 14th, 1859.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 9 o'clock, A. M.

M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman, from the committee on "work," in accordance with the standing order, proceeded with the exemplifi-

cation of the working of the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry, as a standard for the adoption of the Grand Lodge.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Harman, seconded by R. W. Bro. Tully, and adopted:

That the work, as exemplified by the committee, being the English ritual with slight modifications, be now adopted as the established work of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and that it be an instruction to the District Deputy Grand Masters to see the said work introduced into the Lodges under their respective charge, as speedily as circumstances will allow.

It was moved by Bro. Himes, seconded by Bro. W. Stevenson, and unanimously adopted:

That the thanks of the Grand Lodge are due, and are hereby tendered, to the committee on "work," for the very satisfactory manner in which they have discharged the important duties committed to their care.

The following statement of moneys received during the past year was submitted to Grand Lodge by the Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT CURRENT.

THOMAS B. HARRIS, Grand Secretary, in account current with the Grand Lodge of Canada, from the 14th July, A. L. 5858, to the 9th July, A. L. 5859.

No.			*Dr.*
0.	Amount	from Antiquity Lodge, Montreal	$ 6 00
2.	"	Niagara Lodge, Niagara	55 00
3.	"	Barton Lodge, Hamilton	72 00
4.	"	Union Lodge, Grimsby	27 00
5.	"	Norfolk Lodge, Simcoe	62 25
6.	"	Sussex Lodge, Brockville	18 00
7.	"	Prevost Lodge, Dunham	76 25
8.	"	Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead	69 75
9.	"	St. George's Lodge, St. Catharines	42 75
10.	"	Prince Edward's Lodge, Picton	24 38
11.	"	Nelson Lodge, Henryville	14 00
13.	"	St. George's Lodge, Montreal	2 00
14.	"	St. John's Lodge, London	61 62
16.	"	King Solomon's Lodge, Toronto	14 00
19.	"	Thistle Lodge, Amherstburg	19 88
20.	"	St. John's Lodge, Hamilton	10 00
21.	"	St. Thomas' Lodge, St. Thomas	45 00
22.	"	Brant Lodge, Brantford	28 00
23.	"	Great Western Lodge, Windsor	8 00
24.	"	Wellington Lodge, Dunnville	13 25
25.	"	Shefford Lodge, Waterloo	18 38
26.	"	Vaughan Lodge, Maple	19 00
27.	"	Harmony Lodge, Binbrook	12 00
28.	"	Wellington Lodge, Stratford	43 00

Grand Secretary's Account Current.—(Continued.)

No.			Dr.
31.	Amount from	St. Andrew's Lodge, Caledonia	$46 00
32.	"	Kilwinning Lodge, London	39 87
33.	"	Rehoboam Lodge, Toronto	25 25
35.	"	St. Francis Lodge, Melbourne	38 50
36.	"	St. John's Lodge, Ingersoll	25 90
37.	"	King Lodge, King	19 50
38.	"	Victoria Lodge, Sherbrooke	49 35
41.	"	King Hiram Lodge, Tilsonburg	70 00
42.	"	Albion Lodge, Newbury	25 00
43.	"	St. John's Lodge, Delaware	23 75
44.	"	St. John's Lodge, Paris	35 00
45.	"	Beaver Lodge, Strathroy	22 00
46.	"	Clinton Lodge, Clinton	26 62
47.	"	Rising Sun Lodge, Farmersville	24 20
48.	"	Wilson Lodge, Toronto	20 12
49.	"	St. James's Lodge, St. Mary's	31 00
50.	"	Markham Union Lodge, Markham	35 00
51.	"	Cataraqui Lodge, Kingston	41 12
52.	"	Northern Light Lodge, Kincardine	28 00
53.	"	St. Mark's Lodge, Port Stanley	57 00
54.	"	Sharon Lodge, Sharon	34 37
55.	"	Valley Lodge, Dundas	12 00
57.	"	Mount Brydges Lodge, Mount Brydges	60 00
58.	"	Maple Leaf Lodge, St. Catharines	32 37
59.	"	St. John's Lodge, Norwichville	36 75
61.	"	Burford Lodge, Burford	9 00
62.	"	St. Paul's Lodge, Lambeth	27 37
63.	"	Blenheim Lodge, Drumbo	51 00
1.	P.R. "	St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto	107 63
3.	"	St. John's Lodge, Kingston	63 37
4.	"	Moira Lodge, Belleville	50 12
6.	"	Union Lodge, Napanee	5 00
7.	"	Western Light Lodge, Bolton	9 00
14.	"	Richmond Lodge, Richmond Hill	12 49
17.	"	St. Francis Lodge, Smith's Falls	29 50
18.	"	Ionic Lodge, Toronto	99 00
19.	"	United Lodge, Brighton	4 50
20.	"	Ontario Lodge, Port Hope	48 88
21.	"	True Briton's Lodge, Perth	38 52
28.	"	Jerusalem Lodge, Bowmanville	3 00
29.	"	Amity Lodge, Dunnville	13 62
32.	"	Trent Lodge, Trenton	8 00
33.	"	Mount Zion Lodge, Brooklin	19 25
34.	"	St. George's Lodge, Kingston	26 60
35.	"	Composite Lodge, Whitby	38 13
37.	"	St. George's Lodge, London	55 50
38.	"	King Solomon's Lodge, Woodstock	56 00
42.	"	Madoc Lodge, Madoc	8 50
44.	"	Consecon Lodge, Consecon	41 00
45.	"	Corinthian Lodge, Stanley Mills	33 32
46.	"	Mirickville Lodge, Mirickville	45 00

Grand Secretary's Account Current.—(Continued.)

No.			Dr.
47.	Amount from	Victoria Lodge, Sarnia	$31 75
49.	"	Doric Lodge, Ottawa	25 00
50.	"	Corinthian Lodge, Ottawa	66 50
52.	"	Simcoe Lodge, Simcoe	15 50
53.	"	Durham Lodge, Newcastle	32 50
54.	"	Stirling Lodge, Stirling	19 12
55.	"	St. John's Lodge, Toronto	102 50
56.	"	Oxford Lodge, Woodstock	2 00
60.	"	Colborne Lodge, Colborne	3 00
61.	"	Ridout Lodge, Otterville	27 76
62.	"	True Blue Lodge, Albion	5 50
63.	"	King Hiram Lodge, Lindsay	12 75
65.	"	Manito Lodge, Collingwood	21 75
U. D.	"	Cassia Lodge, Sylvan	20 00
"	"	Stanbridge Lodge, Stanbridge	44 66
"	"	Union Lodge, Loughboro'	20 00
"	"	Central Lodge, Prescott	20 00
"	"	Morpeth Lodge, Morpeth	28 00
"	"	Maitland Lodge, Goderich	20 00
"	"	Wilson Lodge, Waterford	20 00
"	"	Hope Lodge, Port Hope	20 00
"	"	Independent Lodge, Quebec	20 00
		Benevolent Fund	2 25
			$3,113 42

Dr. ABSTRACT. *Cr.*

1858.	$ cts.
To balance in hand	314 85
To amount received from Lodges up to 9th July, 1859.	3113 42
	$3,428 27

1858.	$ cts.
By paid Grand Treasurer	135 00
" "	67 00
" "	100 00
" "	680 00
" "Voice of Masonry"	1 25
" Grand Treasurer	290 00
" "Anderson's Constitutions"	1 00
" Grand Treasurer	400 00
" "Record of Masonry"	3 00
" Balance of salary	400 00
" Postages, telegraphs, expenses, stationery, and sundries	141 70
" R. Juson & Co	2 50
" J. Kneeshaw	1 63
" R. Gregory	1 00
" J. Eastwood	2 50
" *Globe*	2 53
" *Colonist*	0 93
" *Christian Advocate* office	4 00
" Expenses committee	5 62
By balance in hand	1188 61
	$3,428 27

Balance in hands of Grand Secretary, 9th July, 1859, the day to which the books were made up $1,188 61

Dr. The Grand Lodge of Canada, in account with WILLIAM BELLHOUSE, Grand Treasurer. *Cr.*

1858.	No. Vouch.	$ cts.	1858.	$ cts.
July 23 To balance in hand		314 85	By paid Grand Secretary	135 00
Aug. 2 To amount received from Lodges		3113 42	Aug. 2 " "	67 00
			2 " "	100 00
			2 " "	680 00
			2 " "Voice of Masonry"	1 25
			2 " Grand Secretary	290 00
			2 " "Anderson's Constitutions"	1 00
			2 " Grand Secretary	400 00
			2 " "Record of Masonry"	3 00
			2 " Balance of salary	400 00
			2 " Postages, telegraphs, expenses, stationery, and sundries	141 70
			2 " R. Juson & Co	2 50
			2 " J. Kneeshaw	1 63
			2 " R. Gregory	1 00
			2 " J. Eastwood	2 50
			2 " *Globe*	2 53
			2 " *Colonist*	0 93
			2 " *Christian Advocate* office	4 00
			2 " Expenses committee	5 62
			By balance in hand	1188 61
		$3,428 27		$3,428 27

Balance in hands of Grand Secretary, 9th July, 1859, the day to which the books were made up..... $1,188 61

Dr. The Grand Lodge of Canada, in account with WILLIAM BELLHOUSE, Grand Treasurer. *Cr.*

1858.			No. Vouch.	$ cts.
July 29.—	To cash paid Bossin House		1.	42 00
30.—	"	D. McInnes & Co	2.	343 98
	"	Gillesby & Robertson	3.	273 83
Aug. 2.—	"	J. Kneeshaw	4.	8 73
12.—	"	W. J. Russell	5.	112 00
30.—	"	G. Matthews	6.	338 00
Oct. 26.—	"	Interest, Gillesby & Robertson.	7.	2 68
Nov. 22.—	"	Dr. Lundy	8.	30 00
1859.				
Jan. 7.—	"	J. B. Matthews	9.	4 50
	"	J. Kneeshaw	10.	4 29
10.—	"	Grand Secretary	11.	400 00
	"	Vannorman & Co	12.	52 63
28.—	"	H. B. Bull	13.	2 00
Feb. 24.—	"	J. Cornick	14.	40 00
28.—	"	W. Bellhouse	15.	5 04
Mar. 24.—	"	Field & Davidson	16.	10 00
	"	H. Rowsell	17.	2 50
26.—	"	Æ. McKay	18.	14 25
30.—	"	W. Bellhouse & Co	19.	2 60
April 18.—	"	Thomas Baine	20.	4 25
	"	Copp & Brother	21.	13 50
July 8.—	To balance forward			786 68
				$2,493 46

1858.		$ cts.
July 14.—	By balance from last account	821 46
Aug. 6.—	By cash	135 00
Oct. 23.—	"	67 00
Nov. 22.—	"	100 00
1859.		
Jan. 10.—	"	680 00
Feb. 26.—	"	290 00
April 1.—	"	400 00
		$2,493 46
July 8.—	By balance forward	$786 68

We, the undersigned, have audited the within account, and find it correct.

HAMILTON, 11th July, 1859.

WM. BELLHOUSE, *Grand Treasurer.*

JOHN F. MCCUAIG, } *Auditors.*
WM. G. CRAWFORD, }

The foregoing statements were received, and referred to the committee on finance.

The chairman from the committee on warrants submitted their second report, as follows:

REPORT.

In reference to the case of Wellington Lodge, Stratford, your committee report the warrant returned to the Grand Secretary; that that Lodge be considered as defunct.

Jacques Cartier Lodge, Montreal, has long ceased to work. Your committee therefore recommend that the D. D. Grand Master be requested to demand the warrant and jewels and other property of that Lodge, in the name of the Grand Lodge, and that its name and number in the Grand Lodge be cancelled.

On the petition of several persons of African descent, claiming to be Masons, residing at St. Catharines, your committee recommend that the consideration of said petition be deferred.

On the petition of Bro. George Brant and others, desirous of opening a Lodge at Smithville, in the county of Lincoln, your committee recommend that a warrant of constitution be issued, so soon as the District Deputy Grand Master is satisfied as to the proficiency of the principal officers.

In reference to the case of St. John's Lodge, No. 209, I. R., it appears that four of the brethren of St. John's Lodge, about two years ago, were desirous of retaining the warrant, in order that it might not fall into such hands as would be objectionable to the majority. These four brethren, with three others, have opened a Lodge under this Irish warrant, and installed the officers; a majority of the seven have resolved to do no work under this warrant, save opening and closing, but it is in the possession of one of the minority.

Your committee are surprised to hear that a communication from the Grand Lodge of Ireland has been received, confirming their decision.

Satisfied that the Grand Lodge of Ireland will deem it proper, on a full representation of the facts, to take such action as will be satisfactory to this Grand Lodge, your committee beg to recommend that R. W. Bro. Kivas Tully be requested to examine into the merits of the case, and lay the same before the Grand Lodge of Ireland, through the representative of this Grand Lodge, R. W. Bro. Michael Furnell.

Having given full attention to the case of Stanbridge Lodge, against the issuing of a warrant for which a protest has been entered by the members of Prevost Lodge—testimony having been given

by several brethren, both of Stanbridge and other Lodges—your committee report that they find several irregularities in the proceedings of the brethren of Stanbridge Lodge; that their minute book is not properly kept; and that there appears to be a want of harmony in the Lodge, as well as a difference with certain members of its near neighbor, Prevost Lodge. Your committee therefore recommend that no warrant be at present granted to Stanbridge Lodge, but that said Lodge be placed under the surveillance of some well skilled Master, at the discretion of the M. W. the Grand Master.

F. J. LUNDY,
CHAIRMAN.

On motion of R. W. Bro. F. J. Lundy, seconded by W. Bro. George Masson, the second report from the committee on warrants was received and adopted.

The hour having arrived set apart for the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing masonic term, the M. W. Grand Master appointed the undermentioned brethren as scrutineers, viz., R. W. Bros. Kivas Tully, Richard Bull, and V.W. Bro. W. H. Weller.

It was moved by W. Bro. Thomas Drummond, seconded by W. Bro. J. G. Fortier:

That permission be granted to the members of Grand Lodge to nominate suitable brethren for the various offices to be filled.

It was moved in amendment:

That as the Grand Lodge had already declared nominations for the highest office, that of Grand Master, to be irregular and unmasonic, it would be inconsistent to permit it for any other office.

The amendment was adopted.

The election was proceeded with, and the following brethren were declared duly elected:

M. W. Bro.	William M. Wilson,	Grand Master.
" " "	T. Douglas Harington,	Deputy Grand Master.
R. " "	Frederick W. Barron,	Grand Senior Warden.
" " "	A. A. Stevenson,	" Junior "
" " "	Rev. Joseph Scott,	" Chaplain.
" " "	Henry Groff,	" Treasurer.
" " "	Samuel B. Harman,	" Registrar.
" " "	Thomas Bird Harris,	" Secretary.

W. Bro. F. W. Barron gave notice that he would move, at the next Annual Communication,

That Sec. 1 of the constitution, referring to the election of Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master, be so amended as to draw no distinctive line between one part of the Province and another.

The finance committee, to whom was referred the consideration

of the statements and accounts of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, presented the following

REPORT.

The committee on finance beg leave to report, that having examined the accounts connected with the Grand Lodge, they find the balances to stand as nearly as possible thus:

Balance in Grand Treasurer's hands, as per account audited		$ 786 68
Balance in Grand Secretary's hands, and retained by him under the instructions of the M.W. Grand Master, up to 9th July		1,188 61
		$1,975 29
Contra: Printing account	$320 00	
M. M.'s certificates	210 00	
Two year's rent	200 00	
Maclear	100 00	
Sundries	100 00	
		930 00
		$1,045 29
Balance to Dr. of Ancient Grand Lodge		280 00
		$1,325 29
Debenture of County Middlesex, deposited to Cr. of Ancient Grand Lodge in Bank of Upper Canada.		1,600 00
		$2,925 29

Your committee recommend that the account of Grand Lodge should be made up to the 30th June, and forwarded without delay to the chairman of finance committee, who should be named at the time the said committee is appointed, in order that the account may receive a careful supervision, as from the short time at the disposal of your committee during the sitting of Grand Lodge, it is impossible to present as accurate and particular a report respecting the finances of Grand Lodge, as they could desire.

The accounts connected with the late Ancient Grand Lodge have not yet been finally adjusted; but the amount placed to the credit of that Grand Lodge will be found to approximate as nearly as possible to the sum of seventy pounds.

On examining the returns of the Grand Secretary, your committee find that the following Lodges are in arrear with their returns, viz.,—

St. John's, Cayuga; Hoyle, LaColle; Acacia, Hamilton; Jacques

Cartier, Montreal; Iron Duke, Arthur; Rose, Sandwich; Wellington, Chatham; Erie, Morpeth; North Gower, North Gower; Faithful Brethren, Manilla; Simcoe, Bradford; Tuscan, Newmarket; Corinthian, Barrie.

Your committee would call the attention of Grand Lodge to the amount expended in printing, and recommend that economy should be used in this particular; and that all documents laid before Grand Lodge, and necessary to be printed with its proceedings, should be curtailed as much as possible.

Before closing their report, your committee would suggest that Art. II. of the regulations of the constitution, respecting the Grand Treasurer, should be strictly carried out, in reference to his giving a bond for the faithful account of the moneys entrusted to his keeping.

Since the statement submitted by the Grand Secretary, and during the sitting of Grand Lodge, there has been handed to the Grand Secretary a sum amounting to about $400, which increases the balance to the credit of Grand Lodge to about $3,325—the statement in the commencement of this report being founded on the accounts submitted up to the 9th instant.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. R. O'BRIEN,
CHAIRMAN.

The report from the finance committee was received, and, on motion, adopted.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 6.30 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 7 o'clock, P. M.

M. W. Bro. William M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

V. W. Bro. W. H. Weller gave the following notice of motion for the next Annual Communication:

That the only elective officers of Grand Lodge shall be the Grand Master, the District Deputy Grand Masters, the Grand Treasurer, and the Grand Tyler; and that all the other Grand Officers shall be appointed by the Grand Master, with the advice and consent of the District Deputy Grand Masters, or without their advice and consent, as may be thought advisable.

R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, from the committee on the re-division of the Province into masonic districts, submitted the following amended report.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the resolution of Grand Lodge, passed at its last session, for the rearrangement of the masonic districts, having reconsidered their original report, in accordance with the desire of Grand Lodge, beg leave now to report:

That they recommend that Canada be henceforth divided into ten districts, to be called respectively the London, Wilson, Huron, Hamilton, Toronto, Ontario, Prince Edward, Central, Montreal, and Eastern Townships Districts.

The London District, containing seventeen Lodges, to comprise the counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex and Elgin.

The Wilson District, containing thirteen Lodges, to comprise the counties of Oxford, Norfolk and Brant.

The Huron District, containing eight Lodges, to comprise the counties of Huron, Perth, Bruce, Wellington and Waterloo.

The Hamilton District, containing sixteen Lodges, to comprise the counties of Halton, Wentworth, Lincoln, Haldimand and Welland.

The Toronto District, containing nineteen Lodges, to comprise the counties of York, Peel, Simcoe and Grey.

The Ontario District, containing eleven Lodges, to comprise the counties of Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Northumberland and Peterborough.

The Prince Edward District, containing ten Lodges, to comprise the counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington, Prince Edward and Renfrew.

The Central District, containing twelve Lodges, to comprise the counties of Frontenac, Leeds, Grenville, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Lanark, Carleton and Russell, and that part of Lower Canada lying west of the eastern boundary of the County of Argenteuil.

The Montreal District, containing seven Lodges, to comprise that part of Lower Canada lying east of the Central District and north of the river St. Lawrence, and that part of Lower Canada lying west of the river Richelieu and south of the river St. Lawrence.

The Eastern Townships District, containing seven Lodges, to comprise that part of Lower Canada lying east of the river Richelieu and south of the river St. Lawrence.

All which is respectfully submitted. W. B. SIMPSON,
CHAIRMAN.

On motion, the report from the committee on the re-division of the masonic districts, as now read, was received and adopted.

The M. W. Grand Master was pleased to confirm the following nominations by Lodges of their respective Districts:

R. W. Bro.	Thompson Wilson, D. D. G. M.		London	District.
" " "	George W. Whitehead,	"	Wilson	"
" " "	Richard Bull,	"	Hamilton	"
" " "	Francis Richardson,	"	Toronto	"
" " "	William H. Weller,	"	Ontario	"
" " "	John C. Franck,	"	Prince Edw'd	"
" " "	George F. LaSerre,	"	Central	"
" " "	Edwin Morris,	"	Montreal	"
" " "	H. L. Robinson,	"	E. Townships	"

It was moved by M. W. Bro. T. Douglas Harington, seconded by R. W. Bro. J. C. Franck, and adopted:

That whereas, the report of the committee on the rearrangement of the masonic districts have omitted to mention the district of Quebec: It is resolved, that the said district shall remain as heretofore laid down, but that no District Deputy Grand Master shall be appointed to the office until recommended by the Deputy Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson moved, seconded by V. W. Bro. Henry Grist:

That the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge be held at the city of London.

It was moved in amendment:

That the next Annual Communication be held at the city of Ottawa.

On the amendment being put to the Grand Lodge, it was declared to be adopted.

The following testimonial was read in Grand Lodge, and ordered to be printed with the proceedings:

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA,
Kingston, July 14th, 5859.

The brethren of the Central District, members of the Grand Lodge, being sensible of the truly masonic manner in which R. W. Bro. Simpson has discharged the duties of his high office as District Deputy Grand Master for the past five years, beg leave to tender him their thanks and good wishes for his future health and prosperity.

G. F. LASERRE, P. M., St. John's Lodge, D. D. G. M. Central District.
JAMES A. HENDERSON, P. M. St. John's Lodge, No. 3, and Past Grand Junior Warden.
J. POWERS, P. M., St. John's Lodge, No. 3.
THOS. DRUMMOND, P. M., St. Clair Lodge.
JAMES G. FORTIER, P. M., St. John's Lodge.
S. D. FOWLER, P. M., and Past Grand Senior Warden.
JAMES WILSON, P. M., St. John's Lodge.
E. H. PARKER, W. M., St. John's Lodge.
G. M. KINGHORN, J. W., St. John's Lodge.
GEORGE MURLOCK, W. M., Corinthian Lodge.
JOHN MURRAY, P. M., Faithful Brethren Lodge.
J. W. HART, P. M., True Briton's Lodge.
D. FRASER, W. M., True Briton's Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 11 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

FRIDAY, July 15th, 1859.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at noon.

The M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

The M. W. Grand Master was pleased to make the following appointments to office for the ensuing masonic year, viz:

V. W. Bro.	S. B. Campbell,	Grand	Senior Deacon.
" " "	T. Wolferstan Thomas,	"	Junior Deacon.
" " "	William G. Storm,	"	Supt. of Works.
" " "	Thomas McCraken,	Asst. "	Secretary.
" " "	L. L. Levey,	"	Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	George Masson,	"	Sword Bearer.
" " "	Thomas Ridout,	Asst. "	Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	H. G. R. Fripp,	"	Organist.
" " "	A. M. Munro,	Asst. "	Organist.
" " "	Stanislaus Blondheim,	"	Pursuivant.
" " "	J. J. Burrows,		
" " "	Frederick Parsons,		
" " "	Angus McKay,		
" " "	William Keely,	"	Stewards.
" " "	John Boyd,		
" " "	Edward Himes,		
" " "	Thomas Mackie,		
" " "	William Fitch,		

The M. W. Grand Master informed Grand Lodge that he felt great pleasure in nominating the Right Honorable George Frederick Samuel, Earl of Ripon, a very distinguished brother, and one whom he had every reason to believe would be acceptable, as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada at the United Grand Lodge of England.

The nomination was entertained, and unanimously adopted.

The M. W. Grand Master was requested to nominate a representative at the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The installation of the newly elected and appointed officers took place, and the ceremony was performed by the M.W. Grand Master in a very impressive manner, as follows:

M. W. Bro.	T. D. Harington,	Deputy Grand Master.	
R. " "	Frederick W. Barron,	Grand Senior Warden.	
" " "	A. A. Stevenson,	"	Junior Warden.
" " "	Rev. Joseph Scott,	"	Chaplain.
" " "	Henry Groff,	"	Treasurer.
" " "	Samuel B. Harman,	"	Registrar.
" " "	Thomas B. Harris,	"	Secretary.
" " "	Thomas Wilson, D. D. G. M.		London District.
" " "	Geo. W. Whitehead,	"	Wilson "
" " "	Richard Bull,	"	Hamilton "
" " "	Francis Richardson,	"	Toronto "
" " "	William H. Weller,	"	Ontario "
" " "	John C. Franck,	"	Prince Edw'rd "
" " "	George F. LaSerre,	"	Central "
" " "	Edwin Morris,	"	Montreal "
" " "	H. L. Robinson,	"	E. Townships "
V. " "	Stedman B. Campbell,	Grand Senior Deacon.	
" " "	T. Wolferstan Thomas,	"	Junior Deacon.
" " "	William G. Storm,	"	Supt. of Works.
" " "	L. L. Levey,	"	Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	Thos. McCraken, Asst.	"	Secretary.
" " "	George Masson,	"	Sword Bearer.
" " "	Thomas Ridout, Asst.	"	Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	H. G. R. Fripp,	"	Organist.
" " "	A. M. Munro, Asst.	"	Organist.
" " "	Stanislaus Blondheim,	"	Pursuivant.
	" John Morrison,	"	Tyler.
" " "	J. J. Burrows,		
" " "	Frederick Parsons,		
" " "	Angus McKay,		
" " "	William Keely,		
" " "	John Boyd,	"	Stewards.
" " "	Edward Himes,		
" " "	Thomas Mackie,		
" " "	William Fitch,		

The Grand Officers having been invested, were proclaimed according to ancient form.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman, seconded by R. W. Bro. F. W. Barron, and unanimously adopted:

That in testimony of the long services of the Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. Thomas Gibbs Ridout, the rank of a Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge be conferred on that most worthy and esteemed brother.

R. W. Bro. F. J. Lundy, from the committee on warrants, submitted the following report.

REPORT.

Your committee beg leave to report, in reference to Cassia Lodge, that W. Bro. Mills, W. M. of this Lodge under dispensation, has left the Province.

That Bro. Brown, the S. W. named in the dispensation, being also a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 43, is now summoned before that Lodge on a charge of unmasonic conduct.

For these reasons, your committee do not feel themselves justified in recommending that a warrant of confirmation should issue from this Grand Lodge.

At the same time, your committee are satisfied that in the neighborhood of Cassia Lodge, good rough material is to be found in abundance, which, in the hands of skilful workmen, might be rendered available for the masonic temple. They would therefore recommend that the question of a renewal of the dispensation of Cassia Lodge, be reserved for the consideration and report of the District Deputy Grand Master for the London District.

All of which is nevertheless humbly submitted.

F. J. LUNDY,
CHAIRMAN.

The report from the committee on warrants was received and adopted.

The following report from the committee on constitution and regulations was read and adopted.

REPORT.

In the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters for the Hamilton and Central Districts, a suggestion is made that a model style of keeping the minutes of the Lodge, and a model code of by-laws, should be prepared. In this suggestion your committee fully concur, and recommend the appointment of a special committee to prepare such forms and by-laws, and report thereon at the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge.

Your committee recommend that the portion of the report of the District Deputy Grand Master for the Central District, relating to his decision upon the matter of St. Francis Lodge, be approved. As to the celebration of St. John the Baptist's day on the Lone Isle, in the St. Lawrence, your committee see no reason for objecting to such permission having been granted, as they assume that due caution had been taken for securing the necessary secrecy, and that the locality was within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

We strongly approve of the recommendation of the same District Deputy Grand Master, that the most active steps should be taken

to prevent the highly objectionable practice of protruding masonic symbols on sign-boards, and in any other so offensive manner whatsoever.

The report of the District Deputy Grand Master for the Eastern Townships District is referred to the committee on grievances.

As to the report of the District Deputy Grand Master for the Toronto District, your committee cordially concur with the recommendations therein made, respecting—

1. The wholesome and necessary regulation referred to in the Grand Master's address, that no brother be installed into the chair of a private Lodge until well acquainted with the work.

2. With respect to the right aimed at by members of any Lodge to demand a subsequent ballot, your committee consider that such a demand would be treading upon the prerogative of the W. M.

3. With respect to the propriety of every member of a Lodge obtaining, at the time of his initiation, a copy of the constitution, your committee highly approve.

In conclusion, your committee recommend that the District Deputy Grand Masters may each appoint a District Grand Chaplain, to attend the District Deputy Grand Masters when it may be deemed necessary, such District Grand Chaplains not possessing any present or past rank in Grand Lodge.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. D. FOWLER,
CHAIRMAN.

On motion of W. Bro. Murray, seconded by W. Bro. Fraser, and adopted:

That the Grand Secretary be instructed to have printed a sufficient number of copies of the constitution, with the amendments thereto, for distribution amongst the private Lodges.

R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman submitted and read the following memorial from the St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto:

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND MASTER AND THE GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA, IN GRAND LODGE ASSEMBLED:

THE MEMORIAL

Of the Worshipful Master, the Officers and Brethren of Saint Andrew's Lodge of Toronto,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That this Lodge has for a long time been deeply impressed with the importance of some public step being taken more fully to exemplify to the world, than can be done by the private distribution of masonic benevolence, the grand and fundamental principles of the Order,—Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth.

That your memorialists are of opinion that this feeling is widely shared among the masonic brethren through the length and breadth of Canada.

That the unhappy differences which for a long time separated the craft, preventing unity of design in carrying out any grand and general plan of masonic benevolence, being now happily removed by the union of the craft under the jurisdiction of your Worshipful Body—a happy consummation, in which your memorialists rejoiced with deep feeling—your memorialists venture to submit that the time has arrived when the respectful suggestion of such public step being taken, is all that is required to kindle a fervent desire at once to carry out the same in a manner creditable to the craft.

That your memorialists are further prompted to bring this matter under the consideration of the Grand Lodge, from the feeling, that although by local effort, various asylums or other means of giving effect to their desire might readily be erected or accomplished, still, from difficulties which must necessarily exist, any such local effort can only be carried out on the most limited scale, while a comprehensive scheme devised under the wise deliberation of your Most Worshipful Body, and in which the entire craft could join, would be the happiest means of erecting such an institution as would be worthy of the Masons of Canada.

Your memorialists therefore humbly commit this sacred object to the consideration of the Grand Lodge, praying that a committee may be appointed to consider the best means to be taken for erecting an asylum or other charitable institution bearing the name of Masonry, that thus the world at large, unable indeed to penetrate our mysteries, may have the evidence afforded by such an institution that our profession is not an empty sound, but that every act of a true and sincere Free and Accepted Mason is done in the name and to the glory of the Great Architect of the Universe.

WILLIAM G. STORM, Worshipful Master.
WM. F. MCMASTER, Senior Warden.
GEO. H. WYATT, Junior Warden.

JOHN PATERSON, Secretary.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman, seconded by M. W. Bro. T. Douglas Harington, and unanimously adopted:

That a committee be appointed to consider the memorial presented by St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto, on the subject of taking some steps for the erection of a Masonic Asylum or charitable institution in Canada, that thus the world at large, unable indeed to penetrate our mysteries, may have the evidence afforded by such an institution that our profession is not an empty sound, but that every act of a true and sincere Free and Accepted Mason is done in the name and to the glory of the Great Architect of the Universe.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following to be such committee, viz., M. W. Bros. T. D. Harington and W. C. Stephens; R. W. Bros. S. B. Harman, James A. Henderson, A. Bernard and E. Gustin, and all present District Deputy Grand Masters.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, seconded by R. W. Bro. James A. Henderson, and adopted:

That the Grand Lodge do vote the sum of one hundred dollars to the widow of the late L. M. Phillips, to be paid to the said Mrs. Phillips in quarterly instalments, through the Treasurer of the Sussex Lodge, Brockville.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 2.50 o'clock, P. M.

M. W. Bro. William M. Wilson, Grand Master,

On the Throne.

Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

On motion of R. W. Bro. Joseph Scott, seconded by R. W. Bro. Thompson Wilson, it was resolved:

That the sum of one hundred dollars be placed at the disposal of the M. W. Grand Master, with which to remunerate R. W. Bro. F. J. Lundy for his able report on foreign correspondence.

The chairman of the committee on rank and precedence submitted the following

REPORT.

Your committee on rank and precedence beg respectfully to report, that they have examined the various dates claimed by the early Lodges up to the year 1829, and recommend the following numbers be assigned to them respectively; the numbering of the remaining Lodges to be left to the Grand Secretary, who has the various documents necessary, and as to the legality of which there can be no doubt, viz:

0. Lodge of Antiquity.
1. Prevost Lodge, Dunham.
2. Niagara Lodge, Niagara.
3. St. John's Lodge, Kingston.
4. Dorchester Lodge, St. John's.
5. Sussex Lodge, Brockville.
6. Barton Lodge, Hamilton.
7. Union Lodge, Grimsby.
8. Nelson Lodge, Clarenceville.
9. Union Lodge, Napanee.
10. Norfolk Lodge, Simcoe.
11. Moira Lodge, Belleville.
12. Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead.
13. Western Light Lodge, Bolton.
14. True Briton's Lodge, Perth.
15. St. George's Lodge, St. Catharines.
16. St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto.
17. St. John's Lodge, Cobourg.
18. Prince Edward's Lodge, Picton.
19. St. George's Lodge, Montreal.

Your committee would also respectfully recommend that Prevost Lodge, No. 1, and St. John's Lodge, No. 3, in consideration of their having produced and preserved their records in a satisfactory manner from the original date of their formation, they be permitted to wear gold jewels and gold trimmings.

Respectfully submitted for the committee.

T. D. HARINGTON,
CHAIRMAN.

Kingston, 15th July, 1859.

On motion, the report from the committee on rank and precedence was received and adopted.

The chairman of the committee on grievances and appeals presented the following

REPORT.

The committee on grievances and appeals beg leave to report:

1. In the matter of Thistle Lodge, Amherstburg, and Bro. Dr. Dewson, the committee having read the report of R.W. Bro. Moffat, and heard the explanation of R.W. Bro. Capt. Wilson, P.D.D.G.M. for the London District, are of opinion that the Amherstburg Lodge have failed to substantiate the charges against Bro. Dewson, and your committee recommend that Bro. Dewson be restored to full masonic privileges.

2. In the matter of the minute of St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto, naming the exclusion of Bro. M. R. Cummings, and requesting Grand Lodge to proceed to his expulsion from the privileges of Masonry; and

3. In the matter of the expulsion, by the late Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, of Bro. Barnes; the committee beg to recommend that both cases be referred to the District Deputy Grand Master for the District in which they are now residing, to investigate fully the cases, and report with full evidence collected thereupon to this committee at the earliest period; and that Grand Lodge do authorize the Grand Master, on receiving the final report of this committee (if they are in a position to report before the next meeting of Grand Lodge,) to deal at once with the cases, so that the brethren may with all speed, if found undeserving of further censure, be restored to their masonic privileges.

4. In the matter of the representations of the W. M. of St. Mark's Lodge, Drummondville, of certain irregularities committed by the S. W. of that Lodge, in summoning and holding an emergent Lodge and conferring degrees thereat, contrary to the constitutions of Freemasonry, the committee consider that the matter should be adjudicated upon by the District Deputy Grand Master for that District, and recommend that it be referred to him for that purpose.

5. The petition of Mount Zion Lodge, Brooklin, for the expulsion of Bro. Henry Vansiclar, on a charge of perjury; and

6. Another petition from the same Lodge, for the expulsion of Bro. J. W. Powell, on a charge of embezzlement, being unsupported by any evidence, and the parties not having been notified to attend Grand Lodge to go into the investigation of the charges, the committee request Grand Lodge to refer the matters to the District Deputy Grand Master of that District for full investigation, reporting the result to, and notifying the proper parties to attend, the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge.

7. In the report of R. W. Bro. E. Gustin, D. D. G. M. for the Eastern Townships District, your committee find that on a charge of having robbed the United States mail, of which he was convicted and sent to the States Prison, Golden Rule Lodge have excluded Bro. Henry Hopkins from that Lodge, and from the benefits of Masonry, and recommend his expulsion. His conviction having been certified to by the District Deputy Grand Master, your committee recommend Grand Lodge to order that Henry Hopkins be expelled the Order.

8. The R. W. Bro. F. Richardson, D. D. G. M. for the Toronto District, in his report complains that having twice summoned the W. M. of Jerusalem Lodge, Bowmanville, to furnish him with extracts from the minute book of that Lodge, relating to the exclusion by the Lodge of Bro. Thomas Brodie, who appealed to the Grand Lodge—the matter being referred to the District Deputy Grand Master for investigation—against the justice of the action of the Lodge, the W. M. had not vouchsafed any reply to either of those communications. No representative of that Lodge being present, the committee recommend to Grand Lodge that, for this contumacy towards the District Deputy Grand Master, the Jerusalem Lodge be suspended until they shall have explained, or satisfactorily atoned for their contumacy, to the District Deputy Grand Master.

9. In conformity with a summons from the Grand Secretary, issued under the direction of Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, Bro. Lothrop attended this Communication to answer to the charges preferred against him by Sussex Lodge; but for want of proper formality and sufficient evidence, your committee could not come to a decision on the matter, but recommend that it be referred to the District Deputy Grand Master for further investigation, and to report to this committee as early as possible.

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. STEPHENS,
CHAIRMAN.

On motion, the report from the committee on grievances and appeals was received and adopted.

R. W. Bro. Geo. W. Whitehead gave notice that at the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, he will move

To have that part of Art. 6, under the head "Of Proposing Members," of the constitution, which provides that no rejected candidate can be balloted for again under twelve months from the time of his rejection, be amended so as to read *six* months.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. F. W. Barron, seconded by R. W. Bro. Samuel D. Fowler, and adopted:

That the District Deputy Grand Masters be allowed to appoint Secretaries and Chaplains during pleasure, and that such brethren be allowed to wear, in all masonic meetings, a similar regalia to that worn by Provincial Grand Officers in England, but to have no rank in Grand Lodge.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. F. W. Barron, seconded by M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, and unanimously adopted:

That the sincere thanks of this Grand Lodge are due, and are hereby tendered, to Angus Cameron, Esq., the Warden, and to the members of the corporation of the united counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, for their great kindness in placing this splendid Court room and the adjoining apartment at the disposal of Grand Lodge, thereby enabling it to complete its annual session with such comfort to its members.

On motion of R. W. Bro. Stedman B. Campbell, seconded by R. W. Bro. George W. Whitehead, it was resolved:

That the thanks of Grand Lodge be tendered to Bro. Corbett, Sheriff of the united counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, for his great kindness and attention during the present session.

The M. W. Grand Master has been pleased to appoint W. Bro. Æmilius Irving to be the District Deputy Grand Master for the Huron District.

The labors of Grand Lodge being ended, it was closed in Ample Form, with solemn prayer.

ATTEST.

GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA

AUDI VIDE TACE

Grand Secret

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5859.

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
—	Antiquity	Montreal	First Thursday of every month	W.Br. E. Morris	Bro. Wm. Withey
1	Prevost	Dunham	Tuesday before full moon	" Thomas Wood	" C. S. Browne
2	Niagara	Niagara	First Tuesday	" R. M. Wilson	" C. O. Benedict
3	St. John's	Kingston	First Thursday	" E. H. Parker	" S. D. Fowler
4	Dorchester	St. Johns, C.E	First Thursday	" G.T. Morehouse	" Wm. Ryder
5	Sussex	Brockville	Wednesday on or before full moon	" Thomas Camm	" Samuel Ross
6	Barton	Hamilton	Second Wednesday	" Michael Ruttle	" John Eastwood
7	Union	Grimsby	Thursday on or before full moon	" Wm. Fitch	" T.C. Brownjohn
8	Nelson	Henryville	Third Tuesday	" G. W. Parker	" J. N. Taylor
9	Union	Napanee	Friday before the full moon	" N. W. Scott	" John McCoy
10	Norfolk	Simcoe	Thursday on or before full moon	" Henry Groff.	" J. McF. Wilson
11	Moira	Belleville	Wednesday on or before full moon	" W. H. Ponton	" A. B. Elmer
12	Golden Rule	Stanstead	Tuesday on or before full moon	" W. B. Colby	" H. J. Martin
13	Western Light	Bolton	Wednesday on or before full moon	" James Wilson	" Allan Mitchell
14	True Briton's	Perth	First Monday	" Donald Fraser	" A. C. Sinclair
15	St. George's	St. Catharines	Tuesday on or before full moon	" S. G. Dolson	" C. P. Camp
16	St. Andrew's	Toronto	First Tuesday	" W. G. Storm	" John Paterson
17	St. John's	Cobourg	Monday on or before full moon	" A. J. VanIngen	" John Gillbard
18	Prince Edward's	Picton	Thursday before full moon	" Charles Smith.	" J. W. Ramsay
19	St. George's	Montreal	Third Tuesday	" A. A. Stevenson	" R. J. Fowler
20	St. John's	London	Second Tuesday	" E. Heathfield	" A. S. Abbott
21	Zetland	Montreal	Second Thursday	" William Reed	" A. Hoffnung
22	King Solomon's	Toronto	Second Thursday	" H. J. Gear	" Daniel Spry
23	Richmond	Richm'nd Hill	Thursday preceding full moon	" J. C. Burr	" N. A. Gamble
24	St. Francis	Smith's Falls	Friday on or before full moon	" A. Mathieson	" Stewart Moag

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5859.—(Continued.)

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
25	Ionic	Toronto	First Tuesday of every month	W.Br.J.B.Cherriman	Bro. Thos. Hodgins
26	Ontario	Port Hope	Thursday on or before full moon. "	" J. B. Hall	" J. Gladman
27	Strict Observance	Hamilton	Third Tuesday "	" S. G. Patton	" J. P. Dowker
28	Mount Zion	Kemptville	Wednesday before full moon "	" Fred. A. Moore	" William Laing
29	United	Brighton	Thursday before full moon "	" J. M. Wellington	" S. Bulkley
30	Composite	Whitby	First Thursday "	" Yeoman Gibson	" Thomas Beall
31	Jerusalem	Bowmanville	Wednesday before full moon "	" Geo. H. Low	" L. M. Squair
32	Amity	Dunnville	Wednesday after the full moon "	" A. Brownson	" John Johnson
33	Wellington	Guelph	First Wednesday "	" W. Hayward	.....
34	Thistle	Amherstb'rgh	Tuesday before full moon "	" J.W. Ridsdale	" Wm. E. Archer
35	St. John's	Cayuga	Tuesday before full moon "	" W. Mussen	.....
36	Welland	Fonthill	Wednesday before full moon "	" A. K. Scholfield	" A. L. Cumming
37	King Hiram	Ingersoll	First and Third Tuesday "	" James Vine	" Richard Wright
38	Trenton	Trenton	Tuesday before the full moon "	" J. H. Peck	" H. W. Delany
39	Mount Zion	Brooklin	Tuesday on or before full moon. "	" C. Campbell	" R. H. Tomlinson
40	St. John's	Hamilton	Third Thursday "	" Thos. B. Harris	" J. W. Murton
41	St. George's	Kingsville	Thursday on or before full moon. "	" Wm. J. Malott	" Jasper Golden
42	St. George's	London	First Wednesday "	" H.D. Morehouse	" E. F. Peiler
43	King Solomon's	Woodstock	Tuesday on or before full moon "	" George Forbes	" Chas. L. Phelps
44	St. Thomas	St. Thomas	First Thursday "	" Charles Roe	" S. N. Holt
45	Brant	Brantford	Tuesday before full moon "	" D. Curtis	" A.G. MacLaurin
46	Wellington	Chatham	Second Monday "	" Walter McCrea	" J. F. Delmage
47	Great Western	Windsor	Thursday on or before full moon. "	" Wm. Cowan	" George Grant
48	Madoc	Madoc	Tuesday before full moon. "	" B. H. Maybee	" H. McG. Wilson
49	Independent	Quebec	Last Thursday "	" A. McCallum	" Geo. Morgan

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5859.—(Continued.)

48	Madoc	Madoc	Tuesday before full moon	"	" B. H. Maybee	" H. McG. Wilson
49	Independent	Quebec	Last Thursday	"	" A. McCallum	" Geo. Morgan

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5859.—(Continued.)

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.		W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
50	Consecon	Consecon	Friday before full moon	of every month	W.Br. Gibbs Squier	Bro. W. B. Whittier
51	Corinthian	Stanley Mills	Tuesday on or before full moon.	"	" Joseph Figg	" Henry Pearen
52	Wellington	Dunnville	Monday before full moon	"	" W. S. Brown	" Geo. Laidlaw
53	Shefford	Waterloo	First Thursday	"	" H. L. Robinson	" E. Robinson
54	Vaughan	Maple	Tuesday on or before full moon	"	" Robert Moore	" James Woods
55	Mirickville	Mirickville	Tuesday after the full moon	"	" Geo. Mirick	" J. H. Holden
56	Victoria	Port Sarnia	Tuesday on or before full moon	"	" George Masson	" R. S. Gurd
57	Harmony	Binbrook	Monday after full moon	"	" R. Dalgleish	" John Brown, jr
58	Doric	Ottawa	First Wednesday	"	" D. M. Grant	" George Cox
59	Corinthian	Ottawa	Third Tuesday	"	" G. Heuback	" G. B. Phillip
60	Hoyle	LaColle	Second Tuesday	"	" R. Douglas	" T. S. Haynes
61	Acacia	Hamilton	Third Friday	"	" F. J. Rastrick	" Thos. B. Harris
62	St. Andrew's	Caledonia	Wednesday on or before full moon	"	" J. B. Choate	" J. B. Holden
63	Simcoe	Simcoe	Tuesday on or before full moon	"	" Charles Kahn	" R. C. Lyons
64	Kilwinning	London	Third Tuesday	"	" F. W. Thomas	" T. R. Westcott
65	Rehoboam	Toronto	First Thursday	"	" E. B O'Brien	" W. M. Matheson
66	Durham	Newcastle	Tuesday on or before full moon.	"	" J. J. Robson	" Geo. E. Shaw
67	St. Francis	Melbourne	First Thursday	"	" G. H. Napier	" J. H. Graham
68	St. John's	Ingersoll	First Thursday	"	" John Patterson	" G. A. Cameron
69	Stirling	Stirling	Thursday after the full moon	"	" G. H. Boulter	" Henry Brown
70	King	King	Friday on or before full moon	"	" J. Smelser	" James Tinline
71	Victoria	Sherbrooke	Second Monday	"	" John Hallowell	" C. W. Whitcher
72	Alma	Galt	Third Tuesday	"	" John Davidson	" T. S. Fisher
73	St. James'	St. Mary's	First Monday	"	" W. T. O'Reilly	" W. G. Tomkins
74	St. James'	Maitland	Monday on or after full moon	"	" G. C. Longley	" D. Maxwell

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5859.—(Continued.)

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
75	St. John's	Toronto	First Monday of every month	W.Br. William Hay.	Bro. W. F. Newton
76	Oxford	Woodstock	Second Wednesday "	" G.W.Whitehead	" Charles Iles
77	Faithful Brethren	Manilla	Wednesday before full moon "	" T. Coulthard	" Andrew Smith
78	King Hiram	Tilsonburgh	Wednesday on or before full moon "	" J. M. Ault	" Thos. B. Bain
79	Simcoe	Bradford	Thursday after the full moon "	" B. Barnard	" D. McNiven
80	Albion	Newbury	First Tuesday "	" A. A. Wright	" A. Wilson
81	St. John's	Delaware	First Tuesday "	" Henry Grist	" J. A. Lynam
82	St. John's	Paris	First Tuesday "	" Jacob Chase	" J. Bullock
83	Beaver	Strathroy	First Friday after full moon "	" J. H. Blain	" W.H.Armstrong
84	Clinton	Clinton	Wednesday on or after full moon "	" S. H. Rance	" R. H. Read
85	Rising Sun	Farmersville	Thursday nearest the full moon "	" W. H. Giles	" F. Blancher
86	Wilson	Toronto	Third Tuesday "	" Kivas Tully	" I. B. Taylor
87	Markham Union	Markham	Tuesday on or before full moon "	" L. Langstaff	" J. C. Dunham
88	St. George's	Owen Sound	Wednesday on or before full moon "	" Thos. Gordon	" W. H. Carney
89	King Hiram	Lindsay	First Tuesday "	" W. McDonnell	" H. Gladman
90	Manito	Collingwood	Thursday on or after full moon "	" T. C. Prosser	" M. Northup
91	Colborne	Colborne	Wednesday after full moon "	" J. S. Scott	" Addison Vars.
92	Cataraqui	Kingston	Second Wednesday "	" A.J. O'Loughlin	" B. Steacy
93	Northern Light	Kincardine	Monday on or after full moon "	" William Gunn	" D. Gairdner
94	St. Mark's	Port Stanley	Second Tuesday "	" T. D. Warren	" J. Hemphill
95	Ridout	Otterville	Thursday on or before full moon "	" S. Joy	" Robert Mann
96	Corinthian	Barrie	Friday before the full moon "	" C. B. Chalmers	" H. B. Hopkins
97	Sharon	Sharon	First Tuesday "	" James Bowman	" Wm. Simpson
98	True Blue	Albion	Friday on or before full moon "	" Wm. Graham	" William Morris
99	Tuscan	Newmarket	Second Wednesday "	" A. Boultbee	" N. A. Gamble

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5859.—(Continued.)

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
100	Hall				

97	Sharon	Sharon	First Tuesday	" Wm. Graham	" William Morris
98	True Blue	Albion	Friday on or before full moon	" A. Boultbee	" N. A. Gamble
99	Tuscan	Newmarket	Second Wednesday	"	"

Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5859.—(Continued.)

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
100	Valley	Dundas	First Wednesday of every month	W.Br. Wm. Taylor	Br.J.F.Quackenbush
101	Iron Duke	Arthur	Thursday on or before full moon	" J. A. Preston	" J. B. Wales
102	Mount Brydges	Mt. Brydges	Third Monday	" John Dutton	" E. Handy
103	Maple Leaf	St. Catharines	Thursday on or after full moon.	" Wm. McGhie	
104	St. John's	Norwichville	Wednesday on or before full moon	" Chas. Lewis	" J. B. Crawford
105	St. Mark's	Drum'ndville	First Tuesday	" Thos. Evans	" J. Stevenson
106	Burford	Burford	Wednesday before full moon	" E. Hipkins	" W.M.Whitehead
107	St. Paul's	Lambeth	Second Wednesday	" F.W.H.C. Jarvis	" J. M. Crinklaw
108	Blenheim	Drumbo	Wednesday on or before full moon	" J. B. Rounds	" J. McKenzie
109	Albion	Sydenham	Tuesday after full moon	" S. Drummond	
110	Central	Prescott	Tuesday before full moon	" M. Northrup	
111	Morpeth	Morpeth	Second Thursday	" J. M. Duck	
112	Maitland	Goderich	Second Tuesday	" W. Story	
113	Wilson	Waterford	Wednesday on or before full moon	" J. Boyd	
114	Hope	Port Hope	First Thursday	" T. Ridout	
115	Ivy	Smithville	Tuesday after full moon	" G. Brant	
U.D.	Cassia	Sylvan	Monday on or before full moon	" J. C. Mills	
U.D.	Stanbridge	Stanbridge	Wednesday on or before full moon	" C. S. Vincent	
U.D.	Union	Lloydtown	Monday on or before full moon	" T. Swinarton	
U.D.	Maple Leaf	Bath	Monday before full moon	" B. C. Davy	
U.D.	Warren	Fingal	Second Thursday	" R. Blackwood	
U.D.	Doric	Brantford	Tuesday on or before full moon	" M. W. Pruyn	
Aff.	Corinthian	Peterboro'	Wednesday on or before full moon	" R. Blackett	" D. G. Hatton

EXPULSION BY GRAND LODGE.

HENRY HOPKINS, of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 12, Stanstead, for unmasonic conduct.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

In correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Canada, with the names and residences of the Grand Secretaries.

STATES.	NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Alabama	Daniel Sayre	Montgomery.
Arkansas	Thomas D. Merrick.	Little Rock.
California	Alex G. Abell	San Francisco.
Connecticut	E. G. Storer	New Haven.
Delaware	Wm. S. Haynes	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	G. A. Schwarzman	Washington.
Florida	John B. Taylor	Tallahassee.
Georgia	Simri Rose	Macon.
Illinois	H. G. Reynolds	Springfield.
Indiana	Francis King	Indianapolis
Iowa	Theo. S. Parvin	Muscatine
Kansas	Charles Mundee	Fort Leavenworth.
Kentucky	J. S. McCorkle	Greensburg
Louisiana	Samuel G. Risk	New Orleans.
Maine	Ira Berry	Portland.
Maryland	Joseph Robinson	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Chas. W. Moore	Boston
Michigan	James Fenton	Detroit.
Minnesota	G. W. Prescott	Saint Paul's.
Mississippi	R. W. T. Daniel	Jackson.
Missouri	A. O. Sullivan	St. Louis.
Nebraska	Geo. Armstrong	Omaha City.
New York	James M. Austin	New York.
New Jersey	Joseph H. Hough	Trenton.
New Hampshire	Horace Chase	Hopkinton.
North Carolina	W. T. Bain	Raleigh.
Ohio	John D. Caldwell	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Wm. S. Caldwell	Hillsboro'.
Pennsylvania	Wm. H. Adams	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Thomas A. Doyle	Providence.
South Carolina	A. G. Mackey	Charleston.
Tennessee	Chas. A. Fuller	Nashville.
Texas	A. S. Ruthven	Galveston.
Virginia	John Dove	Richmond.
Vermont	John B. Hollenbeck.	Burlington.
Wisconsin	Jno. W. Hunt	Madison.
United G. L. of England.	Wm. Grey Clarke	London.
Grand Lodge of Ireland.	Jno. E. Hyndman	Dublin.
Grand Lodge of Scotland.	Wm. A. Lawrie	Edinburgh.

Grand Lodge of Canada.

PROCEEDINGS

At a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, held in the city of London, on Friday, the 9th day of September, A. L. 5859, A. D. 1859.

Present:

M. W. Bro.	Wm. Mercer Wilson,		Grand Master.
R. " "	Thompson Wilson, as		Deputy Grand Master.
" " "	Geo. W. Whitehead, as		Grand Senior Warden.
" " "	James Daniel, as		" Junior Warden.
" "	Alexander McKidd, as		" Chaplain.
V. " "	D. Curtis, as		" Treasurer.
" "	A. D. Morehouse, as		" Registrar.
R. " "	Thomas B. Harris,		" Secretary.
V. " "	S. B. Campbell,		" Senior Deacon.
" " "	F. Wolferstan Thomas,		" Junior Deacon.
"	C. L. Davis, as		" Supt. of Works.
" "	T. Francis, as		" Dir. of Ceremonies.
V. " "	George Masson,		" Sword Bearer.
" "	Edwin Heathfield, as Asst.		" Dir. of Ceremonies.
" "	John Harrison, as		" Organist.
" "	P. Vidal, as		" Pursuivant.
"	T. F. McMullen, as		" Tyler.
V. " "	Thomas Mackie,		
" " "	John Boyd,		
"	A. G. Smyth, as		" Stewards.
"	G. M. Wilson,		

W. Bro. Harper, P. G. J. W. of the P. G. Lodge, Durham, England, and about two hundred Masons hailing from the undermentioned Lodges:

6. Barton, Hamilton.
10. Norfolk, Simcoe.
42. St. George's, London.
43. King Solomon's, Woodstock.

20. St. John's, London.
22. King Solomon's, Toronto.
27. Strict Observance, Hamilton.
36. Welland, Fonthill.
40. St. John's, Hamilton.
75. St. John's, Toronto.
78. King Hiram, Tilsonburg.
80. Albion, Newbury.
81. St. John's, Delaware.
94. St. Mark's, Port Stanley.
44. St. Thomas, St. Thomas.
45. Brant, Brantford.
47. Great Western, Windsor.
64. Kilwinning, London.
68. St. John's, Ingersoll.
97. Sharon, Sharon.
100. Valley, Dundas.
102. Mount Brydges, Mt. Brydges
107. St. Paul's, Lambeth.
113. Wilson, Waterford.

U. D.—Warren Lodge, Fingal.

VISITING LODGES.

Detroit Lodge, Detroit. Huron Lodge, Michigan.
St. Lawrence Lodge, Montreal.

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form.

The M. W. Bro. Wm. Mercer Wilson, Grand Master, stated that this Special Communication of Grand Lodge had been convened for the purpose of laying the corner stone of St. James' Church, the performance of which duty he had undertaken at the request of the building committee.

A procession was formed in the usual masonic order, under the direction of the Grand Director of Ceremonies, and marched to the site of the intended building.

The ceremonies were commenced by singing the 100th Psalm, after which the Rev. Bro. Nichol read the vii. chapter, 2nd Book of Samuel.

The M. W. Grand Master addressed the fraternity and assemblage as follows:

ADDRESS.

Men, women and children, here assembled to-day to behold this ceremony: know all of you that we be lawful Masons, true to the laws of our country, and established of old with peace and honor in most countries, to do good to our brethren, to build great buildings, and to fear God, who is the Great Architect of all things. We have among us, concealed from the eyes of all men, secrets which may not be revealed, and which no man has discovered; but these secrets are lawful and honorable to know by Masons, who only have the keeping of them to the end of time. Unless our craft were good, and our calling honorable, we should not have lasted so many centuries, nor should we have had so many illustrious brothers in our Order, ready to promote our laws and further our interests. To-day we are here assembled, in the presence of you all, to build a church for the public use of this city, which we pray God may

prosper, if it seem good to him, that it may become a building for good men and good deeds, and promote religious harmony and brotherly love till the world itself shall end.

Response.—So mote it be.

The Grand Chaplain then offered up the following prayer:

Great Architect of the Universe! Maker and Ruler of all Worlds! deign from thy celestial temple, from realms of light and glory, to help us in all the purposes of our present assembly. We humbly invite thee to give us, at this and all other times, wisdom in all our doings, strength of mind in all our difficulties, and the beauty of harmony in all our communications.

Permit us, thou Author of Light and Life, Great Source of Love and Happiness, to erect this temple, so that hereafter it may be solemnly consecrated to the honor of thy glory.

Glory be to God in the highest.

Response.—As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

The Grand Secretary read the following inscription, which was engrossed on parchment:

By the favor of Almighty God,

On the ninth day of September, A. D. MDCCCLIX, of the era of Masonry 5859, and in the twenty-third year of the reign of our beloved Sovereign,

Victoria,

Queen of Great Britain, Ireland, India, and the Dependencies in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australasia,

The Right Hon. Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Bart., being Governor General of British North America;

William McBride, Esquire, being Mayor of the City of London;

Rev. John MacMurphy, being Moderator of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connexion with the Church of Scotland;

The Corner Stone of this St. James's Church,

Erected by Public Subscription for the Worship of the Most High, was laid by

WILLIAM MERCER WILSON, Esquire, Most Worshipful Grand Master,

Attended by the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, according to the Ancient Usages of Masonry,

Which may God prosper.

The acting Grand Treasurer deposited a glass vase in the cavity of the stone, containing the following documents and coins, viz.:

1. List of officers of the Grand Lodge of Canada.
2. List of officers of St. John's Lodge, No. 20, London.
3. List of officers of St. George's Lodge, No. 42, London.
4. List of officers of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64, London.
5. List of the officers of St. James Church, building committee and proprietors.

6. Coins Canada decimal coinage, 20, 10, 5 and 1 cent pieces.
7. Copy of *Free Press*, September 9th, 1859.
8. Copy of *Prototype*, September 9th, 1859.
9. Copy of proceedings and acts of the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada, 1859.
10. Parchment record of the ceremony in Latin.
11. Translation of the same on parchment.
12. Copy of ode and psalm sung on the occasion.

The stone was lowered by three regular stops, the band playing the National Anthem.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master applied the jewel of his office, to prove that the stone was square.

The R. W. Grand Senior Warden applied the jewel of his office, to prove that the stone was level.

The R. W. Grand Junior Warden applied the jewel of his office, to prove that the stone was plumb.

The M. W. Grand Master declared, that having full confidence in your skill in the royal art, and with the usual knocks, saying "Well formed, true and trusty; may this undertaking be conducted and completed by the craftsmen according to the plan, in peace, love and harmony.

The M. W. Grand Master took from the cornucopia the corn, and scattered it over the stone; and also from the ewers wine and oil, which he poured upon the stone, pronouncing the following benediction:

May corn, wine and oil, and all the necessaries of life, abound among men throughout the world; and may the blessing of the Supreme Grand Architect of the Universe be upon this undertaking and all connected with it; and may the same Providence preside over and preserve it from ruin and decay to the latest posterity.—So mote it be.

The procession was re-formed, and marched to the Court House.

The Grand Lodge was closed in Ample Form.

ATTEST.

W. D. Harris

Grand Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS

At a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, held in the Masonic Hall, in the city of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 25th day of October, A. L. 5859, A. D. 1859.

Present:

M. W. Bro. William M. Wilson, Grand Master.
R. " " Francis Richardson, as Deputy Grand Master.
" " " William Hay, as Grand Senior Warden.
" " " William H. Weller, as " Junior Warden.
" " " Charles Pollock, as " Chaplain.
" " " William R. Harris, as " Treasurer.
" " " Henry Macpherson, as " Registrar.
" " " Thomas B. Harris, " Secretary.
V. " " Stedman B. Campbell, " Senior Deacon.
" " " E. R. O'Brien, as " Junior Deacon.
" " " W. G. Storm, " Supt. of Works.
" " " L. L. Levey, " Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " " Thos. McCraken, Asst. " Secretary.
" " " J. Vickers, as " Sword Bearer.
" " " T. H. Lee, as Asst. " Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " " D. Sterling, as " Pursuivant.
" John Morrison, " Tyler.
" " " J. Boyd,
" " " William Fitch,
" " " William Keely, } " Stewards.
" D. Tisdale, as
R. " " Æmilius Irving, D. D. G. M. Huron District.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

R. W. Bro. George L. Allen, P. D. D. G. M.
V. " " John Tully, P. G. Supt. of Works.
" " " H. B. Bostwick, P. G. P.
" " " Thomas Rawlings, P. G. Steward.

And about one hundred and eighty brethren, hailing from the following Lodges, viz:

3. St. John's, Kingston.	30. Composite, Whitby.
6. Barton, Hamilton.	40. St. John's, Hamilton.
7. Union, Grimsby.	65. Rehoboam, Toronto.
10. Norfolk, Simcoe.	66. Durham, Newcastle.
13. Western Light, Bolton.	72. Alma, Galt.
16. St. Andrew's, Toronto.	75. St. John's, Toronto.
17. St. John's, Cobourg.	86. Wilson, Toronto.
22. King Solomon's, Toronto.	88. St. George's, Owen Sound.
25. Ionic, Toronto.	98. True Blue, Albion.
27. Strict Observance, Hamilton.	113. Wilson, Waterford.

U. D.—Doric Lodge, Brantford.

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form.

The M. W. Grand Master informed Grand Lodge, that at the special request of the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Toronto, he had accepted an invitation to lay the corner stone of a public building about to be erected in this city, and for which purpose he had convened the Grand Lodge to assist him in the performance of a duty devolving upon the masonic fraternity from time immemorial.

The Grand Director of Ceremonies formed the brethren into procession, in accordance with the ancient custom of the craft, for the purpose of uniting with the citizens' procession, and marching to the site of the intended edifice.

On reaching the ground, the fraternity took their accustomed position round the stone.

The Mayor informed the M. W. Grand Master that every thing was ready for the laying of the stone.

The M. W. Grand Master delivered the following

ADDRESS.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the City Council:

In compliance with your request, I appear here this day, in the capacity of Grand Master Mason of Canada, accompanied by my brethren, to lay with appropriate ceremonies the corner stone of this addition to the public edifices of your city. From time immemorial it has been the practice to solicit the assistance of the ancient and honorable fraternity of Freemasons upon occasions of this kind, and it is to me and my brethren generally, at all times, a most pleasing duty promptly to respond to such requests. The building about to be erected upon this spot is necessary for your social security; the supremacy of the law is essential to the freedom, the security, and the happiness of society. We may,

however, reasonably indulge in the hope, that the efforts which have been made, and are still so earnestly persevered in, to diffuse the blessings of a liberal education among the young and rising generation of this Province, will eventually prove a practical remedy for checking the increase of crime; and experience has already taught us, that it is a wiser and a better policy to pay for the education of the youth than for the punishment of the man. It also affords me pleasure to observe that, while you are engaged in providing for the safe keeping and reformation of criminals, the interests of humanity, by providing of a place of refuge for the unfortunate and the destitute has not been neglected. The attention, energy and public spirit displayed by your predecessors in office in the improvement of this city, entitle them to the lasting gratitude of their fellow citizens, and the zeal and ability evinced by you gentlemen in the discharge of the important duties intrusted to you by the inhabitants, afford satisfactory evidence of your earnest desire to advance the welfare and increase the fame of the city of Toronto, a city in the prosperity of which we, as Canadians, must ever feel a lively interest, being as it is the principal seat of law and learning in this section of the Province. May its inhabitants ever be distinguished for their taste and liberality, for their love of order and virtue, and for their devoted loyalty to the Sovereign of that great country which we so proudly and so fondly call our own. May the GreatArchitect of the Universe bless your efforts, and the efforts of all those who are engaged in advancing the great cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world; and may you continue, through him, to be the honored instruments of promoting the happiness and welfare of the community entrusted to your charge.

The Grand Chaplain invoked a blessing from the Great Architect of the Universe for the success of the undertaking.

The Mayor, with a few appropriate remarks, handed a beautiful silver trowel to the M. W. Grand Master, with which to spread the mortar previous to laying the corner stone.

In accepting the trowel, the M. W. Grand Master said that he would be happy to receive it, and would preserve it as a memento of the pleasing occasion.

It bore the following inscription:

Presented

To Colonel WILLIAM MERCER WILSON,
M. W. Grand Master of Masons in and throughout Canada,
By His Worship the Mayor, Adam Wilson, Esq., Q.C., and the Council of the City of Toronto, on the occasion of laying

The Corner Stone

Of the new Prison,
On the 25th day of October, A. D. 1859, A. L. 5859.

R. W. Bro. Thomas B. Harris, Grand Secretary, read the inscription on the parchment, which was to be placed in a glass bottle and deposited in the cavity of the stone, as follows:

This Corner Stone

Of a Prison, for the City of Toronto, Canada,
was laid by
Col. WM. MERCER WILSON, M. W. Grand Master of Freemasons of Canada,
On the 25th day of October, A. D. 1859, A. L. 5859,
In the twenty-third year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty,

Queen Victoria,

At the request of His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen, and
Commonalty of the City of Toronto.

Mayor.—Adam Wilson, Esq., Q. C.

Aldermen.—John Bugg, Matthew C. Cameron, Jeremiah Carty, Jonathan Dunn, George Ewart, William W. Fox, Michael Lawlor, Thompson McCleary, John O'Donohoe, Samuel Sherwood, Henry Sproatt, James E. Smith, James Stock, Kivas Tully.

Councilmen.—William Ardagh, Thomas Berkinshaw, John Bovell, George Carroll, William S. Finch, Robert Griffith, William Lee, Robert Mitchell, John E. Pell, John Reed, John Sterling, Archibald Taylor, Abel Wilcock, Erastus Wiman.

Clerk, Charles Daly. Chamberlain, A. T. McCord. Chief of Police, Wm. S. Prince.
Architects, William Thomas & Sons. Clerk of the Works, James Price.

Contractors.—Mason's and slater's work, George Tait; iron work, John McGee and Edward Beckett; painter's work, Matthew O'Connor; plumber's work, George Harding.

The Grand Treasurer then put the bottle in the stone, which contained the following documents, etc.:

The parchment with the inscription.
Copies of the *Leader*, *Colonist*, *Globe*, and other city papers.
Decimal Coins of Canada, 20, 10, 5 and 1 cent pieces.

V. W. Bro. W. G. Storm, Grand Superintendent of Works, placed a brass plate over the orifice, on which was engraved a latin version of the inscription.

The mortar having been spread, the stone was lowered by the usual stops, the band playing the National Anthem.

The M. W. Grand Master directed the Deputy Grand Master to apply the jewel of his office, the square.

The Grand Senior Warden, the jewel of his office, the level.

The Grand Junior Warden, the jewel of his office, the plumb.

The M. W. Grand Master declared the stone laid, well proved, true and trusty.

The M. W. Grand Master, from the cornucopia, took some corn and scattered it over the stone, and also some wine and oil from ewers, which he poured over the stone with the following benediction:

May corn, wine and oil abound throughout the world, with all

the necessaries of life to sustain man, and may the blessing of the G. A. O. T. U. be upon this undertaking, and all connected therewith.

The ceremony being concluded, the procession was formed in reverse order, and marched back to the Masonic Hall.

The business of the Grand Lodge having been finished, it was closed in Ample Form.

ATTEST.

GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA

AUDI VIDE TACE

W. D. Harris

Grand Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS

At a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, held at the Masonic Hall, in the city of Hamilton, on Thursday, the 24th day of May, A. L. 5860, A. D. 1860.

Present:

M. W. Bro.	William M. Wilson,	Grand Master.		
" " "	W. C. Stephens, as	Deputy Grand Master.		
R. " "	Richard Bull,	D. D. G. M.,	Hamilton	District.
" " "	Thompson Wilson,	"	London	"
" " "	Æmilius Irving,	"	Huron	"
" " "	F. W. Barron,	Grand Senior Warden.		
" "	John F. McCuaig as	"	Junior Warden.	
"	Richard Benner, as	"	Treasurer.	
"	Rev. George A. Bull, as	"	Chaplain.	
V. " "	Thomas Mackie, as	"	Registrar.	
R. " "	Thomas B. Harris,	"	Secretary.	
V. " "	Stedman B. Campbell,	"	Senior Deacon.	
" " "	F. W. Thomas,	"	Junior Deacon.	
" " "	F. J. Rastrick, as	"	Sup't of Works.	
" " "	L. L. Levey,	"	Dir. of Ceremonies.	
" " "	Thomas McCraken, Asst.	"	Secretary.	
" " "	Henry Grist, Asst.	"	Dir. of Ceremonies.	
" " "	George Masson,	"	Sword Bearer.	
" " "	T. C. Sterling, as	"	Organist.	
" " "	James M. Rogerson, as	"	Pursuivant.	
"	John Morrison,	"	Tyler.	
" " "	Frederick Parsons,	"	Stewards.	
" " "	William Fitch,			
" " "	John Boyd,			
" " "	John King, as			

PAST GRAND OFFICER.

R. " " Charles Magill, P. D. D. G. M.

VISITING BRETHREN OF DISTINCTION.

R. W. Bro. Ellicott Evans, P. G. M., State of New York.
" " " William H. Drew, Grand Lecturer "
" " Dr. Harper, P. Pro. J. Grand Warden, Durham, Eng.

And about three hundred brethren, hailing from the undermentioned Lodges, viz:

6. Barton, Hamilton.
7. Union, Grimsby.
10. Norfolk, Simcoe.
14. True Briton's Perth.
15. St. George's, St. Catharines.
17. St. John's, Cobourg.
20. St. John's, London.
22. King Solomon's, Toronto.
25. Ionic, Toronto.
27. Strict Observance, Hamilton.
40. St. John's, Hamilton.
42. St. George's, London.
43. King Solomon's, Woodstock.
45. Brant, Brantford.
56. Victoria, Sarnia.
57. Harmony, Binbrook.
61. Acacia, Hamilton.
62. St. Andrew's Caledonia.
64. Kilwinning, London.
68. St. John's, Ingersoll.
76. Oxford, Woodstock.
81. St. John's, Delaware.
86. Wilson, Toronto.
98. True Blue, Albion.
100. Valley, Dundas.
103. Maple Leaf, St. Catharines.
113. Wilson, Waterford.
115. Ivy, Smithville.

VISITING LODGES.

Queen City, Buffalo, N. Y.
Concordia, " "
White Plains, U. S.
Perfection, Durham, England.
Erie, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mount Zion, Borealia, N. Y.
Phœnix, U. S.
Dalhousie, Ottawa, E. R.
Union Lodge, Lanarkshire.

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form.

The M. W. Grand Master announced to the Grand Lodge and brethren assembled, that he had accepted an invitation from the citizens' committee, at the request of the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Hamilton, to lay the corner stone of the Hamilton Crystal Palace about to be erected in this city; and as this was a duty devolving upon the masonic fraternity from time immemorial, he convened the Grand Lodge to assist him in the performance of the ceremonies.

The Grand Director of Ceremonies marshalled the brethren in order, in accordance with ancient custom, for the purpose of uniting with the citizens' procession, then forming in the Gore, and from thence to proceed to the site of the intended Crystal Palace.

On reaching the ground, the whole procession opened out in double file, allowing the Grand Master and the masonic fraternity to pass through, so as to take up their accustomed position round the stone.

The proceedings for laying the corner stone were commenced by the children of the Central School, about three thousand in number, singing some appropriate hymns, specially prepared for the occasion.

The M. W. Grand Master inspected the plans of the intended edifice, and handed them to the architect, Bro. Albert H. Hills.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered the following

ADDRESS.

MR. MAYOR, MR. CHAIRMAN OF THE CELEBRATION COMMITTEE, AND CITIZENS OF HAMILTON.

At your request we have assembled here this day to assist you in the interesting ceremony of laying, with appropriate forms, and according to ancient custom, the foundation stone of your proposed Industrial Palace; and it is to me, and doubtless to all here present, a matter of pleasure and satisfaction, that another object of interest and beauty is about to be added to those which already distinguish and adorn your flourishing and rapidly improving city.

A lively interest also has been excited, with reference to the peculiar object of the work, in which we are about to engage, for when we consider, that although the large sum of money about to be expended in its erection and adornment, comes principally from the coffers of your own citizens, aided certainly to some extent (although not with their accustomed liberality) by the men of Gore, and that the building is not intended to serve a mere local purpose, but that it at once acquires a Provincial character, and is to be used as one of the great storehouses, in which not only the produce and the wealth of the country is to be gathered together and exhibited, in which science and art will find a home, and by which, the world at large may be convinced of the rapidity with which we, as a people, are advancing in intellectual knowledge, and in the development of the agricultural and mineral wealth of this noble Province. Under these considerations I repeat that the object which brought together this large assemblage, possesses peculiar interest and importance.

The day selected for the performance of this ceremony, is also peculiarly appropriate, and adds another interest to the occasion. The birthday of our Queen, God Bless her! will ever be hailed with pleasure and commemorated with delight by her loyal and devoted Canadian people. The promised visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to this country, is but another instance of the many evidences we have of the lively interest felt by our Sovereign, and the great men and people of England, in our happiness and prosperity. And England may well look with pride to this colony as one of the brightest gems in her diadem, and she can rejoice in

the lofty and cheering consciousness that she has here laid the foundation of a great nation, where all before was a wilderness, and her's has been the wand which struck the waters from the rock, and filled the desert with fertility and rejoicing.

Let us rejoice, too, in the thought that we form an integral part of that great empire, and exert ourselves to the utmost in rivetting still more closely the link which binds us to the land of our forefathers, and by our unswerving and devoted loyalty, convince our fellow subjects in Great Britain, that we earnestly desire to preserve the closest and most intimate connection with those who are already united to us in the bonds of affection and interest.

May the Great Architect of the universe bless all our efforts in the cause of social progress. May He pour down His choicest blessings upon our Queen and country, and may Canada be as widely distinguished for the intelligence and intellectual superiority of the inhabitants as it now is for its fertility of soil, its magnificent water communication, and its inexhaustible supply of valuable timber, metals and minerals.

G. M.—We will now proceed to lay the foundation stone according to ancient custom, and our Rev. Bro. Geo. A. Bull, the acting Grand Chaplain, will implore a blessing from Heaven on the undertaking.

The Grand Chaplain then offered up the following prayer:

Great Architect of the Universe! Maker and Ruler of all Worlds! deign from thy celestial temple, from realms of light and glory, to help us in all the purposes of our present assembly. We humbly invoke thee to give us, at this and at all times, wisdom in all our doings, strength of mind in all our difficulties, and the beauty of harmony in all our communications. Permit us, O! thou author of life and light, great source of love and happiness, to erect this building, so that hereafter it may be useful for the important purposes for which it is intended. Glory to God on high.

Response.—As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen; so mote it be.

The preliminaries for finally laying the stone being all completed, Charles Magill, Esq., chairman of the citizens' committee, handed to the acting Mayor, M. W. Browne, Esq., a beautiful silver trowel, which was presented to the M. W. Grand Master with some very appropriate remarks.

The M. Grand Master said he received the trowel with thanks, and would ever retain it as an interesting memento of the occasion which had brought them together.

It bears the following inscription:

Presented

To the M. W. WILLIAM MERCER WILSON, Esq.,
Grand Master of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada,
By His Honor the Mayor of Hamilton,
Henry McKinstry, Esq.,
On the occasion of laying the Corner Stone of the Hamilton Crystal Palace,
24th May, Anno Domini 1860.

R. W. Bro. Thomas B. Harris, Grand Secretary, read the following inscription, which had been engrossed on parchment:

By the Grace of Almighty God,

On the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. MDCCCLX, of the era of Masonry 5860,
And in the twenty-third year of the reign of our gracious and
much beloved Sovereign,

Victoria,

Queen of Great Britain, Ireland, India and the Dependencies in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia;
The Right Hon. Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Bart.,
being Governor General of British North America;
Henry McKinstry, Esq., Mayor of the City of Hamilton;

The Corner Stone

Of the Hamilton Crystal Palace,
Erected by the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Hamilton,
Sanctioned by a vote of the Ratepayers,
was laid by
WILLIAM MERCER WILSON, Esquire,
Most Worshipful Grand Master,
Attended by the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada,
according to the ancient usages of Masonry,

Which may God prosper.

Bro. Richard Benner, as Grand Treasurer, deposited the glass vase in the cavity of the stone, containing the following documents, coins, etc.:

The parchment inscription.
A copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada for 5859.
A list of the Grand Officers for 5859-60.
A list of the members of the Corporation and officials.
A list of the Board of Common School Trustees for the city.
A list of the Board of Water Commissioners for the city.
A list of the Queen's Birthday celebration committee for 1860.
Copies of the *Daily Spectator* and other city papers.
Decimal coins of Canada, 20, 10, 5 and 1 cent pieces; and a 50 cent gold piece of California coinage, 1854, presented and deposited at the request of R. W. Bro. Ellicott Evans.

The G. M., accompanied by the D. G. M. and Wardens, proceeded to spread the mortar. The stone was then lowered by the three regular stops, Scott's band playing the National Anthem.

R. W. Bro. D. G. M.—You will now cause the various implements to be applied to the stone, in order that it may be laid in its bed according to the rules of architecture.

What is the proper jewel of your office? The square.

Have you applied the square to those parts of the stone that should be squared?

I have, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and the craftsmen have done their duty.

R. W. Bro. G. S. W.—What is the proper jewel of your office? The level.

Have you applied the level to the stone?

I have, Most Worshipful Sir, and the craftsmen have done their duty.

R. W. Bro. G. J. W.—What is the proper jewel of your office? The plumb.

Have you applied the plumb to the several edges of the stone?

I have, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and the craftsmen have done their duty.

Having full confidence of your skill and ability in the royal art, it remains with me now to finish the work.

The Grand Master then struck the stone three times with the gavel, saying, Well formed, true and trusty; may this undertaking be conducted and completed by the craftsmen, according to the grand plan, in peace, love, and harmony.

The cornucopia and the ewers, containing corn, wine and oil, were then handed to the Grand Master, who poured them upon the stone, pronouncing at the same time this benediction:

May corn, wine and oil, and all the necessaries of life, abound among men throughout the world; and may the blessing of the Supreme Grand Architect of the universe be upon this undertaking and all connected with it, and may the same Providence preside over and preserve it from ruin and decay to the latest posterity.

The Grand Master then directed the implements to be returned to the architect, and addressed him as follows:

Bro. Architect.—The foundation stone of this building, planned in much wisdom by you, being now laid, and the implements having been duly applied to it and approved of, I return them to you in full confidence that, as a skilful and faithful workman, you will use them in such a manner that the building may rise in order, harmony and beauty, and being perfected in strength, will answer every purpose for which it is intended, to your credit, and to the honor of those who have selected you.

The Grand Superintendent of Works then threw upon the stone a handful of silver coin, which was for the refreshment of the workmen; and the ceremonies closed with three cheers for the

Queen, three for the Grand Master, and three for the Mayor and Corporation.

On motion it was resolved:

That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to Major Gray, the Grand Marshal, for the attention paid to the masonic fraternity, and the very efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of Grand Marshal on this occasion.

The Grand Lodge was closed in Ample Form.

ATTEST.

GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA

Grand Secretary.

Grand Lodge of Canada.

PROCEEDINGS

At the Fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, held at the City of Ottawa, on the second Wednesday, the 11th day of July, A. L. 5860, A. D. 1860.

Present:

M. W. Bro. Wm. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.

M. W. Bro.	T. D. Harington,	Deputy Grand Master.	
R. " "	Thompson Wilson,	D.D.G.M.	London District.
" " "	Geo. W. Whitehead,	"	Wilson "
" " "	Æmilius Irving,	"	Huron "
" " "	John C. Franck,	"	Prince Edw'rd "
" " "	George F. LaSerre,	"	Central "
" " "	Edwin Morris,	"	Montreal "
" " "	H. L. Robinson,	"	E. Townships "
" " "	J. A. Henderson, as	Grand Senior Warden.	
" " "	A. A. Stevenson,	"	Junior Warden.
" " "	Rev. Joseph Scott,	"	Chaplain.
" " "	Reginald Henwood, as	"	Treasurer.
" " "	Samuel B. Harman,	"	Registrar.
" " "	Thomas B. Harris,	"	Secretary.
V. " "	Stedman B. Campbell,	"	Senior Deacon.
" " "	Thomas Mackie, as	"	Junior Deacon.
" " "	William G. Storm,	"	Supt. of Works.
" " "	Thos. McCraken, Asst.	"	Secretary.
" " "	L. L. Levey,	"	Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	George Masson,	"	Sword Bearer.
" " "	Thomas Ridout, Asst.	"	Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	William C. Tait, as	"	Organist.

V. W. Bro. Stanislaus Blondheim, Grand Pursuivant.
" " John Morrison, " Tyler.
" " " Edward Himes, } " Stewards.
" " " William Fitch, }
" " " William Keely, }

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, P. G. M.
R. " " A. Bernard, P. D. G. M.
" " " Rev. Joseph Scott, P. D. G. M.
" " " Charles Magill, P. D. D. G. M.
" " " William B. Simpson, P. D. D. G. M.
" " " James Moffat, P. D. D. G. M.
" " " J. H. Isaacson, P. D. D. G. M.
" " " S. D. Fowler, P. G. S. W.
" " " William Osgood, P. G. S. W.
" " " James A. Henderson, P. G. S. W.
" " " David Brown, P. G. J. W.
V. " " F. J. Rastrick, P. G. S. of W.
" " " W. R. Harris, P. Ass't. G. Sec.
" " " Henry Grist, P. Ass't. G. D. of C.
" " " Henry Rowsell, P. G. S. B.
" " " J. H. Richey, P. G. S. B.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

M. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, United Grand Lodge of England.
R. " " A. Bernard, Grand Lodge of Vermont.
" " " Cyril Pearl, Grand Lodge of Maine.
" " " Thos. B. Harris, Grand Lodge of Kansas.

PAST MASTERS.

R. W. Bro. Edwin Morris.
" " " David Brown.
" " Thomas Wood.
" " " Rev. Joseph Scott.
" " " Jas. A. Henderson.
" " " Samuel D. Fowler.
" " B. C. Davy.
" " " Thomas Drummond.
" " Geo. F. Morehouse.
R. " " Wm. A. Osgood.
" " Thomas Camm.
" " Charles Magill.
V. " " William Fitch.
" " " F. J. Rastrick.

W. Bro. J. M. Wellington.
" " Calvin Campbell.
" " H. D. Morehouse.
R. " " Geo. W. Whitehead.
" " George Forbes.
" " " Thompson Wilson.
" " James Wilson.
" " Reginald Henwood.
" " Christopher Burrell.
" " M. Mitchell.
" " Philip Wickwire.
V. " " George Masson.
" " Jeremiah Taylor.
" " Donald M. Grant.

R. W. Bro. J. C. Franck.
" " " H. L. Robinson.
" " John Murray.
" " Samuel G. Dolson.
V. " " Wm. G. Storm.
R. " " A. Bernard.
" " " A. A. Stevenson.
" " " James Moffat.
" " Edwin Heathfield.
V. " " Stedman B. Campbell.
" " James Bowman.
R. " " George F. LaSerre
" " R. Waugh.
" " R. Leslie.
" " Wm. R. Anderson.

W. Bro. James Fitzgibbon.
" " P. P. Harris.
" " George Heuback.
M. " " W. C. Stephens.
R. " " Thos. B. Harris.
" " E. A. McNaughton.
" " Norman Booth.
R. " " Æmilius Irving.
V. " " Henry Grist.
" " Henry Macpherson.
" " J. S. Scott.
V. " " E. J. Barker.
" " A. Boultbee.
" " Vincent Clementi.
R. " " J. H. Isaacson.

A constitutional number of Lodges being represented, the Grand Chaplain implored a blessing from the Great Architect of the Universe.

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed V. W. Bros. Stedman B. Campbell, D. Brown and L. L. Levey, a committee on credentials.

The committee on credentials reported the following representatives and proxies of regular chartered Lodges present, and the officers and proxies of Lodges under dispensation, whom they recommend to be admitted and take part in the proceedings of Grand Lodge, viz:

——— Lodge of Antiquity, Montreal.
R.W. Bro. Edwin Morris, W.M.; Bros. Marshall Scholes, S.W.; F. C. Dettmers, J.W.

No. 1. Prevost Lodge, Dunham.
R. W. Bros. David Brown, W.M.; Rev. Joseph Scott, P.M.; W. Bro. Thomas Wood, P.M.

No. 2. Niagara Lodge, Niagara.
W. Bro. James Seymour, (proxy.)

No. 3. St. John's Lodge, Kingston.
R. W. Bros. James A. Henderson, W.M.; S. D. Fowler, P.M.; George F. LaSerre, P.M.; W. Bro. Thomas Drummond, P.M.; V. W. Bro. William Kesley, Grand Steward.

No. 4. Dorchester Lodge, St. Johns'.
W. Bro. George F. Morehouse, W.M.; R.W. Bro. W. A. Osgood, P.M; Bro. John Pierson, S.W.

No. 5. Sussex Lodge, Brockville.
W. Bro. Thomas Camm, W.M.

No. 6. Barton Lodge, Hamilton.
R. W. Bro. Charles Magill, P.M.; Bro. John Morrison, Grand Tyler.

No. 7. Union Lodge, Grimsby.
V. W. Bro. William Fitch, W.M.

No. 8. Nelson Lodge, Henryville.
W. Bro. George W. Parker, W.M.

No. 9. Union Lodge, Napanee.
W. Bro. Benjamin C. Davy, P.M.

No. 10. Norfolk Lodge, Simcoe.
M. W. Bro. William M. Wilson, P.M; V. W. Bro. F. J. Rastrick, (proxy.)

No. 11. Moira Lodge, Belleville.
W. Bro. L. H. Henderson, W.M.; R.W. Bro. J. C. Franck, P.M.; V. W. Bro. Edmond J. Sisson, P. G. S.

No. 12. Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead.
R. W. Bro. H. L. Robinson, (proxy.)

No. 14. True Briton's Lodge, Perth.
W. Bro. John Murray, W.M.

No. 15. St. George's Lodge, St. Catharines.
W. Bro. Samuel G. Dolson, P.M.

No. 16. St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto.
V.W. Bros. William R. Harris, W.M.; William G. Storm, P.M.; Bro. John Paterson, J.W.; V.W. Bros. J. H. Richey, P.G.S.B.; Henry Rowsell, P.G.S.B.

No. 18. Prince Edward Lodge, Picton.
R. W. Bro. J. C. Franck, (proxy.)

No. 19. St. George's Lodge, Montreal.
R. W. Bros. A. A. Stevenson, W.M.; A. Bernard, P.M.; Bro. A. W. Ogilvy, S.W.

No. 20. St. John's Lodge, London.
W. Bro. Edwin Heathfield, W.M.; R. W. Bro. James Moffat, P.M.; Bros. T. T. Irvine, S.W.; John Barry, J.W.

No. 21. Zetland Lodge, Montreal.
V. W. Bro. Edward Himes, W.M.

No. 22. King Solomon's Lodge, Toronto.
V. W. Bro. Stedman B. Campbell, P.M.

No. 23. Richmond Lodge, Richmond Hill.
W. Bro. A. Boultbee, (proxy.)

No. 24. St. Francis Lodge, Smith's Falls.
R. W. Bro George F. LaSerre, (proxy.)

No. 25. Ionic Lodge, Toronto.
W. Bro. William C. Chewett, W.M.

No. 26. Ontario Lodge, Port Hope.
V. W. Bro. Thomas Ridout, (proxy.)

No. 27. Strict Observance Lodge, Hamilton.
W. Bro. James M. Rogerson, W.M.

No. 28. Mount Zion Lodge, Kemptville.
W. Bros. T. Waugh, W.M.; R. Waugh, P.M.; R. Leslie, P.M.; William R. Anderson, P.M.; Bro. Henry Hurd, J.W.

No. 29. United Lodge, Brighton.
W. Bro. J. M. Wellington, P.M.

No. 30. Composite Lodge, Whitby.
Bro. A. De Grassi, (proxy.)

No. 31. Jerusalem Lodge, Bowmanville.
W. Bro. John McLeod, W.M.

No. 34. Thistle Lodge, Amherstburgh.
M. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, (proxy.)

No. 37. King Hiram Lodge, Ingersoll.
V. W. Bro. Thomas McCraken, (proxy.)

No. 38. Trent Lodge, Trenton.
W. Bro. L. H. Henderson, (proxy.)

No. 39. Mount Zion Lodge, Brooklin.
W. Bros. George B. Mott, W.M.; Calvin Campbell, P.M.

No. 40. St. John's Lodge, Hamilton.
V. W. Bro. Thomas McCraken, W.M.; R. W. Bro. Thomas B. Harris, P.M.

No. 42. St. George's Lodge, London.
V. W. Bro. Thomas Mackie, W.M.; W. Bro. H. D. Morehouse, P.M.

No. 43. King Solomon's Lodge, Woodstock.
W. Bro. George Forbes, W.M.; R. W. Bro. G. W. Whitehead, P.M.

No. 44. St. Thomas Lodge, St. Thomas.
R. W. Bro. Thompson Wilson, (proxy.)

No. 45. Brant Lodge, Brantford.
W. Bro. Reginald Henwood, P.M.

No. 48. Madoc Lodge, Madoc.
W. Bro. L. H. Henderson, (proxy.)

No. 49. Harington Lodge, Quebec.
W. Bro. Richard Pope, W.M.

No. 50. Consecon Lodge, Consecon.
W. Bro. A. B. Elmer, (proxy.)

No. 51. Corinthian Lodge, Stanley's Mills.
W. Bro. Christopher Burrell, P.M.

No. 52. Wellington Lodge, Dunnville.
W. Bro. James M. Rogerson, (proxy.)

No. 53. Shefford Lodge, Waterloo.
R. W. Bro. L. H. Robinson, W.M.; M. Mitchell, P.M.

No. 55. Mirickville Lodge, Mirickville.
W. Bro. Philip Wickwire, P.M.

No. 56. Victoria Lodge, Sarnia.
V. W. Bro. George Masson, W.M.

No. 57. Harmony Lodge, Binbrook.
W. Bro. Jeremiah Taylor, P.M.

No. 58. Doric Lodge, Ottawa.
W. Bros. W. J. B. McLeod Moore, W.M.; James Wilson, P.M.; Donald M. Grant, P.M.; Bros. Thomas Story, S.W.; Charles Esplin, J.W.

No. 59. Corinthian Lodge, Ottawa.
W. Bros. Fred Marett, W.M.; P. P. Harris, P.M.; James Fitzgibbon, P.M.; Geo. Houback, P.M.; Bros. W. B. Gallway, S.W.; Robert Lyon, J.W.

No. 61. Acacia Lodge, Hamilton.
V.W. Bro. F.J. Rastrick, W.M.; M.W. Bro. W.C. Stephens, P.M.

No. 62. St. Andrew's Lodge, Caledonia.
R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, (proxy.)

No. 63. Simcoe Lodge, Simcoe.
V. W. Bro. F. J. Rastrick, (proxy.)

No. 64. Kilwinning Lodge, London.
R. W. Bro. Thompson Wilson, P.M.; Bro. J. H. Flock, S.W.

No. 66. Durham Lodge, Newcastle.
W. Bros. Samuel Wilmott, W.M.; E. A. McNaughton, P.M.

No. 67. St. Francis Lodge, Melbourne.
W. Bro. William Campbell Tait, W.M.

No. 68. St. John's Lodge, Ingersoll.
R. W. Bro. Thomas B. Harris, (proxy.)

No. 69. Stirling Lodge, Stirling.
W. Bro. W. J. Brownson, W.M.

No. 70. King Lodge, King.
V. W. Bro. S. B. Campbell, (proxy.)

No. 71. Victoria Lodge, Sherbrooke.
W. Bro. George W. Borlase, W.M.

No. 72. Alma Lodge, Galt.
W. Bro. Norman Booth, P.M.; R. W. Bro. Æmilius Irving, (proxy.)

No. 73. St. James' Lodge, St. Mary's.
R. W. Bro. Æmilius Irving, (proxy.)

No. 75. St. John's Lodge, Toronto.
Bro. A. De Grassi, (proxy.)

No. 76. Oxford Lodge, Woodstock.
W. Bro. George Forbes, (proxy.)

No. 78. King Hiram Lodge, Tilsonburg.
W. Bro. Peter Taylor, W.M.

No. 80. Albion Lodge, Newbury.
V. W. Bro. Thomas Mackie, (proxy.)

No. 81. St. John's Lodge, Delaware.
V. W. Bro. Henry Grist, P.M.

No. 82. St. John's Lodge, Paris.
Bro. A. De Grassi, (proxy.)

No. 83. Beaver Lodge, Strathroy.
R. W. Bro. Thompson Wilson, P.M., (proxy.)

No. 84. Clinton Lodge, Clinton.
R. W. Bro. Æmilius Irving, (proxy.)

No. 85. Rising Sun Lodge, Farmersville.
Bro. Francis Blancher, S.W.

No. 86. Wilson Lodge, Toronto.
V. W. Bros. L. L. Lovey, W.M.; S. B. Campbell, P.M
H. B. Bostwick, P. G. Steward.; Bro. Robert Spence, S.W.

No. 88. St. George's Lodge, Owen Sound.
W. Bro. Henry Macpherson, W.M.

No. 91. Colborne Lodge, Colborne.
W. Bro. J. S. Scott, P.M.

No. 92. Cataraqui Lodge, Kingston.
V. W. Bros. E. J. Barker, P.M.; Stanislaus Blondheim, G.P
W. Bro. John V. Noel, W.M.; Bro. Henry Dumble, S.W.

No. 93. Northern Light Lodge, Kincardine.
W. Bro. C. R. Barker, W.M.

No. 94. St. Mark's Lodge, Port Stanley.
V. W. Bro. Thomas Mackie, (proxy.)

No. 95. Ridout Lodge, Otterville.
W. Bro. John Wood, W.M.

No. 96. Corinthian Lodge, Barrie.
R. W. Bro. Thomas B. Harris, (proxy.)

No. 97. Sharon Lodge, Sharon.
W. Bro. James Bowman, P.M.

No. 98. True Blue Lodge, Albion.
V. W. Bro. S. B. Campbell, (proxy.)

No. 99. Tuscan Lodge, Newmarket.
W. Bro. A. Boultbee, P.M.

No. 100. Valley Lodge, Dundas.
W. Bro. James M. Rogerson, (proxy.)

No. 102. Mount Brydges Lodge, Mount Brydges.
V. W. Bro. Henry Grist, (proxy.)

No. 103. Maple Leaf Lodge, St. Catharines.
W. Bro. James Seymour, W.M.

No. 104. St. John's Lodge, Norwichville.
R. W. Bro. George W. Whitehead, (proxy.)

No. 107. St. Paul's Lodge, Lambeth.
W. Bro. Edwin Heathfield, (proxy.)

No. 108. Blenheim Lodge, Drumbo.
W. Bro. George Forbes, (proxy.)

No. 109. Albion Lodge, Sydenham.
R. W. Bro. Geo. F. LaSerre, (proxy.)

No. 110. Central Lodge, Prescott.
W. Bro. James Keeler, W.M.; Bro. H. A. Sims, S.W.

No. 111. Morpeth Lodge, Morpeth.
R. W. Bro. Thompson Wilson, (proxy.)

No. 112. Maitland Lodge, Goderich.
W. Bro. C. R. Barker, (proxy.)

No. 113. Wilson Lodge, Waterford.
Bro. David Tisdale, S.W.

No. 114. Hope Lodge, Port Hope.
V. W. Bro. Thomas Ridout, W.M.

No. 115. Ivy Lodge, Smithville.
V. W. Bro. William Fitch, (proxy.)

Corinthian Lodge, Peterboro'.

W.Bros. Charles J. Visard, W.M.; Rev. Vincent Clementi, P.M.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Cassia Lodge, Sylvan.

V.W. Bro. George Masson, (proxy.)

Stanbridge Lodge, Stanbridge.

R. W. Bro. H. L. Robinson, (proxy.)

Maple Leaf Lodge, Bath.

W. Bro. B. C. Davy, W.M.

Warren Lodge, Fingal.

R. W. Bro. James Moffat, (proxy.

Doric Lodge, Brantford.

W. Bro. Reginald Henwood, P.M.

Renfrew Lodge, Renfrew.

W. Bro. A. H. Dowswell, W.M.

The Belleville Lodge, Belleville.

W. Bro. A. B. Elmer, W.M.

Montreal Kilwinning Lodge, Montreal.

R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, S.W.

Pythagoras Lodge, Meaford.

W. Bro. Henry Macpherson, (proxy.)

Cornwall Lodge, Cornwall.

R. W. Bro. G. F. LaSerre, (proxy.)

Aylmer Lodge, Aylmer.

W. Bro. Levi Ruggles Church, W.M.

Golden Rule Lodge, Campbellsford.

W. Bro. Isaac M. Lindsley, W.M.

Franck Lodge, Frankford.

W. Bro. John B. Young, W.M.

Pembroke Lodge, Pembroke.

W. Bro. A. H. Dowswell, (proxy.)

The Rising Sun Lodge, Aurora.

W. Bro. James Bowman, (proxy.)

St. Lawrence Lodge, Southampton.

W. Bro. Henry Macpherson, (proxy.)

Sweet Home Lodge, New Hamburgh.

V W. Bro. Henry Rowsell, (proxy.)

Lebanon Forest Lodge, Franceston.
W. Bro. C. R. Barker, (proxy.)

Shawenegam Lodge, Three Rivers.
W. Bro. A. G. Fenwick, W.M.

St. Clair Lodge, Milton.
V. W. Bro. Thomas McCraken, (proxy.)

Richardson Lodge, Cashel.
W. Bro. James Bowman, W.M.

On motion, the report from the committee on credentials was received and adopted.

The Grand Secretary read the rules and regulations for the government of the Grand Lodge during the time of public business.

The Grand Secretary read the minutes of the last Annual Communication, held at Kingston, on the 13th day of July, A. L., 5859; as also of the Special Communications, held at London, on the 9th day of September, A. L., 5859; at Toronto, on the 25th day of October, A. L., 5859; and at Hamilton, on the 24th day of May, A. L., 5860, which were on motion confirmed.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the undermentioned standing committees:

COMMITTEES, 5860.

Constitution and Regulations.—R. W. Bros. S. B. Harman, Jas. A. Henderson, Rev. J. Scott, G. W. Whitehead, Chas. Magill, J. C. Franck. G. F. LaSerre, H. L. Robinson.

Warrants.—R. W. Bros. W. B. Simpson, S. D. Fowler; W. Bros. R. Pope, Jeremiah Taylor.

Grievance and Appeals.—R. W. Bros. W. B. Simpson, S. D. Fowler, Edwin Morris, Thompson Wilson; V. W. Bro. W. G. Storm, and W. Bro. Thomas Ridout.

Condition of Masonry.—R. W. Bros. C. Magill, Jas. Moffat; W. Bro. E. Heathfield.

Foreign Correspondence.—R. W. Bros. F. J. Lundy, R. Bull, and V. W. Bro. W. Fitch.

Finance and Audit.—V. W. Bros. F. J. Rastrick, Henry Grist, S. B. Campbell; R. W. Bro. S. D. Fowler, W. Bro. E. Heathfield.

The expected arrival of a large number of delegates by the afternoon train, induced the M. W. Grand Master to postpone reading his annual address till the evening session.

The Grand Secretary read letters which he had received from the District Deputy Grand Masters of the Toronto and Ontario

Districts, enclosing their annual reports, and excusing themselves for non-attendance under unavoidable circumstances.

The following report from the District Deputy Grand Master for the Toronto District, was read.

TORONTO DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada.

In conformity with the laws of Grand Lodge, I beg to submit a report of my proceedings during the past masonic year.

On the 17th August, I forwarded a dispensation under the signature of the M.W. Grand Master, to W. Bro. Thos. Swinarton, to enable him with the necessary number of brethren, to open a new Lodge at Lloydtown, to be called the Union Lodge. The Lodge was accordingly opened, and I am happy to report the same in a prosperous condition, and to recommend that Grand Lodge do grant a warrant to the said Lodge.

On the 3rd October, I issued circular letters to the W. Masters of the Lodges in my District, stating that I purposed holding a meeting of the Masters and Wardens of the different Lodges, on Tuesday the 18th October, (and following days, if necessary) for the purpose of teaching the work, as adopted at the last July session of Grand Lodge, at the same time requesting (if their Lodges felt so disposed) to attend the said meeting; and desiring them, at the same time, to bring with them the minute books and by-laws of their Lodges. Accordingly, on that day, the representatives of nine country and two city Lodges—eighteen brethren in all—attended at the Masonic Hall, and we spent some hours in the afternoon, in repeatedly going over the ceremonies of opening and closing a Lodge, and in the evening I went through the entire work of the three degrees, for the purpose of giving all an idea of the true work. On the following morning we met again, and I then found to my great disappointment, that the labor of the previous day, had to a great extent been in vain. To those brethren who were partially acquainted with the proper work, the obtaining the exact form of ritual was not difficult; but to them who had been accustomed to work according to another form, my teaching was of no avail; and, therefore feeling the utter uselessness of continuing the meeting, and many who came from a distance being anxious to return, we separated on the second day without my having attained the object I had in view.

In my last report to Grand Lodge, I suggested that the D.D.G. Masters should be enjoined to teach the work; either altogether, orally, or in part by manuscript. Had the latter part of my

suggestion been adopted by Grand Lodge, and the D.D.G. Masters authorized at their discretion, to allow certain portions of the ritual to be transcribed (in cypher or otherwise) by the W. Masters, under a solemn pledge of secrecy and a distinct promise to hand the same only to their successors, duly installed—much good might have been accomplished at the meeting above referred to; for the small portion of the ritual—improper, under any circumstances, to be written—could easily have been taught, and there might have been some inducement to those brethren (otherwise instructed) to have taken some trouble in acquiring the correct work. If Grand Lodge does not permit this mode of teaching, I am at a loss to say in what way the work can ever be taught. Should a Grand Lecturer be appointed, the desired end could only be attained by a very great expenditure of money, and also with great inconvenience to all parties. I again recommend this matter to the consideration of Grand Lodge, in the hope that some effectual means may be adopted for attaining this important and I may say, necessary object.

With respect to the minute books and by-laws of Lodges, my inspection of those presented to me forcibly impressed me with the great advantages that might accrue, from the adoption of the suggestions of the R.W. D. D. Grand Master of the Hamilton District, at the last Annual Communication namely, the preparation of "a model style of keeping minutes," and "a model set of by-laws," that might be altered by those requiring them to suit their particular cases.

On the 26th October, I availed myself of the presence of the M. W. Grand Master in Toronto, to endeavor to settle a difference of long standing between the brethren composing the Western Light and True Blue Lodges, both meeting at Bolton village. The subject of their differences had long before been brought to the notice of the late Provincial Grand Lodge for adjustment, and that body (by a committee) had gone fully and impartially into the matter and given its decision; which decision, one or more brethren, now belonging to the True Blue Lodge, did not see fit to bow to—and matters remained as they were.

After the decision of the Grand Lodge, a dispensation was granted to some of the brethren of the Western Light Lodge, under the distinct understanding that they were all to unite in forming the new Lodge, to be called the True Blue Lodge. This arrangement was not carried out, and a great deal of bitter and unmasonic feeling was the consequence, and feeling the impossibility of bringing the several parties to an amicable and good understanding, by any personal efforts on my part, I availed myself of the M. W. Grand Master's proffered assistance, in the hope that his efforts might be attended with better success. I accordingly

summoned the brethren on both sides to meet him, when the whole matter was gone through from the commencement, the proceedings of the committee of the late Provincial Grand Lodge being also read; when, after two hours' patient attention, the M. W. Grand Master recommended the brethren to come and settle their differences amicably, at the same time fully sustaining the decision of the late Provincial Grand Lodge. Since that time but little change has taken place in the outward appearance of affairs; but I have been informed that there is a desire for reunion on the part of all the brethren, with the exception of three or four belonging to the True Blue Lodge. This being the case, I would respectfully recommend that if a union of these two Lodges cannot be at once effected, both shall be struck off the roll of the Grand Lodge, on the ground that brotherly love and harmony being the chief foundation of our institution, and these elements being entirely wanting among the brethren composing these two Lodges, therefore, the purposes of the Order not being accomplished under their respective warrants, all right to the same is forfeited; and a further reason may be offered, that one Lodge will be ample to meet all the requirements of the village and surrounding neighborhood.

In the month of November I received a communication from the R. W. D. D. Grand Master of the Huron District, complaining of an infraction of Art. II. under the head "Of Proposing Members," in the book of constitution, by the Wilson Lodge, Toronto, in the initiation of two gentlemen from Berlin. On referring the matter to the W. Master of the Wilson Lodge, he informed me that he acted under dispensation from the M.W. Grand Master. The same R. W. Brother also made a complaint in reference to the initiation of a gentlemen from the same neighborhood by St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto; but the alleged irregularity has, I believe, been satisfactorily explained.

On the 22nd of December I granted a dispensation to the Manito Lodge, Collingwood, to enable their W. Master to occupy the chair for a third year. This I did, on the representation that there was no qualified brother to succeed him (the S. W., a worthy and esteemed brother, having a short time previous been removed by death,) and a unanimously expressed wish on the part of the brethren.

On the 28th December I forwarded a dispensation, under the signature of the M. W. Grand Master, to Bro. W. K. Henderson, to enable him, with certain other qualified brethren, to open a Lodge at Meaford. Since that time, I have not heard anything of their proceedings, and I am therefore unable to give Grand Lodge any information respecting them.

In the month of February I forwarded a dispensation, under the

signature of the M. W. Grand Master, to Bro. Andrew Graham, to enable him, with other duly qualified brethren, to open a new Lodge at Aurora, to be called The Rising Sun Lodge. The brethren proceeded to work at once, and have made rapid and satisfactory progress, leading me to the conviction that ere long they will become one of the most prosperous among country Lodges. I heartily recommend them to Grand Lodge, as well deserving a warrant of constitution.

On the 18th June I forwarded a dispensation, under the signature of the M. W. Grand Master, to W. Bro. James Bowman, to enable him, and other duly qualified brethren, to open a new Lodge at Cashel, in the township of Markham, to be called the Richardson Lodge. So short a time having elapsed, I am unable to say whether the brethren have as yet assembled as a Lodge.

On the 24th June I visited the Markham Union Lodge, at Markham, and installed the newly elected officers. This Lodge is in a highly prosperous condition, and harmony and good feeling abound amongst them; I experienced a very kind reception at their hands. Having received a dispensation, they attended divine service, clothed as Masons, at which I was unable to be present, having engaged to be in Toronto early in the evening, to install the officers of three of the city Lodges.

In the latter part of May I requested my District Secretary to issue circulars to the several country Lodges in my District, asking for information upon which I could base a report to Grand Lodge, in regard to their present condition. The information asked for was: first, the number of members on the Lodge books; second, the average attendance at the regular meetings; third, the numbers joined since January, 1859; and fourth, the financial condition of the Lodges. To these queries only five responded, viz., the Corinthian Lodge, Grahamsville; King Lodge, King; Union Lodge, Lloydtown; True Blue Lodge, Albion; and Manito Lodge, Collingwood; all of which I beg to report, in reference to the points just named, in a healthy state.

In the months of December and January last, I granted dispensations to five country Lodges to hold masonic balls, and in the month of June I granted dispensations to five country Lodges to hold masonic processions. How far it is desirable to grant dispensations to individual country Lodges to appear before the uninitiated as Masons, I must leave Grand Lodge to determine. I am of opinion that these frequent displays are not calculated to benefit the craft; but unless some rule of action is established, I should not feel it right to grant dispensations for these purposes to city Lodges, and withhold them from Lodges in the country. If dispensations were given only when three or more Lodges agree

to unite in their celebrations, I think it would be attended with better effects, and prevent the craft from being brought so frequently and prominently before the public.

With respect to the city Lodges, I beg to report them, with one exception, in a prosperous condition; the work practiced by them is as near the established ritual as could be desired. The Rehoboam Lodge, the exception above referred to, is at present in a very depressed state, but I have been informed that it is likely soon to experience a revival.

I cannot close this report without again calling the attention of Grand Lodge to the manifest benefit which would arise from the *compulsory* presentation of the book of constitution to every candidate at the time of his initiation. As the candidate's obligation to obey the general laws of the craft is as strong as his obligation to obey the by-laws of his Lodge, it is equally important that he should have the book of constitution placed in his hands at the same time as he receives the by-laws. I am the more induced again to notice the subject, as the committee to whom the report of the D. D. Grand Masters was referred, at the last annual meeting of Grand Lodge, *highly approved* of the suggestion to this effect contained in my last report.

All of which I have the honor to submit.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON,
D. D. G. M., TORONTO DISTRICT.

Toronto, July 7th, 1860.

The report was received and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

The Grand Secretary likewise read the report of the D. D. G. M. for the

ONTARIO DISTRICT.

To M. W. Bro. WILLIAM MERCER WILSON, G. M.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR,—In obedience to the regulations of Grand Lodge, I have the honor to submit the annual report for the Ontario District.

During the past year, two Lodges have been added to our number. One of these, the Corinthian, of Peterboro', has until lately adhered to the Grand Lodge of England. It was particularly gratifying to myself personally to welcome this Lodge amongst us during my term of office, as I was formerly a member of it, and assisted in its formation in 1848. The other, the Golden Rule, of Campbellsford, is working under dispensation.

I was applied to by several brethren at Millbrook, to recommend the establishment of a Lodge at that place; but as the brother

named as the first Master was unacquainted with the work, I was obliged to return their petition.

On application, I have granted leave to the Faithful Brethren Lodge, Manilla, to remove to Oakwood, both places being within the District. The same Lodge also applied to me to be allowed to change its name; but as it was acting under charter, not dispensation, I was unable to entertain the matter, it appearing to me that, in the absence of any regulation on the subject, the Grand Lodge alone has the power to give a new name in place of the one conferred by the charter.

The appeal of Bro. Thomas Brodie against his suspension by Jerusalem Lodge, Bowmanville, which was referred to me at the last Grand Lodge, has been heard and disposed of.

An ample apology having been given to me in writing, for the neglect by Jerusalem Lodge of the communications received from R. W. Bro. Richardson, I have removed the suspension under which the Grand Lodge placed that body.

The appeal by Bro. F. S. Clench against his suspension by St. John's Lodge, Cobourg, having been referred by me to R. W. Bro. Barron, the Grand Senior Warden, with your approbation, I am happy to say that the long pending difficulty between Bros. Clench and Lewis, which stood in the way of the removal of suspension, has been satisfactorily disposed of.

With the exception of the Lodges at Peterboro' and Colborne, I have been unable conveniently to visit any of the Lodges within my jurisdiction, although I originally intended to visit all of them. I can safely state, however, that there seems to be a sincere desire on the part of the officers and members of nearly all the Lodges to become well acquainted with the established work.

W. Bro. the Rev. Vincent Clementi, P. M. of Corinthian Lodge, is District Chaplain, and Bro. William Henry Floyd is District Secretary.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. WELLER,
D. D. G. M., ONTARIO DISTRICT.

Cobourg, 21st June, 1860.

The above report was received and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

The Grand Secretary read the following report from the D. D. G. M. for the Montreal District.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

To the M. W. Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of Canada:

During the past masonic year, the first duty I performed was to forward a petition on the 16th of December to the M. W. the Grand Master, from a number of brethren, praying for a dispensation to open a Lodge to be called the Montreal Kilwinning Lodge, to be situated in the city of Montreal, which prayer was granted in due course of time.

On St. John's day, in December, I installed Bro. Himes, W. M. of Zetland Lodge, No. 21.

On the 20th of February I gave permission to the brethren to appear in masonic regalia at a masonic ball, given by Elgin Lodge, register of Scotland, of this city.

I received a letter from the Grand Secretary, dated Nov. 2nd, requesting me to return warrant, jewels, property, etc., of Jacques Cartier Lodge. With some difficulty I procured the warrant of said Lodge (it never had any property or jewels) and returned it 3rd of March; and enclosed at the same time, twenty dollars for dispensation granted for Montreal Kilwinning Lodge.

June 7th I visited Dorchester Lodge, St. Johns',—Bro. Morehouse, W. M. I was much gratified to find the Lodge so well conducted by its officers. I examined their books, and found them kept in a very correct and praiseworthy manner. It is increasing slowly but permanently.

On the 12th June made a visit to Hoyle Lodge, Lacolle,—Bro. Hinds, W. M. Of this Lodge, I cannot give such a satisfactory report, judging from their minute book. There had been no regular meetings from September until April, except on St. John's day, in December. All their business during that time had been done at emergent meetings, even to the election of officers. I remonstrated with them, and told them it could not be expected to find perfection in a country Lodge, but I did think they might without difficulty respect the laws of the constitution,—when the P. M., Bro. Douglas, who had occupied the East for two years, and until St. John's day last past, got up in a furious rage, and said he did not think I had any right to come out there and complain of their work; and, in fact, treated me in the most uncourteous and unmasonic manner while in the discharge of my duty. I need say no more of this Worshipful Brother than state, that during the two years of his Mastership he was not qualified to open or close a Lodge in the three degrees of Masonry. The Lodge has been nearly always worked by W. Bro. G. W. Johnson, P. M. of Nelson Lodge, Henryville, who has to travel over ten

miles of road to occupy their East, and which the said brother occupied the evening I visited them. The Hoyle Lodge I leave in the hands of Grand Lodge, to deal with as it may think fit; for I consider the election of officers quite illegal, and would respectfully recommend to Grand Lodge that the warrant be withdrawn, or the Lodge made to comply with the requirements of the constitution.

On the 11th June I visited Montreal Kilwinning Lodge, working under dispensation, and find that they are augmenting their numbers very rapidly, and I have every reason to believe will become very numerous if a warrant is granted to them, which will be applied for, I have no doubt, at this session of Grand Lodge.

On the 14th of June I visited Zetland Lodge, Bro. Himes, W.M., and examined their books, and found them satisfactory.

I received an application from Montreal Kilwinning Lodge, and gave them permission, to have a masonic pic-nic and procession on the 25th June, celebrating the anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

On the 27th of March I received a letter from Bro. Dettmers, Junior Warden of Antiquity Lodge, complaining of treatment he had received from R. W. Bro. Isaacson while visiting Montreal Kilwinning Lodge, which letter I beg to append to this report; also the correspondence which took place between myself, the M.W. Grand Master, and Bro. Isaacson.

I received a letter from the Grand Secretary, dated Hamilton, 14th May, enclosing copies of letters that he had received from M. W. Bro. Stephens, the representative of the Grand Lodge of England in Canada, and copies of letters which said brother had received from certain Lodges in Montreal, claiming to hail from under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, complaining of treatment they had been subject to from Lodges working under this Grand Lodge; the substance of which is, that they extended the right hand of fellowship, and it fell by their sides without being grasped by the Canadian Masons. Also of having been refused admittance into Lodges working under the Grand Lodge of Canada. Our Grand Secretary had instructions from the M.W. the Grand Master to communicate and request me to make such inquiry as the circumstances of the case may require, and report to Grand Lodge in July. It has been very little trouble for me to procure all particulars in respect to their grievance, as I have always been averse to admit any members hailing from the so-called St. George's or St. Lawrence Lodges (English register) into any Lodge over which I have had the honor of presiding, until something has been done to convince me that those Lodges can be considered regular and legally constituted Lodges; and if any of the Worshipful Masters ruling over Canadian Lodges have refused

the members of said St. George's or St. Lawrence Lodges, the onus then must be on my shoulders for having set them either the good or bad example. The grounds on which I have based my opinion has been entirely from the fact of having in my possession a letter to the following effect:

Provincial Grand Lodge,
District of Montreal and William Henry,
Montreal, 5th November, 1855.

SIR AND BROTHER,

I have to acknowledge receipt of the warrant of constitution of St. George's Lodge, of this city, that Lodge having ceased to work under the United Grand Lodge of England.

I have also received the half-yearly returns of said Lodge to 1st inst., with the sum of seven pounds eight shillings, in payment of the dues accrued, and I shall make early application to the Grand Secretary for certificates which these returns call for.

I am, Sir and Brother,
Yours fraternally,
OGILVY MOFFATT,
P. G. Secretary.

Bro. JOHN CHARLES SPENCE,
etc., etc., etc.,
Montreal.

From the foregoing it will be seen that St. George's Lodge, No. 643, in the year 1855 became extinct, by the surrender of its warrant to the legally constituted agent of the Grand Lodge of England, and was succeeded by St. George's Lodge, No. 13, now No. 19 Canada register, to whose warrant, granted by this Grand Lodge, I beg respectfully to refer.

In reference to these two Lodges—St. George's and St. Lawrence—I have no hesitation in saying that they are irregular and unconstitutional, as they both obtained their existence through the same channel.

The only Lodge in my District I have not visited, is St. Andrew's Lodge, St. Andrew's. I have written the W. M., and received no reply. I have every reason to believe that the Lodge has had no meetings for some time past.

The Lodge of Antiquity, over which I have the honor to preside, is doing well.

All of which I beg most respectfully to submit.

E. MORRIS,
D. D. G. M., MONTREAL DISTRICT.

Montreal, June 28th, 1860.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, seconded by V. W. Bro. Edward Himes, and adopted:

That the report of the District Deputy Grand Master for the Montreal District be referred to the committee on constitution and regulations,

with instructions to report on so much of the matter therein contained as relates to the St. George's Lodge, No. 643 E. R., and the St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 923 E. R., at the earliest possible moment.

The Grand Secretary read the following report of the District Deputy Grand Master for the

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

To the M. W. the Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

In accordance with the duty which devolves upon the office which I have had the honor of holding for the last two years, I beg leave to report—

That Masonry, as an institution, is becoming more and more regarded as one calculated to do much good, where its principles are acted upon and its precepts attended to.

In the District over which it has been my privilege to preside, I can report that it continues to exercise a useful influence, and that generally speaking, brethren of distinction and intelligence hold the higher offices among the craft.

It is also a pleasure to speak of the kindly receptions which I have received while visiting such Lodges as I was enabled to do, regretting that I was not able to visit all. During the year just closing, two new Lodges have been formed under dispensation; one at Smithville, under the name of Ivy Lodge, the other at Milton, under the name of St. Clair Lodge.

I have granted dispensations to three Lodges, to permit their members to attend divine worship clothed in masonic costume.

The Grand Secretary has drawn my attention to the position of St. John's Lodge, Cayuga, stating that for three years it has neglected to make returns or pay its dues to the Grand Lodge; and upon further inquiry, I find that during that period its members have very seldom met. On writing to the last installed Master, I find that my information is correct; and believing that Masonry will not be benefitted by the continuance of the Lodge, as at present composed, I would recommend that in consequence of said Lodge having failed to comply with the requirements of the constitution for such a length of time, its charter be recalled and declared cancelled.

I have also to draw the attention of Grand Lodge to two cases of suspension, wherein the Lodges concerned pray for the expulsion of the brethren named. One of these cases is that of Bro. David McCarthy, suspended by Union Lodge, No. 7, Grimsby, for unmasonic conduct; and the other, Bro. John Little, suspended by St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 62, Caledonia, for immoral conduct, the particulars of which cases have been reported to the Grand Secretary.

I will merely add, that the several matters referred to me for investigation, at the last Annual Communication, have been made the subjects of special reports.

All of which I have the honor most respectfully to submit.

RICHARD BULL,
D. D. G. M., HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Hamilton, June 25th, 1860.

[I.]

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR,—In reference to the case of suspension of Bro. M. R. Cummings by St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto, and referred to me to investigate, by the Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, I have to report—

That I requested St. Andrew's Lodge to furnish me with a copy of the charges preferred against Bro. Cummings, and further, that I notified said Lodge of my intention to investigate said charges at Niagara (the town in which Bro. Cummings resided) on a day named; but of which request and notification the said Lodge took no notice, which neglect, I am of opinion, calls for some mark of disapprobation on the part of the Grand Lodge. I have also to report, in reference to this case, that Bro. Cummings was suspended only on the supposition of guilt with reference to a charge of embezzlement, but which charge, although sustained at the time, was removed at once by referring the matter to a superior court—the Court of Error and Appeal—and an intimation given, that if Bro. Cummings wished to prosecute, he had a strong case for damages against those who instituted the charge against him.

Further, I have to report that the case against Bro. Cummings was not conducted in accordance with the laws of the craft. It appears that notice of motion *only* was recorded in the books of the Lodge at one meeting, and a resolution of suspension followed at a subsequent meeting, without charges being specified, or any particulars of a charge furnished to Bro. Cummings, either verbally or in writing, whereby he could have an opportunity of replying or defending himself. Such specific charge not having been furnished to Bro. Cummings, the notice of motion having been based upon premises which have been declared untenable by a superior court of law, no evidence whatever having been furnished to prove guilt, and believing that Bro. Cummings had committed no criminal act in thought or deed, I beg to recommend that he be restored to his masonic privileges.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

RICHARD BULL,
D. D. G. M., HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Hamilton, 1st June, 1860.

[II.]

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR,—In reference to the appeal of Bro. Barnes, of the Grand Lodge of England, and by his request (it not having been acknowledged by that body) taken up by the Grand Lodge of Canada at its last Annual Communication, and having been directed by the latter body to investigate the case and report with full evidence, I now beg to submit the result of my investigations.

On the 29th March, 1848, the Senior Deacon of Niagara Lodge, Bro. H. M. Masson, addressed to W. Bro. Alex. Gordon, Worshipful Master of his Lodge, a letter of which the following is a copy:

Niagara, 28th March, 1848.

W. SIR AND BROTHER,—I think it my duty to inform you officially, that having proceeded to Lewiston this forenoon on some private business, I met by chance Joseph Wynn, Esq., coroner of Queenston, who had some days since presided at the investigation with regard to the death of a child on the premises of a Mr. Barnes, who, you are aware, has been some time known to our Lodge as a high and experienced Mason, though from the information I am about to communicate, he must, I would almost say, have been excommunicated before he left England, from which country he has lately emigrated to Canada. I was this day informed by Mr. Wynn, that Mr. Barnes, upon being questioned closely by him, acknowledged—in addition to other evidence upon the subject, that his lawful wife was alive when he left England, and in the Poor House, from whence, also, he took the boy for whose murder he now stands committed to our gaol; and there is no doubt that he had before leaving England, and has since his arrival in this country, lived in open adultery with a prostitute, and that in the same house with his own legitimate children; and that he, moreover, has passed of this female as his wife, and thereby induced respectable brethren to bring their wives into the society of a prostitute.

These facts induce me to request you to call an emergency for the purpose of taking the contents of the letter into consideration, and adopting such measures as to you and the brethren may seem best, for for the protection of the fraternity at large from the slander already in circulation, and likely to arise, from our acknowledging and associating with an individual, as a brother, who can be capable of the above immoral conduct.

I have the honor to be, yours fraternally,

H. MONCK MASSON,
Niagara Lodge of F. and A. Masons.

It appears that Bro. Barnes was at this time confined in the county gaol, charged with a capital offense, but of which he was acquitted.

On receipt of the above letter, containing such grave charges, W. Bro. Gordon immediately convened a meeting of the members

of his Lodge, viz., on the 29th March, 1848, (which in the minutes is termed a "private meeting") at which the said letter and some correspondence between the Rev. F. J. Lundy and Bro. Barnes were read, when it was resolved "that the brethren do withhold all masonic communion with Bro. Barnes until regularly convened." An emergency meeting was summoned for the 6th April, when a similar resolution to the above was again passed. At this meeting a letter was read from Bro. Barnes, dated 3rd April, 1848, tendering his resignation, but which the W. M. refused to put before the Lodge, in consequence of grave charges being on record against Bro. Barnes, and he having acknowledged the truth of the same.

I consider it unnecessary to relate the efforts made by one or two brethren of Niagara Lodge to secure the acceptance of Bro. Barnes' resignation, merely remarking that the course pursued by these brethren was entirely unmasonic, and deserving of the severest reprehension; fraught with injury, as such a course must be if carried out, to the character and good government of the institution.

It appears that the Lodge took no other action in the matter than to refer the whole case to the Provincial Grand Lodge, it being contended, that as Bro. Barnes had been installed as a W. M., the members of a private Lodge had no right to try him on any charge.

The case came under the consideration of the Provincial Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication in June, 1848, when the following report of the special committee appointed to inquire into the matter was adopted:

The committee appointed to investigate the case of Bro. S. W. Barnes, late of the Niagara Lodge, beg leave to report:

That the Niagara Lodge, No. 2, had, in the opinion of this committee the charges of Brother Masson, Senior Deacon of the said Lodge, in its possession prior to the date of the resignation of W. Bro. S. W. Barnes of the said Lodge.

That your committee consider the charges against Brother Barnes, in Brother Masson's letter of the 29th March, fully substantiated. That your committee have, in their opinion, full evidence before them of Bro. Barnes' guilt, coupled with his own confession thereof.

That under such circumstances, they do recommend that Brother S. W. Barnes be forthwith expelled from all further participation in masonic privileges.

ROBERT MCCLURE.
JOHN W. HUNTER.
JAMES A. HENDERSON.

Grand Lodge Room, June 16, 1848.

As before stated, the Provincial Grand Lodge received and adopted this report, expelling Bro. Barnes from all the privileges of the Order.

Bro. Barnes, in the year 1856, appealed to the Grand Lodge of England against the action of the subordinate Provincial Grand Lodge, taken eight years previously, on the ground of informality; that is to say, on the ground that he had not been summoned to show cause why the decision should not be carried into effect, according to the provisions of the constitution.

On this point it would appear there is possibly an apparent cause of complaint. I find that in consequence of the Provincial Grand Secretary not being able to ascertain Brother Barnes' place of residence, he having felt it desirable to remove from Niagara, no such notice as that prescribed by the constitution was served upon him, it being considered not strictly necessary under the circumstances, he having pleaded guilty to the charges; and further that he had been communicated with verbally on the subject, when said charges were reported to him, and to which he pleaded guilty, and sent the Lodge the letter tendering his resignation.

Such are the facts of the case, Most Worshipful Sir, and I have only further to draw your attention to this peculiar feature in it, and that is, that Brother Barnes does not even now deny the statements contained in the charges upon which he was expelled, but only wishes at this date to plead what he considers extenuating circumstances.

This fact I am enabled to state, as the result of an interview with Bro. Barnes (had subsequent to my investigation at Niagara, of which I notified Bro. Barnes, but at which meeting he was unable, as he stated, to attend,) on which occasion he (Bro. Barnes) promised to furnish me, in writing, with a statement of the extenuating circumstances he alluded to, but which I have not, to the present date, received, although I handed to him personally a copy of the following resolution and charges, as pourtraying the action of the Provincial Grand Lodge:

Moved by W. Bro. Alexander Gordon, W. M. of Niagara Lodge, and seconded by Bro. G. Rykert, of St. George's Lodge, of St. Catharines,—That W. Bro. Barnes, P. M. of Niagara Lodge, be expelled from all the privileges of Freemasonry, on the following charges, viz.:

That W. Bro. Barnes is, and has been since his arrival in Canada, living in open adultery with one Betsy Whitehouse, in the same house with his legitimate children, he having left his wife in a workhouse in England; and further, that he has introduced said Betsy Whitehouse as his wife to the members of Niagara Lodge and others, and has actually permitted her to associate with the wives of the Senior Warden and Chaplain of said Lodge, as an equal, and at the same table.

From all the circumstances which have come within my knowledge, Most Worshipful Sir, and I believe that I am in the possession of all the material points, I cannot do otherwise than recommend the adoption of a similar resolution to that which is recorded in

the minutes of the Provincial Grand Lodge on the 20th July, 1855, when the merits of the case were again brought before the consideration of that body, viz., "That it is inexpedient to take any further action of the matter of the expulsion of Bro. S.W. Barnes."

I beg to enclose letters from brethren, and memorials from Lodges, in direct reference to the case of Bro. Barnes, which you no doubt, will consider necessary to lay before Grand Lodge; and have only to add, that I find a universal and deep-rooted feeling existing against the restoration of Brother Barnes, founded on the facts which were revealed on the trial before alluded to, and which caused such an outburst of indignation at the time as to provoke the public exhibition and burning of his effigy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Most Worshipful Sir,
Yours fraternally,

RICHARD BULL,
D. D. G. M., HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Hamilton, 1st June, 1860.

[III.]

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR,—In reference to the memorial of W. Bro. Thomas W. Street, referred to me for investigation at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, I have to report that the matter of complaint arose out of a misconception that the authority of the W. M. of St. Mark's Lodge was improperly usurped by the W. M. of a sister Lodge; and further, that subsequent to the date of said memorial, the matter was, in the opinion of the W. M. and members of St. Mark's Lodge, satisfactorily explained,—collateral evidence of which I find in the fact that the minutes of the meeting at which the alleged discourtesy occurred, were confirmed with the concurrence of W. Bro. Street, and to which he has appended his signature.

It is a matter of regret that trivial matters should be forced upon the consideration of Grand Lodge, particularly when, as in the case complained of in the memorial, the conduct of the members or officers was prompted by the best intentions.

I have considered it my duty, during my inquiry into the particulars of this case, to state what were the prerogatives of a W. M., and to avail myself of the occasion to admonish all to cultivate the virtues inculcated in the beautiful charges so often repeated in our Lodges.

In view of all the circumstances, as well as of the fact that W. Bro. Street does not now reside within the jurisdiction of this

Grand Lodge, I would recommend that no further action be taken in the matter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Most Worshipful Sir,
Yours fraternally,

RICHARD BULL,
D. D. G. M., HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Hamilton, 1st June, 1860.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Æmilius Irving, seconded by R. W. Bro. C. Magill, and adopted:

That so much of the report of the D. D. G. M. for the Hamilton District as relates to Brother Moses R. Cummings and Brother Barnes, be referred to the following special committee, viz: R. W. Bros. James Moffat, Charles Magill, and Æmilius Irving, to report thereon on to-morrow morning; and that the rest of the report be referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

R. W. Bro. J. C. Franck, D. D. G. M. for the Prince Edward District, submitted and read the following report.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA.

It is my pleasing duty to present a report of masonic proceedings in the Prince Edward District during the past year.

By the re-arrangement of the Masonic Districts at the last Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, the Prince Edward District was set apart, and then contained only seven Lodges. During the year five petitions for new Lodges have been presented, and being properly recommended, dispensations were granted thereupon by the M. W. the Grand Master. The five new Lodges are named respectively, the Maple Leaf Lodge, Bath; the Belleville Lodge, Belleville; the Renfrew Lodge, Renfrew; the Franck Lodge, Frankford; and the Pembroke Lodge, Pembroke. They have all been opened during the last masonic year, and are now working successfully under dispensation. They will, I trust, receive their warrants of confirmation from your Worshipful Body during the present session.

In the course of the past year I have visited officially all the Lodges in my District once, many of them twice, a number of them three times, and a few oftener; and am happy to say I found them all in a flourishing condition, and the officers and brethren using their best endeavors for the progress of the Order in general, and their several Lodges in particular.

During my official visits I have always been accompanied by a

number of the brethren from Belleville, and I have to acknowledge their kind assistance, not only as an encouragement to myself, but a benefit to the District. I have also to notice the attendance of the Lodges officially visited, by a large number of brethren from surrounding Lodges.

It has often been recommended to Grand Lodge to adopt a uniform code of by-laws for all Lodges working under this jurisdiction. I fully concur in such recommendation, and endeavored to have the several Lodges of the Prince Edward District set the example, for the accomplishment of which I carefully revised the first set of by-laws handed to me by the Stirling Lodge, of Stirling, submitted them to the M. W. the Grand Master for approval, and am pleased to state that the same by-laws are now adopted by one half, and I doubt not will be immediately adopted by the other half, of the Lodges of the District. I have taken the liberty to annex a copy thereof to this report.

Various subjects of masonic legislation have been submitted to me during the year. The brethren having signified their concurrence with my decisions, by not appealing therefrom, I do not consider it necessary to embody them in my report.

Several complaints have been laid before me, all of which, excepting one, were of a trifling nature; and I am happy to add, that the good feeling of the contending brethren has enabled me to adjust all pending differences amicably, without in any one instance being compelled to have recourse to harsher measures. The exception above mentioned, a difference of the most serious nature, must have resulted at least in everlasting estrangement of the two brethren so at variance, were it not for the glorious precepts of our Order, and the power given by the constitution to the officer presiding in the District, summarily to try all complaints. Suffice it to add, that the brethren who on meeting me were deadly enemies, left me friends, and promised in future to retain that relation towards each other.

Some difficulty has been experienced by that part of the constitution concerning visitors, section one. It reads as follows: "No visitor shall be admitted into a Lodge, unless he be personally known, or recommended, or well vouched for, *and* after due examination." These words appear to debar Lodges from admitting visitors, even though they could satisfactorily prove, on examination, the perfect points of their entrance, unless they were at the same time personally known, recommended, or well vouched for. It would therefore seem desirable, that in the above extract the word *or* should be inserted in place of the word *and*, which would at once obviate all difficulty and injustice to worthy brethren.

An evil has come under my notice, in the growing taste of

brethren for masonic processions, which I shall ever consider it my duty to discountenance, unless on extraordinary occasions. Our Order has always existed and flourished, and I trust ever will exist and flourish, upon its intrinsic merits alone, without requiring recourse to outward show, which the brethren should bear in mind before asking for dispensations for processions from their District Deputy Grand Master, who cannot help but consider non-compliance with petitions from his Lodges a most painful duty.

The brethren of the Prince Edward District anxiously await the report of the committee appointed at the last Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, to consider the subject of taking steps for the erection of masonic charitable institutions in this Province, and promise their hearty co-operation, both with their means and influence, to the furtherance and accomplishment of this most desirable of masonic objects.

The M. W. the Grand Master did, on the invitation of the Lodges of the Prince Edward District, honor them by visiting Belleville, accompanied by the R. W. the Grand Secretary and the V. W. the Grand Senior Deacon, on the last festival of St. John the Evangelist, when (after the presentation of an address by the District to the M. W. the Grand Master, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, and to which the M. W. replied in his usual happy and eloquent style,) the officers of eleven Lodges from this and another District had the honor of being installed by the Grand Master in person, and I join the brethren of my District in most sincere thanks to the M. W. the Grand Master and the distinguished brethren by whom he was accompanied, for the distinction conferred upon the District; and while we regret that not more of the Grand Officers could make it convenient to attend, we have also to acknowledge the kind spirit in which their letters of apology were couched, and for the good wishes for our District therein contained. A copy of a sermon preached by the District Grand Chaplain, the Rev'd and Worshipful Brother James A. Preston, is hereunto annexed.

The building committee of St. Jonn's Episcopal Church, of Stirling, honored me with an invitation to lay the corner stone of that edifice, to be erected to the service of The Great Architect of the Universe, on Monday, the 25th day of June last—the festival of St. John the Baptist falling on a Sunday; and after asking and obtaining the consent of the M. W. the Grand Master, I acceded, performed the ceremony with the noble assistance of nearly two hundred of the most distinguished brethren of the District, and have been assured that the work was done to the satisfaction of our employers, and we venture to hope much for the benefit of the craft in the Prince Edward District, who desire me to acknowledge the kindness of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the

R. W. Grand Secretary, and V. W. Bros. W. R. Harris and Vickers of Toronto, in supplying us with the paraphernalia requisite for the successful accomplishment of our labor.

The permission granted to District Deputy Grand Masters, at the last Annual Communication, to appoint District Secretaries, deserves especial commendation. I have found that officer, in my District, almost indispensable to the well-governing of the craft therein, and bear willing testimony to the able assistance rendered me by Bro. Edmund Johnston Sisson, on whom I conferred the appointment of District Secretary; and while I acknowledge the wisdom of Grand Lodge in establishing the office, I only regret that the officer is not rewarded by some rank in Grand Lodge or otherwise.

The brethren, on forming a Lodge in the village of Frankford, were pleased to acknowledge my humble efforts for the benefit of the craft in the District, by naming the Lodge "Franck" Lodge, after me. I need hardly add, that I duly appreciate the honor the brethren have conferred upon me.

I have yet to notice the particular attention all my communications have received, during my year of office, at the hands of the R. W. the Grand Secretary, whose promptness and urbanity on all occasions have greatly facilitated my labors.

It remains for me to thank the brethren of the Prince Edward District, for the uniform kindness with which they received me on all my official visits to their several Lodges; and while acknowledging the honor bestowed upon me by a majority of the Lodges in the District, in again tendering me their suffrages for re-election to the honorable office I now hold, I most sincerely regret that my business engagements compel me to decline the intended distinction.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. C. FRANCK,
D. D. G. M., PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

On motion, the report was received and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

R. W. Bro. George F. LaSerre, D. D. G. M. for the Central District, read his report.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. GRAND MASTER, OFFICERS AND BRETHREN OF THE G. L. OF CANADA, IN GRAND LODGE ASSEMBLED.

MOST WORSHIPUL SIR, OFFICERS AND BRETHREN,—In drawing up this report agreeably to the requirements of the constitution, I shall endeavor to save the time of Grand Lodge as much as possible,

by making remarks only upon such matters as have come most prominently before me in my official capacity during the past year.

The District over which I have the honor to preside contains thirteen Lodges under warrant from this Grand Lodge, and dispensations have been granted by the M. W. the Grand Master during the year, for the opening of two others—one at Cornwall and the other at Aylmer. The former, which I have twice visited, I am happy to state is in a very healthy and prosperous condition, and is already a pattern for some older Lodges; of the latter, I cannot give so good an account. From an interview I had with the W. M. named in the dispensation, I was satisfied that he was capable of ruling and working a Lodge; the authority was therefore committed to his trust; but although it has now been in his possession nearly six months, I am sorry to say the Lodge has not, to my knowledge, been organized, neither have the necessary furniture and jewels been procured. Such apathy, to say the least, shows very unfavorably for the future welfare of the Aylmer Lodge, should the brethren be entrusted with a warrant.

Warrants of confirmation having been granted, at the last Annual Communication, to the Albion Lodge, Sydenham, and the Central Lodge, Prescott, I had much pleasure in consecrating them, and duly installing the W. M.'s elect. The Albion Lodge, however, is not, I fear, making the progress that might have been expected; while on the other hand, the Prescott brethren are giving ample testimony that they fully appreciate the privilege that has been bestowed upon them.

The Lodges under warrant have all, save one, been visited by me; most of them twice. The exception is the Rising Sun Lodge, at Farmersville. I sincerely regret having been disappointed in not seeing the Farmersville brethren. On one occasion, when just on the point of starting for that purpose, I was unavoidably detained by a circumstance over which I had no control; and at another time I was actually within a few miles of the place, but from some local gathering I was unable to procure a vehicle to convey me there, and had, much to my annoyance, and no doubt the disappointment of the Lodge, to return home without accomplishing my purpose.

I am happy to be able to report generally that the craft throughout the District are in a very thriving and flourishing condition. I have found a universal desire for instruction in the ritual adopted by Grand Lodge, and in many instances the progress made has been extremely satisfactory. Soon after my accession to office, a complaint was laid before me by two Master Masons, that the W. M. of their Lodge had not been regularly installed; and upon enquiry, I found that upon the occasion referred to, there

not having been three installed Masters present, the virtual Past Masters (several Royal Arch Masons being present) opened a Lodge of virtual Past Masters, conferred that degree upon the W. M. elect, and proclaimed him duly installed. Finding, therefore, the complaint sustained, I caused proper notice to be given through the Secretary, and installed the W. M. elect in the constitutional manner. I regret to say that this, at the time, gave umbrage to some of the members, as they labored under the very erroneous impression that the degree of Past Master, as subsidiary to that of the Royal Arch, is identical (except in name) with that of installation of the Master of a symbolic Lodge, and that I had interfered only for the sake of exhibiting my authority in correcting what *they* called a "petty informality." In my visit through the District, I found the idea very generally to prevail that there was only a nominal difference between a virtual and an actual Past Master; but I have reason to believe that, from the explanation I was enabled to give, the difference is now pretty generally understood.

I would also mention another irregularity noticed by me in several Lodges, and which I am led to believe exists more or less throughout the Province, viz., allowing the brethren to pass and repass the door without the necessary formalities. These being constitutional safeguards against the approach of cowans, cannot be too carefully insisted on.

I have also to bring under the notice of Grand Lodge the number of spurious works on Masonry imported into the Province, purporting to give the secrets of the Order to the world; and to suggest whether it would not be advisable to inculcate more strongly on the brethren the necessity of protesting against such ridiculous libels on the fraternity as the most of them mainly consist of.

Two sets of by-laws have been submitted to me, both of which, after a few alterations had been made, I approved of.

The True Briton's Lodge, Perth, having asked permission to walk in procession to church, to celebrate the festival of St. John the Evangelist, I acceded to their request.

The brethren of Sussex Lodge, Brockville, have lately been twice called upon to perform the melancholy duty of following a deceased brother to his last resting-place.

Upon the 22nd May I received a letter from the W. M. of the Sussex Lodge, in which he asked whether the Lodge would be justified in accepting a petition for initiation from a person who had lost the forefinger of his right hand. In reply, I gave it as my opinion that it would be contrary to the ancient landmarks, and think that I am borne out by some of the highest authorities upon masonic jurisprudence; but as I am aware there is a diversity

of opinion as to what really constitutes the landmark with reference to physical defects, I suggested that it would be better to abide the decision of this Most Worshipful Body.

All of which I have the honor to submit.

G. F. LaSERRE,
D. D. G. M., CENTRAL DISTRICT.

The report of the D. D. G. M. for the Central District was received and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

The Grand Secretary submitted and read the following report from the D. D. G. M. for the

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS DISTRICT.

WATERLOO, C. E., July 2nd, 1860.

T. B. HARRIS, Esq.,
Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Canada.

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER,—I beg leave herewith to forward you, for the information of the Grand Lodge, a brief account of my proceedings as D. D. G. M. for the Eastern Townships District.

The Lodges over which I have the honor to preside, are eight, viz., Prevost Lodge, Dunham; Golden Rule, at Stanstead; Nelson, at Henryville; Shefford, at Waterloo; St. Francis, at Richmond; Victoria, at Sherbrooke; Stanbridge (U. D.,) at Stanbridge; and Yamaska, (U. D.,) at Granby.

In September last I visited Golden Rule Lodge, No. 12, at its annual celebration on the top of the Owl's Head mountain.

January 25th, I visited St. Francis Lodge, No. 67, Melbourne, and at the unanimous request of its members, granted a dispensation for its removal across the river St. Francis to Richmond. I also at the same time installed the officers. This Lodge is not so prosperous as it gave promise of becoming at the time of its formation; but its removal will tend to add to its numbers, and I doubt not, my successors will be able to give a good report of it.

January 26th, I visited Victoria Lodge, No. 71, Sherbrooke, and had the honor of dedicating a new Lodge room, recently fitted up in splendid style by its enterprising members. This Lodge is, without exception, the most flourishing in this District. I may here mention, that at the dedication of the hall, a most able address was delivered by Bro. the Rev. Dr. Falloon, after which a supper was given by the Lodge to about 150 of the most influential ladies and gentlemen of the town.

March 7th, I went to Granby, and assisted at the opening of Yamaska Lodge, U. D. I have since visited the Lodge twice, and

I am happy to be able to report very favorably of its work and its prospects of success. I beg to recommend that a warrant of constitution be granted it at the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

May 29th, I visited Prevost Lodge, No. 1, Dunham. The attendance of members was good, and the Lodge appears in a flourishing state.

May 30th, I visited Stanbridge Lodge, (U. D.) This Lodge is also prospering and is deserving of a warrant of constitution, which I trust will be granted.

May 31st, I visited Nelson Lodge, No 8, Henryville. Owing to a heavy rain, but few members were present, but from an examination of its minutes, I found that the average attendance was good, and the Lodge evidently prospering.

June 26th, I again visited Golden Rule Lodge, No 12, at which time, I had the honor of laying the corner stone of the Masonic Hall, in course of erection by this Lodge, under the superintendence of its energetic Master. This Lodge continues the Ancient York system of work. It is in a very flourishing condition, and bids fair to increase in numbers rapidly.

Shefford Lodge, No. 53, over which I have the honor to preside, has added several to its members during the past year, but has lost about an equal number by the formation of Yamaska Lodge, at Granby, twelve miles distant. The Lodge will never be a large one but is prosperous, inasmuch as a perfect unanimity exists amongst its members.

Before closing this report, I beg to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the difference of opinion existing amongst Lodges in this District, as to their jurisdiction. Some contend that a private Lodge has a jurisdiction of only three English miles, others that it is confined to the township where situated, and that from beyond this they can receive candidates at pleasure without reference to the Lodge nearest which they may reside. It has sometimes been the cause of ill feeling between Lodges, and I beg to recommend that the matter should be definitely settled by the Grand Lodge, and to suggest that the geographical centre between two Lodges should be the limit of their jurisdiction.

I have the honor to be, R. W. Sir and Brother,

Yours very fraternally,

H. L. ROBINSON,

D. D. G. M., EASTERN TOWNSHIPS DISTRICT.

The report from the D. D. G. M. for the Eastern Townships District was received, and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

R.W. Bro. Æmilius Irving, D.D.G.M., for the Huron District, read the following report.

HURON DISTRICT.

To the M. W. the G. M. and Wardens of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in Grand Lodge assembled.

In compliance with the constitution, I have the honor to report upon Masonry in the Huron District, and the proceedings of the past year therein.

On the formation of the District, at the last Annual Communication, the Lodges within its territory were:—Wellington, 23, at Guelph; Alma, 72, at Galt; St. James, 73, at St. Mary's; Clinton, 84, at Clinton; Northern Light, 93, at Kincardine; Iron Duke, 101, at Arthur; Maitland, 112, at Goderich.

Iron Duke Lodge, at Arthur, has never had any real existence, and although a warrant had been obtained, the brethren never entered upon their work, and do not seem interested therein. I therefore called upon the W. M. for his warrant, which he delivered to me, and I herewith transmit it, with a recommendation that it be cancelled.

All the other Lodges in my District have been visited by me, and are strictly carrying out the work as recognized by the Grand Lodge of Canada.

During the past year applications for dispensations to form new Lodges have been made to the M. W. Grand Master, and granted by him, at the following places: at Southampton, under the name of St. Lawrence; at New Hamburg, under the name of Sweet Home; at Exeter, under the name of Lebanon Forest; and I recommend that warrants be issued to them.

On 29th December, at St. Mary's, I assisted in the installation of the W. M., and received great hospitality from the brethren of that flourishing Lodge.

On 21st January, I visited the Maitland Lodge, at Goderich, accompanied by several brethren of Clinton Lodge, on the next day, the W. Master and Wardens of Maitland and Clinton Lodges, together with myself, travelled to Kincardine, when we visited Northern Light Lodge, and installed the W. M. of that Lodge, as also the W. M. and Wardens of St. Lawrence Lodge, who had travelled thence through bad roads many miles, to meet us for that purpose. On the 28th, we returned to Goderich, installed the W. M. of Maitland Lodge, and took part in a Lodge of instruction.

On 28th February, 1860, I called a special Lodge at Galt, and there, with the assistance of the excellent Masons forming that Lodge, installed the W. M. and Wardens of Sweet Home Lodge, of New Hamburg.

On 24th May, 1860, I met the Clinton Lodge, in their own Lodge room, and there installed the W. M. and Wardens of Lebanon Forest Lodge of Exeter, and it gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the aid I have received from Clinton Lodge, and the ability with which they have worked.

On the 7th June, 1860, I visited the Wellington Lodge, at Guelph, who possess in themselves material to perform good work. These, together with a very handsome ball, given at Galt, by Alma Lodge, on the festival of St. John the Evangelist, are the principal events in which I have taken part during the past year.

I find throughout the whole of this large territory, universal harmony, and I am most gratified to report that nothing has occurred throughout the Lodges of my District to mar their prosperity, either between the Lodges themselves, or their members.

I also have the pleasure to say that there is a strong feeling of satisfaction with the mode of work approved by Grand Lodge, and all have devoted themselves with energy to establish general uniformity.

The brethren of the District are generally of opinion that the formation of District Grand Lodges, as Lodges of instruction, without conferring rank or interfering in questions of grievances or appeal, would advance the proficiency of the craft, and tend to general harmony.

I am requested to bring under the observation of Grand Lodge, two points which are deemed to require great precision, the want of which may engender feeling which will result in jealousy and misunderstanding.

1st. The necessity of restricting the power of any Lodge making any person a Mason, whose residence is within the jurisdiction of another Lodge, *under any circumstances*, without a certificate of consent from such Lodge.

2nd. To guard against the formation of Lodges in rural Districts at such near distances to Lodges already established, as to injure them without obtaining advantages to the craft at large, and to confine the recommendation for the formation of such Lodges to the nearest Lodge within the same District.

With the object of these suggestions I entirely agree, and sincerely trust that this Grand Lodge will not fail to take such action as will avert the possibility of the occurrences which it is feared may arise.

All of which I have the honor to submit.

ÆMILIUS IRVING,
D. D. G. M., HURON DISTRICT.

June 27th, 1860.

The foregoing report was received and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

The Grand Secretary read the following report from the D. D. G. M., for the

LONDON DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA.

In accordance with the requirements of Grand Lodge, I have the honor to submit the following report of my proceedings, as D. D. G. M., for the London District.

Only one dispensation has been granted for a new Lodge during the past year, namely, to Bro. Blackwood and others, of Fingal, which makes up the total number of Lodges in this District to eighteen, all of which I have visited, except two, which I could not conveniently reach.

During these visits, I exemplified the work as prescribed by Grand Lodge, wherever necessary. The English ritual, with some trifling difference, is followed by ten Lodges, and the Irish ritual, as they call it, by eight Lodges; but all the Lodges I have visited, except two, are willing and anxious to adopt the work as exemplified in Grand Lodge. The two Lodges alluded to are, St. John's, No. 20, and St. Paul's, No. 107. The W. M. of No. 20 says he has the M. W. Grand Master's leave to continue their old work, consequently to such authority I bend in silence; but the majority of No. 107 positively refuse to adopt the ritual ordered by Grand Lodge, which I exemplified as far as opening and closing in the three degrees, and explained to P. M. Bro. Burch, (the Master not being present) the nature of his obligations, and what would probably be the result of their treating the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge with contumacy; yet Bro. Burch and five others out of the nine members present, were against adopting the work, only the Senior and Junior Wardens and Treasurer were in favor of it. Since the formation of this Lodge, there has always been two parties strongly, if not violently, opposed to each other. Such a state of things is highly disreputable to our Order; I therefore recommend that the warrant be withdrawn, and the contumacious brethren dealt with as this Grand Lodge may think fit. Lambeth, the place where the Lodge is held, is equally distant from London and Delaware—six miles each way—so the brethren who are willing to work in harmony with the regulations of this Grand Lodge, can join any of the Lodges in either place.

Mount Brydges Lodge, No. 102, held in Mount Brydges, three miles from Delaware, is not in a condition to hold its warrant. Its present Master, Bro. Dutton, is also Master of St. John's

Lodge, Delaware, and is about to retire. The Junior Warden has retired, and the Senior Warden will not accept the Mastership, as he feels himself incompetent; moreover, he says he is about to retire, so there is no one eligible to work the Lodge. A majority of the members seem willing to return the warrant and join St. John's Lodge, Delaware; but a few think they can carry it on, and intend to apply for a dispensation for some brother, (at present not eligible) to be Master. Should such be the case, I would recommend that the brother they may choose be first proven to be capable of correctly working the three degrees.

I would here suggest that it be a rule, that no new country Lodge be formed at a less distance than ten miles from any other Lodge, for in every instance where this has occurred it has not worked well.

To facilitate the acquirement of our ritual, I would recommend that District Grand Lodges be formed, to be held quarterly, in the different sections of the District, with the same power as the D.D.G. Masters now have. The work to be that of private Lodges, and to be fully exemplified at every meeting. By this means, and the assistance of district lecturers, there would be no difficulty in Lodges acquiring the exact work, without any expense to Grand Lodge.

The addresses to our candidates given in the North East angle, the South East and East, I would suggest should be printed, with the charges and prayers, at the end of the constitution, as they are not esoteric, and are already printed nearly *verbatim*, in the Irish constitution; also the explanation of the working tools, the three great lights, the ornaments, the jewels, the implements, the three grand principles, and the four cardinal virtues, are all printed in the Irish constitution—and I can see no reason why we should not, likewise have all these particulars, with any other exoteric matter that may be deemed useful to the Master in the work of the Lodge.

I now beg to draw the particular attention of this Grand Lodge to the conduct of Edward Garrett and others, who do, or did, belong to this Grand Lodge, and who have obtained surreptitously the old warrant belonging to St. John's Lodge, No. 20, C. R., and are now working an irregular Lodge under it, with said E. Garrett as its Master, who, I am informed, opened the masonic chest, broke the glass of the frame, and clandestinely carried off the warrant, without leave of the Lodge, after its having lain dormant for over three years. Under these circumstances, I trust this Grand Lodge will have the matter fully investigated, during its present sitting, and the truth made known to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, when no doubt the warrant will be withdrawn, for it

cannot be supposed that that honorable body would sanction such disgraceful proceedings.

It is deemed desirable, by many Lodges, that suspension for non-payment of dues exclude generally; that no brother be a member of more than one Lodge, and then not longer than six months, but not to be entitled to a vote in each.

In conclusion, I shall bid farewell to my brethren of the London District, as their D. D. G. M. Having held the office for two years, it is but fair that the honors, with the pleasure of travelling 2000 miles, should be shared by others; but in your choice, I would recommend caution, so that you elect none but such as *can* and *will* perform the duty faithfully.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMPSON WILSON,
D. D. G. M., LONDON DISTRICT.

The report from the D. D. G. M. for the London District, was received and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations, except so much of it as alluded to Lodge 209, I. R., which was referred to a special committee, to report during the present session of Grand Lodge.

R. W. Bro. Geo. W. Whitehead, D. D. G. M. for the Wilson District, submitted and read the following report.

WILSON DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND MASTER, OFFICERS AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR, OFFICERS AND BRETHREN,—As District Deputy Grand Master for the Wilson District, I have the honor of submitting the following report.

In September last, I received instructions from the R. W. Grand Secretary to visit St. John's Lodge, No. 82, Paris, to investigate certain complaints preferred by the W. M., of irregularity and a want of proper respect towards him, from members of his Lodge.

I accordingly summoned the Lodge to meet me at their regular meeting, the 4th October, and to have present their warrant, books and all documents belonging to the Lodge, also, to send a summons to every member to meet me on that evening, stating in the summons the subject of inquiries.

I attended at the appointed time, and after a careful examination, it appeared that there had been some irregularities in their election of officers, and the manner of conducting the work of the Lodge, which gave rise to difference of opinions, when language was used

that should never occur in or out of a masonic Lodge, among Masons. I am, however, happy to say the difficulties appeared to partake more of a personal misunderstanding between the W. M. and some of the brethren, as to which was right, than involving constitutional questions; finding this to be the true state of their difficulties, I advised them one and all to cultivate harmony, practice charity, and endeavor to live in peace with each other.

I have made an official visit to all the Lodges in this District, fifteen in number, and to some of them three and four, making altogether twenty-eight visits.

My inquiries were chiefly directed to the following subjects:

Examination of the warrant, constitution, by-laws, minute book, working tools, moveable and immoveable jewels, tracing boards, libraries, Lodge seals, hearing complaints, if any to be made, and in particular the mode of working in respective Lodges, and I also felt it my duty to impress on the brethren the importance of secrecy, more especially of the ballot—the secrecy due to the proceedings of the Lodge, and to be cautious not to discuss masonic subjects in public, or in the hearing of the uninitiated,

I observe Masons occasionally talk of their grievances, whether real or imaginary in places of public resort. Against this practice, so discreditable to the fraternity, I have spoken strongly, as the character and usefulness of our institution depend so much on the conduct of its members; and I have reason to believe that my observations have had a beneficial effect.

I find the Lodges in general work well according to the system they follow; but I regret to say there is very little uniformity of work. This state of things, it is hoped, will soon be remedied by the action of the Grand Lodge.

The Lodges in this District all work under warrants from the Grand Lodge of Canada, except Doric Lodge in Brantford, which Lodge holds a dispensation; dated the eleventh day of October, 1859, and will now be entitled to have a warrant, which I recommend should be granted.

I can truly say the state of Masonry in this District, is in a healthy and flourishing condition, and as many brethren have been added to the craft as could be desired.

I have received a petition from brother Niles F. Bjorch, of King Hiram Lodge, No. 78, Tilsonburgh, praying to be permitted to purchase one of the medals ordered by the Grand Lodge, to commemorate that important era in Masonry, "the union of the craft" in Canada. This petition appears to have been forwarded by order of the W. Master of King Hiram Lodge, as will appear on reference to the Secretary's letter; both petition and letter are herewith submitted for the consideration of Grand Lodge.

There is only one member returned under suspension for unmasonic conduct, within this District, namely Geo. W. Tower of King Hiram, No. 78, Tilsonburgh, who appears to have been suspended on the 8th day of June, 1859, and no report having been made to the Grand Secretary, or to the District Deputy Grand Master of this suspension, or the ground upon which it was founded, or why the brother had not been brought to trial, calls for enquiry by the Grand Lodge. I am not in possession of any facts connected with this suspension, I therefore submit the subject to the action of Grand Lodge.

In conclusion, I beg to submit the following suggestions to the serious consideration of the Grand Lodge:

That the Grand Lodge determine, by restriction or otherwise, that no member shall belong to two or more Lodges at the same time, unless for the purpose of forming a new Lodge, and then not to continue such membership longer than six months without selecting the Lodge to which he wishes to become a member.

That suspension for non-payment of dues shall exclude a member from the privileges and benefits of Masonry, until such suspension is removed, and he be restored to full membership by the Lodge.

That it shall be considered obligatory for a W. Master, when re-elected to the chair, to be again installed in the usual way.

That the installation ceremony, as practiced by the Grand Lodge of England, be adopted by the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The adoption of District Grand Lodges, or Lodges of instruction, if adopted might be made the means of bringing about a uniformity of work, and productive of many advantages to the craft in general, and the District Deputy Grand Masters will require additional authority vested in them for this purpose.

In performing my masonic duties, I may remark that not having been put in possession of instructions as contemplated by resolution of Grand Lodge, on work; I did not undertake to exemplify the work adopted, to those Lodges working under what they term the Ancient York work, considering it better to wait further action on the part of Grand Lodge. I am happy to say nearly all the Lodges in this District follow the English system of working, and those Lodges practicing the York system have expressed their willingness to conform to any regulations laid down by Grand Lodge on that point.

I believe the majority of the Lodges in the Wilson District, if not all of them, resolved to defer taking action on the subject of medals, until after the approaching meeting of Grand Lodge.

The kind and fraternal welcome I have everywhere, and on all occasions, received from the Lodges I have visited, calls for my

warmest acknowledgement, and I take this opportunity of returning them my sincerest thanks for the hospitable manner in which I have been received.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. WHITEHEAD,
D. D. G. M. WILSON DISTRICT.

The report from the D. D. G. M. for the Wilson District was, on motion, received and referred to the committee on constitution and regulations.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 7.40 o'clock, P. M.

M. W. Bro. William M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members and Representatives.

The M. W. Grand Master opened the proceedings by delivering to the assembled brethren the following

ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

It gives me much pleasure again to meet the representatives of the Canadian craft, assembled in their Annual Communication; and while I reflect with unmingled satisfaction and delight upon the fact, that during the year that has now passed away, nothing has occurred either to mar our harmony or to interrupt our peaceful progress, I am sure that I but express the feelings common to every member of this Grand Lodge, when I say that to God, and to him alone, are we indebted for the peace, happiness and prosperity which has thus far attended our efforts and blessed our labors. With grateful hearts, and due solemnity, we would, therefore, earnestly entreat our common Father to continue to us his protection, blessing and guidance. We should never forget, that "wherever we are, and whatever we do, his all-seeing eye is upon us," and this thought should not only be ever present to our minds, but should influence us in all our thoughts, words and actions.

THE MISSION OF MASONRY.

The great aim of Masonry, as I understand it, is to cultivate and improve the mind, and to impress upon its votaries the solemn truth that there is an omnipotent, omniscient and ever-living God, who rules and governs all. In the interesting and beautiful

ceremonial of our Order, we are constantly reminded of this great and important truth; and also, that the same mighty power that fashioned and sustains the universe, created the mind of man, bestowed upon him a thinking, a reasoning and a feeling nature, placed him in a universe of wonders, endowed him with faculties to comprehend them, and enable him to rise by his meditations to a knowledge of their divine origin—"to look through nature, up to nature's God." The language used by a distinguished statesman and *savant* of our own day, on a recent occasion, may well and appropriately be applied to our *divine art;* for Masonry must make an impression on the minds of its disciples which can never wear out by lapse of time, or be effaced by the rival influences of other contemplations, or obliterated by the cares of the world. The lessons then learned, and the feelings then engendered or cherished, will shed their auspicious influence over the mind through life, protecting against the seductions of prosperous fortune, solacing in affliction, preparing the mind for the great change that must close the scene of our earthly labors, by habitual and confident belief in the only wise God, and in the humble hope of immortality which the study of his Word must inspire, and which the gracious announcement of his revealed will abundantly confirms.

MASONIC CHARACTERISTICS.

Masonry, from its origin to the present time, in all its vicissitudes, has been the steady, unvarying friend of man. It has (in the language of an eloquent brother) gone forth from age to age, the constant messenger of peace and love; never weary, never forgetful of its holy mission; patiently ministering to the relief of want and sorrow, and scattering, with unsparing hand, blessings and benefits to all around. It comforts the mourner; it speaks peace and consolation to the troubled spirit; it carries relief and gladness to the habitations of want and destitution; it dries the tears of the widow and orphan; it opens the source of knowledge; it widens the sphere of human happiness; it even seeks to light up the darkness and gloom of the grave, by pointing to the hopes and promises of a better life to come. All this Masonry has done, and is still doing. Such is Masonry, and such its mission; and we should never forget, while enjoying its benefits and appreciating its value, the duty we owe to the Order; for there is no *right* without a parallel *duty*, no *liberty* without the supremacy of *law*, no high *destiny* without *earnest perseverance*, and no *real greatness* without *self denial*.

NEW LODGES.

Since our last Annual Communication, I have granted dispensations for opening twenty-one new Lodges in various parts of this

jurisdiction; the names and localities will be reported to you by the Grand Secretary. I will add, with reference to this subject, that in every case I have insisted upon satisfactory evidence being produced, that the officer who had been selected to preside possessed the necessary qualifications. In addition to the number mentioned, I have to inform you that the dispensations formerly issued to Cassia and Stanbridge Lodges have been renewed. I have also much pleasure in announcing that Corinthian Lodge, of Peterboro', has returned the English warrant under which that Lodge was held, and has affiliated with this Grand Lodge.

MASONIC INCIDENTS.

On the 9th of September last I performed the pleasing duty of laying the corner stone of St. James' Church, in the city of London, with masonic ceremonies. On the 25th of October last I performed a similar duty in Toronto, laying the corner stone of a Reformatory Prison; and on the 24th May last, the birthday of our beloved Sovereign, I had the pleasure of laying the corner stone of the Crystal Palace in the city of Hamilton. On each of these occasions I was supported by a large number of the brethren. The preliminary arrangements had been most carefully and admirably made, and the ceremonies appeared to afford much satisfaction and pleasure to the large multitude which had assembled to witness them. Indeed, I may say with reference to the gathering at Hamilton, that it was one of the most imposing and effective I had ever witnessed.

On the 15th of September last I assisted in the consecration and constitution of Wilson Lodge, at Waterford, on which occasion I delivered a public address on Masonry, which was listened to by a large and attentive audience. I am pleased to say that this Lodge is in a most flourishing condition, and is most admirably worked and governed.

On St. John's day, in December, I paid my first official visit to the Masonic District of Prince Edward, and the hospitality and kindness with which I and the Grand Officers who accompanied me were received by our R. W. Brother, John C. Franck, Esq., the D. D. G. M. for that District, and the brethren generally, demand my warmest acknowledgments. Upon that occasion I had the pleasure of installing eight Masters of Lodges, who had assembled at Belleville for that purpose. An admirable sermon, most appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by our Worshipful Brother, the Rev. James A. Preston, M. A., the District Chaplain. This discourse, dedicated to me, was subsequently printed and distributed among the brethren, to whose careful perusal I heartily commend it.

NEW YORK.

On the 6th day of June last I visited the Grand Lodge of New York, then in session. From this Most Worshipful and influential Body, my reception was most kind and fraternal; and I indulge in the hope, that my visit to them may have the effect of cementing still more closely the bonds of friendship and brotherly love which now unite us. When in New York, I had also the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of many distinguished brethren, from other jurisdictions, from all of whom I received the most gratifying assurances of the lively interest felt by them in the prosperity and progress of Masonry in Canada.

I might mention many other occasions in which I had the pleasure of meeting our subordinate Lodges, and the members of the Order, during the past year; but time will not at present permit. I must therefore only say, that I have reason to believe that the Canadian craft was never in a more prosperous or happy condition than it now is.

SAFETY OF RECORDS.

Believing it important that some steps should be taken to secure the valuable papers belonging to Grand Lodge, and now in the custody of the Grand Secretary, I authorized that officer to purchase a suitable fire-proof safe, in which he might deposit the records and other articles of value in his possession. This expenditure will, I hope, meet with your sanction and approval.

GRAND TREASURER.

I have also to announce to you, that shortly after the last annual meeting I prepared the necessary bond required by the constitution to be taken from your Grand Treasurer, which was duly executed by that officer and his sureties, with whose sufficiency I was well assured. I have also much pleasure in stating, for the information of Grand Lodge, that the manner in which the Grand Treasurer has discharged his duty during the past year, merits your approval.

Finding that a certain sum of money in his hands would not, in all probability, be required immediately for Grand Lodge purposes, I advised that it should be deposited in a bank, so as to draw interest. On examining his accounts, I believe you will find that this additional sum has been placed at the credit of Grand Lodge.

GRAND SECRETARY.

It gives me also great pleasure to bear testimony to the careful and efficient manner in which our worthy Grand Secretary has performed his arduous duties during the past year; and I congratulate you, brethren, in having secured the services of one who has proved himself so competent and trustworthy.

UNION MEDALS.

At the Special Communication of Grand Lodge held in the city of Toronto, in January, 1859, it was resolved, that in commemoration of the happy union of the craft, a medal should be struck, and the Grand Secretary instructed to procure the requisite number at the cost of Grand Lodge. It gives me great pleasure to announce that the committee to whom this duty was assigned have completed their labors, and are now prepared to exhibit specimens for your approval. I did not, however, feel justified in authorizing so large an expenditure of money as the resolution is apparently intended to sanction; and I have therefore delayed the issue of these interesting souvenirs, until this matter should again be submitted for your consideration. I would therefore now suggest, that instead of using Grand Lodge funds for this purpose, that the subordinate Lodges be called upon to contribute a sufficient amount to pay for the medals which they are entitled to receive. It would also be advisable to define with more certainty the parties who are to be permitted to wear them.

HAMBURG.

I regret to learn that a serious difficulty has arisen between the Grand Lodges of New York and Hamburg, on the subject of the exclusive territorial jurisdiction of Grand Lodges. It appears that the latter Grand Body has granted charters authorizing the establishment of two Lodges in the State of New York, and asserts that in doing so, she has done nothing either unlawful or unmasonic. On the other hand, the Grand Lodge of New York has pronounced these Lodges as irregular and clandestine, and has suspended all intercourse with the parent body. I feel it unnecessary to occupy your time with any lengthened expression of my views upon this subject, as I am confident that the course adopted and persisted in by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg is not only likely to prove most injurious to the peace, harmony and prosperity of the masonic fraternity, but is one which cannot be sustained by any intelligent Grand Lodge in the world.

REPRESENTATIVES.

I have now great pleasure in announcing to you, that since our last Communication I have received official intelligence of the appointment of our distinguished brother, the M. W. William C. Stephens, as the representative of the Grand Lodge of England to this Grand Lodge. A more judicious selection, in my opinion, could not have been made; and I am quite sure that when he presents his credentials, he will be most cordially received and acknowledged by you. I cannot here deny myself the pleasure of expressing my warmest acknowledgments to the Right Hon. Lord

De Grey and Ripon, the distinguished brother who occupies the position of our representative at the Grand Lodge of England, for the prompt, courteous and able manner in which he has discharged the various duties entrusted to him on behalf of this Grand Lodge.

A GENERAL COMMITTEE SUGGESTED.

During the past year I have been called upon to decide many questions of masonic law and usage. My decisions in these matters, should any reference be made to them, will be found in my correspondence. I would, however, suggest for your consideration, the propriety of appointing a general committee, to whom all such matters might be referred.

MASONIC CHARITIES.

It is one of the proudest duties of Masons, both in their individual and collective relations, to embody and give practical value to the noble principles upon which Masonry is founded. In the regular order of affairs, a sublime necessity of this character now devolves upon the Grand Lodge; and its existing members may well congratulate themselves upon being called upon to execute a work so benignant and holy. The difficulties which beset the early movements of the Grand Lodge of Canada have all disappeared as morning dews. Its course has been blessed by unexampled prosperity. Honored abroad, advancing at home, free from all disturbing or counteracting influences, the sheen of its glory undimmed by any cloud of discord, it is surely the time to remember those who are called to suffer, to wipe tears from sorrowing eyes, and to shed the beams of hope on despairing hearts; to raise a monument of our gratitude, and to devote it to God and to distressed brethren. The report of the committee to which was referred the generous admonition on this subject from St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto, will, I presume, bring up this matter in some tangible shape for your consideration. Whatever form your benevolent efforts may assume, I am assured that they will be worthy of yourselves, of the circumstances of our history, and of the principles which it is our duty to exemplify. We have the example of the venerable Grand Lodge of England as an incentive and a guide; and although we may not hope to equal the regal magnificence of her charitable institutions, animated by the same spirit we may imitate her zeal, piety and devotion, and do for our brethren, for their widows and their orphaned descendants, all that England does for hers. We can give to Canadian Masonry "a local habitation and a name," and teach the outside world to regard Masonry and Benevolence as interchangeable and synonymous terms.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

The approaching visit to Canada of the heir-apparent to the throne of the British Empire, is an event of such absorbing interest, that I need make no apology for alluding to it on this occasion. Indeed, I should be surprised if the matter were not introduced formally before you for discussion, assured as I am that this Most Worshipful Body will desire to testify their affection to the royal family of England by every proper and constitutional means. It will probably be asked in this Grand Lodge, whether the precedents and customs of Masonry will justify the presentation of an address to His Royal Highness. The presence of so many Worshipful Brethren skilled in the royal art, and well versed in masonic lore, as I am proud to recognize around me to-day, convinces me that should the question be raised, it will receive a full and satisfactory reply. I will only say at present, with reference to it, that in times of extraordinary interest, Masons in their collective character have addressed august personages, not Masons, in order to set forth the fact that the institution enforces upon its adherents the quiet performance and firm maintenance of all the duties of good citizens and loyal subjects. Apart from his exalted position, and his important relations to the members of this Grand Lodge as members of the body politic, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has especial claims upon our sympathetic affection and regard, on account of his masonic connections. His illustrious grandfather, the late Duke of Kent, was a Grand Master in our ancient and venerable Order; and one of the most interesting episodes in the history of Masonry in England, is that which recounts the solemn reconciliation of the two branches of the masonic family, under the auspices of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent and H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex.

THE "CANADIAN FREEMASON."

I have received several numbers of a masonic periodical, the *Canadian Freemason*, published in Montreal, and I indulge in the hope that the spirit and ability displayed by its proprietor will be suitably acknowledged by the fraternity generally.

Having now briefly referred to the various subjects which I considered it my duty to bring under your notice, I will not trespass further upon your time, but will conclude by again expressing the pleasure I feel in meeting you all in the interesting and beautiful city of Ottawa.

WM. M. WILSON,
GRAND MASTER.

It was moved by M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, seconded by R. W. Bro. Geo. W. Whitehead, and unanimously adopted:

That the various matters named in the address of the M. W. Grand Master be referred to the following special committee, to report thereon at an early hour, viz.: R. W. Bros. A. Bernard, S. B. Harman, James A. Henderson, and Bro. A. DeGrassi.

The Grand Secretary, at the request of the M. W. Grand Master, read the following list to whom dispensations had been issued for the purpose of opening new Lodges:

Cassia Lodge, Sylvan, disp. renewed; Stanbridge, Stanbridge, disp. renewed: Union, Lloydtown; Maple Leaf, Bath; Warren, Fingal; Doric, Brantford; Renfrew, Renfrew; The Belleville, Belleville; Montreal Kilwinning, Montreal; Pythagoras, Meaford; Cornwall, Cornwall; Aylmer, Aylmer; Golden Rule, Campbellford; Franck, Frankford; Pembroke, Pembroke; The Rising Sun, Aurora; Yamaska, Granby; St. Lawrence, Southampton; Sweet Home, New Hamburgh; Lebanon Forest, Franceston; Shawenegam, Three Rivers; St. Clair, Milton; Richardson, Cashel; (Corinthian, Peterboro', warrant of affiliation.)

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Geo. W. Whitehead, seconded by R. W. Bro. Thompson Wilson, and adopted:

That the Lodges under dispensation be referred to the committee on warrants, to report thereon at the morning session.

M. W. Bro. W. C. Stephens presented his credentials, accrediting him as the representative of the United Grand Lodge of England in the Grand Lodge of Canada, which were received and approved. The M. W. Bro. was greeted with ample honors, and invited to a seat on the dais.

The Grand Secretary read a memorial from Bro. E. R. Owen, addressed to the Grand Lodge, complaining of his having been unjustly suspended for the non-payment of dues by St. John's Lodge, No. 40, Hamilton.

The memorial was received and referred to the committee on grievances and appeals, to report thereon.

It was moved by W. Bro. James Seymour, seconded by W. Bro. Dolson, and adopted:

That the committee named by the M. W. Grand Master, at the last Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, on the memorial of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 16, Toronto, having failed to prepare a report during the past year, do take the same into consideration at the present communication, and report thereon before its close.

W. Bro. Edward Himes, Zetland Lodge, No. 21, gave the following notice of motion, that he would on to-morrow, move

That in consideration of the sacrifices made, the services rendered, the zeal and ability displayed by R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, Past Deputy Grand Master, in promoting the interest of Canadian Freemasonry, he

be accorded the rank and title of an honorary Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Rev. Joseph Scott, seconded by R. W. Bro. G. W. Whitehead, and adopted:

That the Grand Secretary be directed to express the thanks of the Grand Lodge to the Railway Company and the Steamboat Companies, for their liberality towards the masonic fraternity, by remitting one-half the fare of the members and representatives attending its Annual Communication.

It was moved by W. Bro. E. A. McNaughton, seconded by R. W. Bro. S. D. Fowler, and adopted:

That each subordinate Lodge be furnished with two copies of the proceedings of Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

THURSDAY, July 12th, A. L. 5860.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 11.30 o'clock, A. M.

M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,

On the Throne.

Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

The committee on constitution and regulations submitted the following

REPORT.

The committee on constitution and regulations have had under their immediate consideration the alleged irregularities committed by certain brethren, under the presumed authority of charters granted by the United Grand Lodge of England to the St. George's Lodge, No. 643, and the St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 923, in the city of Montreal, which charters having been surrendered to the Provincial Grand Master of the District of Montreal and William Henry, were, without the cognizance of the United Grand Lodge of England, as your committee are informed, handed back by the Provincial Grand Master to certain brethren who have since continued to work in an irregular manner, considering the full recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada by the United Grand Lodge of England.

Your committee recommend this Grand Lodge to authorize and empower the Most Worshipful Bro. W. C. Stephens, a Past Grand Master and the representative of the United Grand Lodge of England, to proceed at an early day to Montreal, and by a personal visit lay before those Lodges the injudicious steps they have taken, and urge upon them the propriety of placing themselves on a true

masonic footing with the brethren working under charters granted by this Grand Lodge. This course is urged, believing that, while it would preserve the dignity of this Grand Lodge, it would at the same time assure the Grand Lodge of England of the desire of this Grand Lodge to preserve and cement the fraternal and kind feelings existing between them.

With reference to the case of Edward Garrett, and others alluded to in the report of R. W. Bro. D. D. G. M., Thompson Wilson, for obtaining surreptitiously and now working under the old warrant belonging to St. John's Lodge, No. 20, C. R., your committee recommend that this be referred to a special committee now to be named, to take evidence and report further on the case.

All of which is submitted.

SAMUEL B. HARMAN,
CHAIRMAN.

The report of the committee was, on motion, received and adopted.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed R. W. Bros. A. Bernard, C. Magill, and J. C. Franck, a special committee to take evidence in the matters relating to St. John's Lodge, No. 209, I. R.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. William B. Simpson, seconded by R. W. Bro. Samuel B. Harman,

That this Grand Lodge do now proceed to nominate the M.W. Grand Master, and the other elective Grand Officers, for the ensuing year, and that the election of the said Grand Officers do take place this evening, at seven o'clock.

It was moved in amendment, by V. W. Bro. E. J. Barker, seconded by V. W. Bro. W. G. Storm,

That the nominations for Grand Officers be the first order for this evening's session, and that the election then be at once proceeded with.

The amendment was declared adopted.

The special committee on grievances and appeals, relating to Lodge, 209, I. R., submitted the following

REPORT.

The special committee to whom was referred that portion of the report of R. W. Bro. Thompson Wilson, D. D. G. M. for the London District, relating to the St. John's Lodge, No. 209, I. R., beg leave most respectfully to report

That upon the evidence laid before them, the said St. John's Lodge cannot but be considered clandestine by this Grand Lodge.

Your committee regret to learn that the Grand Lodge of Ireland nevertheless acknowledged the said St. John's Lodge, No. 209,

but they doubt not that such acknowledgement was obtained under a false representation to the Grand Lodge of Ireland of the circumstances by which the said St. John's Lodge was re-organized, after the recognition of this Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that a memorial be drawn up and transmitted through the proper channel by this Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, setting forth the irregular, improper and unmasonic existence of the said St. John's Lodge, No. 209, with a request to take such action thereupon as is strictly in accordance with masonic law and usage and the good understanding existing between the two Grand Lodges.

Respectfully,

J. C. FRANCK,
CHAIRMAN.

The report from the special committee on grievances and appeals was received and adopted.

R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson presented to the Grand Lodge a parchment copy of a memorial addressed to the R. W. the Hon. Sir Allan Napier McNab, Bart., Provincial Grand Master for Canada West, bearing date July, 1855, adopted by the Brockville Lodge, Brockville, now Sussex, which the Lodge desired to have placed in the archives of the Grand Lodge.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, seconded by R. W. Bro. James A. Henderson, and resolved:

That the document now presented be received and filed.

In accordance with notice of motion given, it was moved by W. Bro. Edward Himes, seconded by V. W. Bro. L. L. Levey, and adopted:

That the honorary rank of a Past Grand Master be accorded to R. W. Bro. A. Bernard.

It was moved by W. Bro. George T. Morehouse, seconded by V. W. Bro. W. Osgood, and adopted:

That in consequence of the close proximity of Dorchester Lodge, No. 4, St. Johns', to some of the Lodges in the Eastern Townships District, it be placed under the supervision of the D. D. G. M. for that District.

W. Bro. J. Murray gave notice that, at the next Annual Communication, he would move

That the following words be added to Art. 11, "Of Grand Lodge," p. 26: "except that of Past Grand Master or Past Deputy Grand Master."

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 7.30 o'clock, P. M.

The M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

R. W. Bro. Thomas Drummond, presented his credentials from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, appointing him Provincial Grand Master for Canada, and representative at the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The Grand Master considered the warrant of appointment of Provincial Grand Master informal and irregular, and as such could not be accepted. The R. W. Brother was desired to have his credentials reconstructed.

R. W. Bro. Cyril Pearl presented his credentials, appointing him the representative of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine at the Grand Lodge of Canada.

R. W. Bro. Thomas B. Harris also presented credentials, appointing him the representative of the Grand Lodge of Kansas at the Grand Lodge of Canada.

R. W. Bros. Cyril Pearl and Thomas B. Harris were received and congratulated by the M. W. Grand Master, and invited to a seat on the dais. They were further acknowledged by the Grand Lodge with the usual masonic honors.

R. W. Bro. A. Bernard presented the Grand Lodge with two portraits of the M. W. Bro. Philip C. Tucker, G. M. of the State of Vermont, and an honorary Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, which were on motion accepted.

R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman, from the special committee on the matters named in the M. W. Grand Master's address, submitted the following

REPORT.

The committee feel that the thanks of the craft are due to the M. W. the G. M., for his valuable address, and which is so clear and explicit on the different topics of which it treats, and to which the G. M. calls attention, that except in a few particulars, it is unnecessary for the committee to do more than commend the address to the grateful attention of the craft.

The Grand Lodge will receive with pleasure the announcement of the G. M., of a large accession of Lodges, and the careful supervision that has been exercised in granting dispensations.

It is also a matter of gratification to see that the craft continues to be held in high estimation by the public, as evidenced by the M. W. G. M. having been invited to lay the corner stones of the several buildings named in his address.

The Grand Lodge is at all times glad to hear of the continuance of a fraternal feeling with the Grand Lodges of the United States. The late visit of the Grand Master to New York will tend to augment such feeling; and the committee only express the feelings of the craft in saying, that they trust his visit will be returned, and the Grand Lodge have the pleasure of welcoming their high dignitaries amongst us.

It is matter of deep regret to learn, that the course pursued by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg has created a masonic difference; but the course taken thereon by the Grand Lodge of New York, your committee feel will be heartily concurred in by Grand Lodge.

The steps taken by the Grand Master to ensure the safety of the Grand Lodge records, is an important measure; and the committee, while alluding to it, would earnestly recommend to Grand Lodge to invite all Lodges having valuable masonic documents to forward them for safe custody among the archives—with a view to that most desirable object, a good history of the introduction and spread of Masonry in the Province being in due time obtained.

On the subject of the "Union Medals," your committee feel that the thanks of the members of the Grand Lodge are due to the Grand Master for bringing before Grand Lodge the subject of the *large expenditure of money necessary to be laid out in their completion*, being paid from the funds of Grand Lodge without its special sanction. Your committee feel that no subject requires to be more carefully considered by Grand Lodge than this; and whether, as the subject of erecting a Masonic Asylum is now prominently before Grand Lodge, it will not be well to pay the cost of these medals as far as it has gone, but reserving all possible funds for the latter object. Your committee are the more induced to recommend this, from the fact that the time that has already elapsed since the medals were first proposed, has tended to allay the enthusiasm with which the proposition was first received.

With regard to the proposed asylum, the committee regret the time already lost, and they earnestly recommend the reappointment of the committee, with instructions to the chairman to take immediate steps for bringing this subject before the craft.

The committee have given much attention to the paragraph relating to the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. They do not feel that an address to H. R. H. will be exactly in accordance with masonic usage; but they venture to suggest that a move in the proper quarter may induce the government to invite the co-operation of the Grand Lodge in those important ceremonials connected with the erection of the public buildings at Ottawa, which are to take place during the visit of His Royal Highness. The great obligations under which Masonry has ever been placed

to the royal family of England for its fostering care, can never be lost sight of by the craft, and the recommendation of the committee against the presentation of an address, is only founded on the grounds of masonic usage already alluded to.

In conclusion, your committee earnestly recommend the appointment of a Committee of General Purposes, to whom matters of special moment can be referred; and they would also urge a further special Board of Finance, to whom all monetary matters can be referred as a matter calculated to give great satisfaction to the entire craft.

S. B. HARMAN,
CHAIRMAN.

The report from the special committee was received and adopted.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, seconded by R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman, and adopted:

That the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge be held at the city of London.

The chairman, on behalf of the committee on grievances and appeals, submitted the following

REPORT.

The committee on grievances and appeals beg leave to report on the only two questions laid before them.

Bro. E. R. Owen, of the Maitland Lodge, No. 112, Goderich, asserts that he has a dimit from the St. John's Lodge, No. 40, Hamilton, and if so he has been irregularly suspended; but as he has shown no proof of this in his appeal to your M.W. Body, and the contrary is asserted on the part of the St. John's Lodge, it is respectfully recommended that the D. D. G. M. for the Huron District demand from said Bro. Owen proof of his having retired from St. John's Lodge in good standing, previous to the suspension being removed.

With regard to the complaint of Bro. Henry Squier, of United Lodge, No. 29, Brighton, against Bro. James Peck, as having defrauded him of a certain sum of money, they suggest that the proper course to pursue, would be to bring charges against Bro. Peck in the Lodge nearest to his present place of residence, and recommend that it be a direction to the D. D. G. M. for the District to hear the matter in said Lodge.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. D. FOWLER,
CHAIRMAN.

On the motion of W. Bro. Isaac M. Lindsley, seconded by W. Bro. George Forbes, the report from the committee on grievances and appeals was received and adopted.

The committee on warrants submitted the following

REPORT.

We, the undersigned committee on warrants beg leave respectfully to recommend to your M. W. Grand Lodge, that the dispensation issued to Iron Duke Lodge, meeting at Arthur, and subsequently confirmed by Grand Lodge, and which your committee learn has since been returned for the want of properly qualified officers to fill the respective chairs, be cancelled.

That Corinthian Lodge, Peterboro', E.R., lately affiliated with your Grand Lodge, be accorded No. 101 on the registry of the Grand Lodge, and that the undermentioned Lodges, now under dispensation, be granted warrants by your Most Worshipful Body, and to take rank and precedence according to the date of their dispensations, viz:

116. Casia, Sylvan.
117. Stanbridge, Stanbridge.
118. Union, Lloydtown.
119. Maple Leaf, Bath.
120. Warren, Fingal.
121. Doric, Brantford.
122. Renfrew, Renfrew.
123. The Belleville, Belleville.
124. Montreal Kilwinning, Montreal.
125. Cornwall, Cornwall.
126. Golden Rule, Campbellsford.
127. Franck, Frankford.
128. Pembroke, Pembroke.
129. The Rising Sun, Aurora.
130. Yamaska, Granby.
131. St. Lawrence, Southampt'n.
132. Sweet Home, New Hamburgh.
133. Lebanon Forest, Franceston
134. Shawenegam, Three Rivers.
135. St. Clair, Milton.
136. Richardson, Cashel.

Your committee would further recommend that the following Lodges under dispensation, be permitted to continue working under the same, until the next Annual Communication, viz:

Pythagoras, Mearford; Aylmer, Aylmer.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. SIMPSON.
S. D. FOWLER.
J. TAYLOR.

The report from the committee on warrants was received and adopted.

W. Bro. James Seymour gave notice that at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, he will move

That the superior accommodations possessed by the town of St. Catharines for the holding of an Annual Communication, its central location,

and easy means of approach from all parts of the Province, render said t own the most eligible place to hold the Annual Communication for 1862.

Notice of motion, amendment of constitution, at page 72, L. E., of "Fees":

Third line from bottom of page; for *twenty*, read *two*.
Last line of the same page; for *twenty*, read *two*.

M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington gave notice that he will move, at the next Annual Communication,

That in page 37, L. E., Art. 5, of "Deputy Grand Master," the words "town to town, or from" be struck out.

R. W. Bro. Æmilius Irving, on behalf of the special committee appointed to take into consideration so much of the report of the D. D. G. M. for the Hamilton District as related to Bros. Barnes and Cummings, submitted the following

REPORT.

The special committee to whom the report of the D. D. G. M. of the Hamilton District, upon the matters of Bros. S. W. Barnes and Moses R. Cummings were referred, beg leave to report:

That your committee have carefully read the report upon the matter of S. W. Barnes, and highly approve of the recommendation of the R. W. Brother, that it is inexpedient to take any further action in the matter of the expulsion of S. W. Barnes, and beg leave to hope that this most painful case may never again be heard of in Grand Lodge.

Your committee also have most carefully considered the R. W. Brother's report upon the matter of Moses R. Cummings, and deeply regret that their views and opinions are entirely at variance with those of the R. W. Brother.

Your committee have consulted the report of the case in the Court of Error and Appeal, and find no intimation whereby it could be inferred that "Cummings had a strong case for damages against the prosecutors." It is true that the court reversed the judgment of conviction; but upon this ground. It appears there are two different statutes relating to the offense of embezzlement, and he had been erroneously charged on one, embezzling money received by him on account of his employers, instead of under the other, of embezzling money entrusted to him by his employers. The evidence supported this last charge, and not the first; indeed, the evidence was so strong, that one of the Judges remarked, that had the jury convicted Cummings of larceny, the conviction would have been right.

Under these circumstances, therefore, and from the irresistible conclusion which, upon a perusal of the whole case, must strike every mind, that in Cummings' case there has been a gross failure

of justice, your committee are satisfied that the whole truth cannot have appeared before R. W. Bro. Bull, who states that he believes Cummings "had committed no criminal act in thought or deed."

Your committee feel it necessary, also, to refer to the position of St. Andrew's Lodge, of whom the R. W. Brother has complained; and upon investigation, your committee are of opinion that St. Andrew's Lodge did not treat the R. W. Brother disrespectfully, and also, that the said Lodge afforded to the said Moses R. Cummings ample notice of their intention of considering his improper conduct, and sufficient opportunity to defend himself before them.

In conclusion, therefore, your committee recommend that Grand Lodge, in compliance with the request of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 16, proceed to expel Moses R. Cummings from the privileges of Masonry.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES MAGILL.
JAMES MOFFATT.
ÆMILIUS IRVING.

The report was, on motion, received and adopted.

It was moved by V. W. Bro. W. R. Harris, seconded by V. W. Bro. W. G. Storm, and adopted:

That Bro. Moses R. Cummings be expelled from the privileges of Freemasonry, in compliance with the recommendation of the special committee.

The hour having arrived for the nomination and election of Grand Officers for the ensuing masonic year, the M. W. Grand Master appointed the following brethren as scrutineers to collect the ballots, viz.: R. W. Bro. Æmilius Irving, and V. W. Bros. William G. Storm and Thomas McCraken.

The election of Grand Officers was proceeded with, and the following brethren were declared duly elected:

M. W. Bro.	T. Douglas Harington,	Grand Master.
R. " "	Wm. B. Simpson,	Deputy Grand Master.
" " "	Denis Gale,	Grand Senior Warden.
" " "	T. D. Warren,	" Junior Warden.
" " "	James A. Preston,	" Chaplain.
" " "	Henry Groff,	" Treasurer.
" " "	Edwin Heathfield,	" Registrar.
" " "	Thos. B. Harris,	" Secretary.

By an open vote of Grand Lodge—

Bro.	John Morrison,	" Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

FRIDAY, July 13th, 1860.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 9 o'clock, A. M.

M. W. Bro. William M. Wilson, Grand Master,
On the Throne.
Grand Officers, Members, and Representatives.

The M. W. Grand Master proceeded with and installed his successor in office—

M. W. Bro. T. Douglas Harington, Grand Master.

He was proclaimed and saluted with masonic honors.

The newly installed M. W. Grand Master continued the investiture of the newly elected officers, viz.:

R. W. Bro.	W. B. Simpson,	Deputy Grand Master.
" " "	Denis Gale,	Grand Senior Warden.
" " "	T. D. Warren,	" Junior Warden.
" " "	Rev. James A. Preston,	" Chaplain.
" " "	Henry Groff,	" Treasurer.
" " "	Edwin Heathfield,	" Registrar.
" " "	Thomas B. Harris,	" Secretary.
"	John Morrison,	" Tyler.

The M. W. Grand Master was pleased to confirm the following nominations by Lodges of their respective Districts:

R. W. Bro.	F. Wolferstan Thomas,	D.D.G.M.	London District.
" " "	George W. Whitehead,	"	Wilson "
" " "	Æmilius Irving,	"	Huron "
" " "	Charles Magill,	"	Hamilton "
" " "	S. B. Harman,	"	Toronto "
" " "	Joseph B. Hall,	"	Ontario "
" " "	A. A. Campbell,	"	Prince Edw'd "
" " "	George F. LaSerre,	"	Central "
" " "	A. A. Stevenson,	"	Montreal "
" " "	M. Mitchell,	"	E. Townships "
" " "	Richard Pope,	"	Quebec "

Subsequently, the M. W. Grand Master has been pleased to make the following appointments to office, viz:

V. W. Bro.	P. P. Harris,		Grand Senior Deacon.
" " "	James Seymour,		" Junior Deacon.
" " "	William G. Storm,		" Supt. of Works.
" " "	A. DeGrassi,		" Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	Thomas McCraken,	Asst.	" Secretary.
" " "	A. A. Ogilvie,		" Sword Bearer.
" " "	Thomas Mackie,	Asst.	" Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	Alfred Boultbee,		" Organist.

V. W. Bro. James M. Rogerson, Asst. Grand Organist.
" " " Stanislaus Blondheim, " Pursuivant.
" " " C. A. Matheson,
" " " John Davidson,
" " " Arthur Murray,
" " " Isaac Dennis,
" " " Benjamin C. Davy, " Grand Stewards.
" " " Thomas Camm,
" " " E. Moss,
" " " William C. Tait,

The Grand Officers elect having been invested, were proclaimed according to ancient form.

R. W. Bro. James A. Henderson gave notice, that at the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, he would move the following amendment to the constitution:

That no brother shall fill the office of Grand Master for more than three consecutive years; but he may be re-elected after the expiration of one intervening year.

V. W. Bro. E. J. Barker, seconded by R. W. Bro. Thompson Wilson, moved

That the travelling expenses of the Grand Pursuivant be paid from the funds of Grand Lodge, which was declared not adopted.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following brethren to be a committee to audit the books of the Grand Lodge, and their expenses to be paid, viz: R. W. Bros. S. D. Fowler, V. W. Bro. Thomas Mackie, and W. Bro. David Brown.

W. Bro. Samuel Wilmot gave notice that he would move, at the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge,

That the constitution be so amended, that no Grand Master of this Grand Lodge shall be permitted to hold that dignified office beyond the term of two years in succession.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Geo. W. Whitehead, seconded by R. W. Bro. James A. Henderson, and resolved:

That so much of the constitution at page 46, L. E., as refers to the election of Wardens and Secretary in private Lodges, be altered and amended, by leaving those officers to be appointed by the W. Master, in Lodges which shall provide for such appointment by a special by-law, passed by two-thirds of the members present, after having been specially summoned to take the same into consideration.

R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman, on behalf of the committee on constitution and regulations, submitted the following in continuation of their

REPORT.

The committee on constitution and regulations have now to continue their report to Grand Lodge on the subjects alluded to in the valuable reports of the D. D. Grand Masters.

JURISDICTION.

With regard to the question of jurisdiction, about which much diversity of opinion appears to exist, *as it affects initiation into individual Lodges*, you committee feel that all difficulty will be removed by Grand Lodge now declaring that the words "within the jurisdiction of," in Section 2, of Article 2, of "Proposing Members," (see constitution, page 64) be read to mean "nearer."

CANDIDATES SUFFERING FROM PHYSICAL DEFECT.

In such cases initiation should only be permitted by special dispensation from the Grand Master.

NEW LODGES.

Your committee think that too much weight cannot be given to the recommendation contained in several of the reports of the D. D. Grand Masters, that Lodges should not be formed *within certain distances* of other Lodges. While Grand Lodge may feel unwilling to lay down any strict rule on the subject, the multiplication of Lodges, as a general question, should be jealously watched, and recommendations for dispensations only granted where it has been made evident to the D. D. Grand Masters that benefit will really result to the craft, and never, except on the recommendation of the nearest Lodge within their district to the proposed new Lodge; as the excellence, rather than the number of Lodges, is what will really tend to raise Masonry in public estimation.

BRO. DEDMAN'S CASE.

The committee uphold, in every particular, the able manner in which the M. W. Grand Master has disposed of this case.

MODEL BY-LAWS AND LODGE MINUTES.

Your committee are glad to hear that R. W. Bro. Grand Secretary has prepared, and will lay before Grand Lodge, a valuable transcript on the subject of minutes, and recommend that a committee be appointed to prepare model by-laws, appending thereto the form in which proxies to Grand Lodge should be worded.

CONSTITUTION.

The committee recommend that every candidate should be presented with a copy of the constitution at the time of his initiation, to which end a cheap edition be at once printed for the use of Lodges.

BRO. TOWER'S CASE.

With regard to the suspension of Bro. George W. Tower from King Hiram Lodge, No. 78, your committee recommend that the

question be referred to the D. D. Grand Master for the Wilson District, to report thereon.

SUSPENSION FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Great diversity of opinion appears to exist on this subject, many holding such to be an offense against the provision of some particular by-laws, and *not* such an offense against Masonry as to deprive the individual of masonic privileges generally. Your committee are of opinion that suspension for non-payment of dues should exclude the brother while under suspension from masonic privileges, until restored thereto by the action of his Lodge.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Your committee have thus far endeavored, and they feel they have but imperfectly succeeded, to report on a *few* of the *many* important subjects embraced in the reports of the D. D. Grand Masters. There are numerous other matters of deep importance which want of time entirely and absolutely precluded their attempting to consider; foremost among which are the remarks of R. W. Bro. Richardson, of the Toronto District, as to the difficulty of introducing into private Lodges the true work, as exemplified to and approved by Grand Lodge at the Kingston session. To attempt to consider so vast a difficulty as this, and there are others not less important, so as to recommend any matured plan for meeting them, at the sitting of a committee which cannot be protracted beyond a few hours, is simply impossible; nor can your committee close their report, without recording their opinion that they have almost shrunk, as savouring on *discourtesy*, on the duty devolving on them as your committee, of digesting within so brief a period, and recommending action or otherwise, on matters which have occupied the deep thought and careful attention of the D. D. Grand Masters during their hours of leisure; and they hope their recommendation will not be considered too strong, that no reports should in future be received and considered unless the rule of Grand Lodge be strictly complied with, which requires their being sent in a certain time before Grand Lodge assembles. This would give the M. W. the Grand Master time to refer them to a select committee, who might hope to do justice to the reports and to themselves when their general report was brought before Grand Lodge.

All which is submitted.

S. B. HARMAN,
CHAIRMAN.

The report from the committee on constitution and regulations was received and adopted.

R. W. Bro. James A. Henderson gave the following notice of motion of amendment to the constitution:

That the committee on credentials, and the committee on finance and audit, be appointed by Grand Lodge at one Annual Communication, their duties to extend to the close of the then next Annual Communication.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman, seconded by W. Bro. John Murray, and adopted:

That the expenses of the Union Medals, up to the present time, for preparing the die and ribbon hangers, be defrayed, but no further expense be incurred, or the medals struck, without the further orders of Grand Lodge; and that the committee be requested to prepare a report on the subject, to be laid before Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication.

Notice of motion by R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman:

That no money grants be made by Grand Lodge on the last day of its session, unless notice be given the day previously.

On motion of W. Bro. Wilmot, seconded by W. Bro. James Seymour, it was resolved:

That at all future Annual Communications of Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary be required to have all proceedings for which notices of motion have been given, together with all unfinished business, printed on fly sheet and distributed amongst the members of Grand Lodge upon the first day of its meeting, and a copy be kept continually in the ante-room.

Notice of amendment to the constitution by V. W. Bro. Henry Grist:

That so much of the constitution as refers to the election of Wardens, Chaplain, Secretary and Treasurer, be amended, and made to read as in the printed edition for 1859.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman, seconded by W. Bro. James Seymour, and adopted:

That the committee appointed at the last Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, to carry out the recommendations as to a Masonic Asylum contained in the memorial from the St Andrew's Lodge, No. 16, Toronto, be re-appointed, and that a chairman be named with instructions to take steps to bring the matter permanently before the craft, with a view to immediate action being taken thereupon.

The M. W. Grand Master named R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman chairman of the said committee.

W. Bro. James Seymour gave notice that he would move, at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge,

That Section 4 of the constitution, under the head of "Proposing Members," be so amended that *one* black ball shall exclude candidates, instead of two, as now required.

On motion, it was resolved:

That the sum of fifty dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses of the Hall prepared for the reception of the Grand Lodge at this Communication.

R. W. Bro. Thompson Wilson gave notice that he would move, at the next Annual Communication,

That a Board of General Purposes be appointed.

The M. W. Grand Master, on the suggestion of the representative from the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine, appointed R.W. Bro. Wm. Pitt Preeble as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada at that Grand Lodge.

R. W. Bro. Cyril Pearl, the representative from the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine, addressed the Grand Lodge in explanation of the difficulties that have arisen between that Grand Lodge and the United Grand Lodge of England, brought on by an infraction of a contract entered into by two border Lodges.

It was resolved:

That the M. W. Grand Master be desired to appoint a special committee, to prepare a model code of by-laws during the recess, to be submitted to Grand Lodge at the next Annual Communication for approval and confirmation, with the view of their being generally adopted by the Lodges under this jurisdiction.

R. W. Bro. Barron's motion, at page 401, was allowed to stand over for the next Annual Communication.

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT CURRENT.

THOMAS B. HARRIS, Grand Secretary, in account current with the Grand Lodge of Canada, from the 9th July, A. L. 5859, to the 30th June, A. L. 5860.

NO.	LODGE. PLACE.	$	C.
	Antiquity, Montreal....	75	25
2	Niagara, Niagara.....	38	00
3	St. John's, Kingston....	20	50
4	Dorchester, St. Johns'..	26	25
5	Sussex, Brockville	43	38
7	Union, Grimsby	82	25
9	Union, Napanee	5	00
10	Norfolk, Simcoe	31	65
11	Moira, Belleville.....	20	50
12	Golden Rule, Stanstead.	21	00
13	Western Light, Bolton..	31	87
14	True Briton's, Perth....	23	25
15	St. George's, St. Cath'nes	14	00
16	St. Andrew's, Toronto..	39	00
17	St. John's, Cobourg	39	00
18	Prince Edward's, Picton.	40	00
21	Zetland, Montreal.....	40	00
22	King Solomon's Toronto	58	00
23	Richmond, Richm'd Hill	10	00
24	St. Francis, Smith's Falls	18	50
25	Ionic, Toronto.....	56	05
26	Ontario, Port Hope.....	2	00
27	Strict Observ., Hamilton	42	75
28	Mount Zion, Kemptville	20	00
29	United, Brighton	7	00
30	Composite, Whitby	23	50
31	Jerusalem, Bowmanville	6	50
32	Amity, Dunnville.....	9	00
33	Wellington, Guelph....	47	74
36	Welland, Fonthill	15	25
37	King Hiram, Ingersoll .	16	00
38	Trent, Trenton	52	39
39	Mount Zion, Brooklin ..	12	50
40	St. John's, Hamilton ...	42	75
41	St. George's, Kingsville.	36	00
42	St. George's, London ...	10	75
43	Kg. Solomon's, Woodst'k	54	88
44	St. Thomas, St. Thomas.	24	00
45	Brant, Brantford.....	72	00
47	Great Western, Windsor	4	00
49	Harington, Quebec.....	20	00
50	Consecon, Consecon....	33	75
51	Corinthian, Grahamville	38	75
52	Wellington, Dunnville.	26	75
53	Shefford, Waterloo.....	30	92
54	Vaughan, Maple.....	6	62
57	Harmony, Binbrook....	8	75
58	Doric, Ottawa.....	50	00

Grand Secretary's Account Current.—(Continued.)

NO.	LODGE. PLACE.	$	C.
59	Corinthian, Ottawa.....	10	00
60	Hoyle, La Colle.....	3	00
62	St. Andrew's, Caledonia.	28	00
63	Simcoe, Simcoe.....	40	00
64	Kilwinning, London....	46	00
66	Durham, Newcastle....	36	10
67	St. Francis, Richmond..	2	00
68	St. John's Ingersoll....	22	00
69	Stirling, Stirling.....	12	50
70	King, King	56	25
71	Victoria, Sherbrooke ...	43	25
72	Alma, Galt.....	33	51
74	St. James', Maitland....	13	00
75	St. John's, Toronto.....	40	50
76	Oxford, Woodstock.....	25	00
78	King Hiram, Tilsonbu'gh	21	65
80	Albion, Newbury	6	00
81	St. John's, Delaware....	29	75
82	St. John's, Paris	62	00
83	Beaver, Strathroy.....	6	00
84	Clinton, Clinton.....	9	50
85	Rising Sun, Farmersville	7	75
86	Wilson, Toronto.....	25	38
87	Markham Un'n, Markh'm	29	00
88	St. George's, Owen Sound	52	37
89	King Hiram, Lindsay...	11	00
90	Manito, Collingwood...	39	12
91	Colborne, Colborne.....	34	75
92	Cataraqui, Kingston....	53	25
93	Northern Light, Kincard.	21	50
94	St. Mark's, Port Stanley.	8	00
95	Ridout, Otterville.....	35	32
96	Corinthian, Barrie.....	88	25
97	Sharon, Sharon.....	16	50
98	True Blue, Albion	33	50
99	Tuscan, Newmarket....	18	50
100	Valley, Dundas.....	39	00
102	Mt. Brydges, Mt. Br'ges	18	00
103	Maple Leaf, St. Cath'ines	15	00
105	St. Mark's, Drum'ndville	34	00
108	Blenheim, Drumbo....	17	50
109	Albion, Sydenham	10	00
110	Central, Prescott.....	10	00
111	Morpeth, Morpeth	7	00
112	Maitland, Goderich....	10	00
113	Wilson, Waterford....	31	00
114	Hope, Port Hope.....	10	00
115	Ivy, Smithville.....	14	00
U.D.	Stanbridge, Stanbridge	19	28
"	Warren, Fingal.....	22	50
"	Doric, Brantford.....	20	00
"	Renfrew, Renfrew	49	00
"	The Belleville, Bel'ville	20	00
"	Mon. Kilw'ng, Montreal	20	00
"	Pythagoras, Meaford..	20	00
"	Cornwall, Cornwall...	20	00
"	Aylmer, Aylmer.....	20	00
"	Golden Rule, Campb'frd	20	00
"	Franck, Frankford....	20	00
"	Pembroke, Pembroke.	20	00
"	The Rising Sun, Aurora	20	00
"	Yamaska, Granby.....	20	00
"	St. Lawrence, Southampton.....	20	00
"	Sweet Home, New Hamburgh	20	00
"	Lebanon Forest, Franceston	20	00
"	Shawenegam, 3 Rivers.	20	00
"	St. Clair, Milton.....	20	00
"	Richardson, Cashel...	20	00
	Constitutions	11	55
	Total.....$	3129	03

Hamilton, June 30th, 1860.

Cr.

THOMAS D. HARRIS, Grand Secretary, in account with Grand Lodge.

1859.		$	c.
July.—	To balance on hand	1,188	60

1859.		$	c.
July 16.—	By paid Gilbert A. T...		

THOMAS B. HARRIS, Grand Secretary, in account with Grand Lodge. *Cr.*

1859.		$ c.	1859.		$ c.	$ c.
July.—To balance on hand		1,188 60	July 16.—By paid Gilbert & Kent's account		93 77	
1860.			" William Ashley		5 00	
June 30.—To cash received from Lodges up to 30th June, 1860		3,129 03	" Thomas Graham		5 00	
To amount overpaid		138 50	" Cab hire, at Kingston		16 00	
			" Cab hire		0 50	
			" Stationery		0 50	
			" Grand Secretary's expenses.		17 00	
			" Delegate attending G. L., of A.G.L., from Doric Lodge.		18 40	
			" Postages at Kingston		1 88	
			" Boat expenses		3 25	
			" Appropriation, as per resolution of Grand Lodge		100 00	
			" Buntin's acct., letter book		3 75	
			" T. N. Best, book case		3 50	268 55
			July 19.— " Grand Treasurer		1046 53	
			Aug. 19.— " " "		236 63	
			1860.			
			Jan. 14.— " " "		251 75	
			Mar. 2.— " " "		570 00	
			June 30.— " " "		471 55	
			July 6.— " " "		527 10	
			" " "		19 25	
			" " "		30 00	
			" " "		800 00	3,952 81
			" R. McKay, for coal			20 00
			" Sundries, postages, telegrams, express, as per petty cash book			214 77
		$4,456 13				$4,456 13

Balance to the credit of Grand Secretary..... $138 50

Dr. The Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons of Canada, in account with HENRY GROFF, Grand Treas. *Cr.*

			$	c.
1859.				
July 19.—	To paid	Gillesby & Robertson, ac't printing	300	00
	"	Bro. John Morrison, for tyling	40	00
" 27.—	"	John Osborne, for rent	200	00
" 29.—	"	Gillesby and Robertson, printing..	21	87
Aug. 8.—	"	Maclear & Co., for lithographing ..	105	00
" 10.—	"	G. Mathews, for printing Grand Lodge certificates	216	50
" 16.—	"	S. D. Fowler, for fitting Court House at Kingston for Gr. Lodge meeting	31	80
Oct. 19.—	"	S. B. Campbell, for engrossing documents on vellum	12	00
Nov. 25.—	"	Thomas Davidson	50	20
1860.				
Jan 16.—	"	James E. Ellis	21	25
" 22.—	"	Gillesby & Robertson, printing....	200	00
Feb. 16.—	"	J. Eastwood & Co.....	10	78
Mar. 12.—	"	J. McElhemy, Treasurer of Sussex Lodge, for Mrs. Phillips (1st and 2nd quarters).....	50	00
		(3rd quarter).....	25	00
Sept. 17.—	"	J. Ellis, on acct. engraving medal.	100	00
	"	H. Rowsell, account against Prov. Grand Lodge	4	22
May 29.—	"	J. O. Sherman, for a safe for G. Sec.	160	00
July 7.—	"	Gillespy & Robertson, ac't printing	30	00
	"	Bro. T. B. Harris, salary to June 30th as Grand Secretary.....	800	00
		To balance.....	2392	35
			$4770	96

			$	c.
1859.				
July 19.—	By received	from Grand Secretary.....	1046	53
Sept. 22.—	"	" "	236	63
1860.				
Jan. 3.—	"	W. M. Jamieson, G. Treasurer A. G. L. of Canada.....	391	47
" 26.—	"	Grand Secretary.....	251	75
	"	6 months' interest, to 31st Dec., on Middlesex Co. Debentures, on $1600	48	00
Mar. 5.—	"	from Grand Secretary.....	570	00
8.—	"	from G. M., on account of Wm. Bellhouse, P. G. Treasurer..	357	08
July 3.—	"	from Grand Secretary..$471 55		
	"	" " .. 19 25		
			490	80
	"	" "	527	10
" 7.—	"	" "	830	00
	"	" " "to repay G.L. for a note of W. C. Morrison, erroneously paid by late Grand Treasurer.....	21	60
			$4,470	96
		By balance.....	$2,392	35

To balance		$4770 96
By balance		$2,392 35

RECAPITULATION.

1860.		
July 7.—By Balance, viz: Gore Bank interest receipts, at 4 per cent interest, payable at 15 days' notice, namely, No. 507, dated 6th March, 1860, $1000; No. 508, dated 6th March, 1860, $300	$1300 00	
Held by Grand Treasurer in his own name	1092 35	
		$ 2392 35
Interest on Gore Bank deposit, 123 days		17 51
County of Middlesex debentures	1600 00	
Six months' interest thereon, to 30th June	48 00	
		1648 00
In the hands of R.W. Bro. Bellhouse, P. G. Treasurer, at the close of his term of office, as stated by Grand Secretary	786 68	
Less received thereon, as within credited G. L.	357 08	
		429 60
		$4487 46

SIMCOE, 7th July, 5860.

HENRY GROFF, *Grand Treasurer.*

The foregoing statements were submitted to Grand Lodge, by the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, on the first day of this Communication, and were, on motion, referred to the audit and finance committee.

R. W. Bro. S. D. Fowler, on behalf of the committee on audit and finance, submitted the following

REPORT.

Your committee on audit and finance beg leave to report: That it is a matter of exceeding regret to your committee, as it has been to previous finance and audit committees, that the time at their disposal for the onerous duties with which they have been entrusted, is entirely inadequate for anything like a proper examination of the accounts of Grand Lodge. The only thing they have attempted to do, has been to see that the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer have so far agreed in their accounts, and that receipts have been taken for the payments made; they are not able even to report to Grand Lodge, whether in every case the indebtedness has been incurred in direct accordance with the regulations of Grand Lodge. Very much of this is owing to the time at which Grand Lodge accounts are made up, viz., the 30th June, immediately before the meeting of Grand Lodge, and much to the want of a systematic audit of the accounts. It must be apparent to the Grand Lodge that a very few hours' attention, which is the very most that can be given to the consideration of a large number of documents and books, giving the details and transactions involving the receipt and expenditure of between three and four thousand dollars annually, is utterly insufficient for the purpose for which your committee was appointed. Every credit is due to the Grand Secretary, for the manner in which he conducts the large amount of business which has fallen to his share. His books are well and carefully kept, and comprehensive, and show distinctly the state of each Lodge; but the fiscal year ending, as before stated, just before the annual session, throws the whole into confusion just at the time they should be audited for information of Grand Lodge, the greater part of the Lodges sending their returns by the representatives who come to attend Grand Lodge, as may be seen from the large amount of money paid during the past few days. As a remedy for this and several other evils which could be easily enumerated, your

committee would most earnestly press upon Grand Lodge the expediency of altering the close of the fiscal year from the 30th June to the 27th December, thus giving proper time to make up the books and accounts in a clear and more satisfactory manner than is now possible to be done, and also the appointment of a committee or board, answering in at least many respects to the Board of General Purposes in the Grand Lodge of England, and the Grand Committee in the Grand Lodge of Scotland, whose duties might be from time to time defined by Grand Lodge, as circumstances may direct; but in the meantime, they might take upon them the office of an audit committee, and without whose authority, or an express vote of Grand Lodge, no indebtedness should be incurred, nor any moneys paid, other than the unavoidable and current expenses of the Grand Secretary's and Grand Treasurer's offices.

Your committee believe the more open and thorough the investigation and supervision of the financial affairs of so large a body as the Grand Lodge of Canada—increasing so fast as it is, and is likely to do for some time to come—the better the officers more immediately interested will be pleased; and it is, moreover, the duty of Grand Lodge to place before subordinate Lodges, as full and explicit information of the expenditure of the money they contribute as is possible to be done.

The following is an abstract of the accounts for the year, as they have been examined in the books of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary:

Cash in the hands of Grand Sec., 14th July, 1859....		$ 1,188 60
Collections from Lodges during the year ending 30th June, 1860		3,129 03
Cash received on account of Ancient Grand Lodge.		391 47
" interest on Middlesex debentures.....		48 00
" from late Grand Treasurer $357 08		
" " " " being a sum erroneously paid	21 60	
		378 68
		$5,135 78
Cash paid by Grand Treas., per vouchers.	$2,378 61	
" " Grand Secretary, petty disbursements	503 32	
		2,881 93
Leaving cash on hand, 30th June.....		$2,253 85
Since collected by Grand Secretary, about.....		1,750 00
Carried forward.....		$4,003 85

Brought forward.....		$4,003 85
There is owing by the late Grand Treasurer, which is in a way of being soon liquidated....	$ 429 60	
Debentures, Co. Middlesex, and interest.	1,648 00	
Interest on deposit in bank....	17 51	
		2,095 11
Making, in good assets, a total of.....		$6,098 96

With respect to the amount due by Lodges to the Ancient Grand Lodge, and at the union handed over to this Grand Lodge, your committee suggest that the committee or board which they have recommended to be appointed by Grand Lodge, should take the matter in hand, and that they should endeavor to recover as much as possible of the same; but the question will naturally arise, that if such Lodges are to be expected to pay the amounts so due by them, how far the Lodges which separated from the Provincial Grand Lodge in 1855, with arrears against them, should not be equally expected to liquidate such arrears. Your committee do not venture to make a suggestion on the subject.

Your committee further recommend the payment of the following accounts:

Rent..... .....$	60 00
Gillesby & Robertson	363 95
George Brown.....	2 13
Maclear & Co.....	291 00
City Steam Press.....	12 50
Copp & Brother.....	5 95
Eastwood & Co.....	32 92
	$768 45

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. D. FOWLER,
CHAIRMAN.

The report of the committee on audit and finance was, on motion of V. W. Bro. Henry Grist, seconded by V. W. Bro. Geo. Masson, received and adopted.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, and adopted:

That the thanks of the Grand Lodge are due, and are hereby tendered, to the chairman of finance.

The labors of the Grand Lodge having ended, it was closed in Ample Form, with solemn prayer.

ATTEST.

GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA

AUDI VIDE TACE

W. D. Harris

Grand Secretary.

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5860.

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
—	Antiquity	Montreal	First Thursday of every month	W.Br. E. Morris.	Bro Wm. Withey.
1	Prevost	Dunham	Tuesday before full moon	" David Brown.	" J. B. Seymour.
2	Niagara	Niagara	First Tuesday	" R. M. Wilson.	" George Flinn.
3	St. John's	Kingston	First Thursday	" J. A. Henderson	" E. H. Parker.
4	Dorchester	St. Johns, C.E	First Thursday	" G.T. Morehouse	" W.E. McDonald
5	Sussex	Brockville	Wednesday on or before full moon	" Thomas Camm.	" Samuel Ross.
6	Barton	Hamilton	Second Wednesday	" William Irwin.	" John Eastwood.
7	Union	Grimsby	Thursday on or before full moon	" Wm. Fitch.	" F. J. Lundy.
8	Nelson	Henryville	Third Tuesday	" G. W. Parker.	" S. S. C. Parker.
9	Union	Napanee	First Friday before the full moon	" A. S. Bristol.	" J. W. Neilson.
10	Norfolk	Simcoe	Thursday on or before full moon	" Henry Groff.	" A. A. Merrill.
11	Moira	Belleville	Wednesday on or before full moon	" L.H. Henderson	" A. B. Elmer.
12	Golden Rule	Stanstead	Tuesday on or before full moon	" W. B. Colby.	" H. J. Martin.
13	Western Light	Bolton	Wednesday on or before full moon	" James Wilson.	" T. C. Starrett.
14	True Briton's	Perth	First Monday	" John Murray.	" J. A. McLaren.
15	St. George's	St. Catharines	Tuesday on or before full moon	" Theo. Mack.	" James Brown.
16	St. Andrew's	Toronto	Second Tuesday	" Wm. R. Harris	" James Bain.
17	St. John's	Cobourg	Monday on or before full moon	" F. W. Barron.	" J.T.M. Burnside
18	Prince Edward's	Picton	Thursday before full moon	" David Barker.	" John Twigg.
19	St. George's	Montreal	Third Tuesday	" A.A. Stevenson.	" J. C. Thompson
20	St. John's	London	Second Tuesday	" E. Heathfield.	" J. D. Shearman.
21	Zetland	Montreal	Second Thursday	" Edward Himes.	" K. F. Lochart.
22	King Solomon's	Toronto	Second Thursday	" Oliver Gable.	" G. H. Graham.
23	Richmond	Richm'ndHill	Thursday preceding full moon	" D. Bridgford.	" J. Harrington.
24	St. Francis	Smith's Falls	Friday on or before full moon	" E. Chambers.	" Stewart Moag

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5860.—(Continued.)

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5860.—(Continued.)

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
25	Ionic	Toronto	First Tuesday of every month	W.Br. W.C. Chewett	Bro. N. Kingsmill.
26	Ontario	Port Hope	Thursday on or before full moon. "	" Joseph B. Hall.	" J. McCarty.
27	Strict Observance	Hamilton	Third Tuesday "	" J. M. Rogerson.	" J. S. Henderson
28	Mount Zion	Kemptville	Wednesday before full moon "	" Thomas Waugh	" Richey Waugh.
29	United	Brighton	Thursday before full moon "	" John Eyre.	" Augustus Castle
30	Composite	Whitby	First Thursday "	" Yeoman Gibson	" J.H. Greenwood
31	Jerusalem	Bowmanville	Wednesday before full moon "	" John McLeod.	" P. W. Consaul.
32	Amity	Dunnville	Wednesday after the full moon "	" A. Brownson.	" Jno. T. Johnson
33	Wellington	Guelph	First Wednesday "	" W. Hayward.	" W. H. Mills.
34	Thistle	Amherstb'rgh	Tuesday before full moon "	" George Gott.	" T.M.Kolhthall'r
35	St. John's	Cayuga	Tuesday before full moon "	" W. Mussen.	" C. Beard.
36	Welland	Fonthill	Wednesday before full moon "	" I. P. Wilson.	" Jos. W. Stone.
37	King Hiram	Ingersoll	First and Third Tuesday "	" Geo. W. Allen.	" Edwin Wilkins.
38	Trenton	Trenton	Tuesday before the full moon "	" R. Gordon.	" William Galna.
39	Mount Zion	Brooklin	Tuesday on or before full moon. "	" George B. Mott.	" James Muir.
40	St. John's	Hamilton	Third Thursday "	" Thos. McCraken	" J. W. Murton.
41	St. George's	Kingsville	Thursday on or before full moon. "	" A. C. Black.	" Jasper Golden.
42	St. George's	London	First Wednesday "	" Thos. Mackie.	" James Weir.
43	King Solomon's	Woodstock	Tuesday on or before full moon "	" George Forbes	" C. L. Phelps.
44	St. Thomas	St. Thomas	First Thursday "	" Henry Caldwell	" Oliver J. Boggs.
45	Brant	Brantford	Tuesday before full moon "	" D. Curtis, jr.	" C. B. Nimmo.
46	Wellington	Chatham	Monday on or before full moon "	" C. J. S. Askin.	" W. H. Nelson.
47	Great Western	Windsor	Thursday on or before full moon. "	" A. K. Dewson.	" Thomas Boddy.
48	Madoc	Madoc	Tuesday before full moon "	" Thos. S. Agar.	" Charles Gream.
49	Harington	Quebec	Last Thursday "	" Richard Pope.	" Geo Morgan.

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5860.—(Continued.)

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
50	Consecon	Consecon	Friday before full moon....of every month	W.Br. H. G. Squier.	Bro. W. B. Whittier.
51	Corinthian	Grahamville	Tuesday on or before full moon. "	" Joseph Figg.	" Henry Pearen.
52	Wellington	Dunnville	Monday before full moon ..... "	" W. S. Brown.	" J. B. Brown.
53	Shefford	Waterloo	First Monday ..... "	" H. L. Robinson.	" Geo. H. Allen.
54	Vaughan	Maple	Tuesday on or before full moon.. "	" Joseph Ingram.	" James Dick.
55	Mirickville	Mirickville	Tuesday after the full moon.... "	" C Leggo, jr.	" Robt. Gwynne.
56	Victoria	Port Sarnia	Tuesday on or before full moon.. "	" Geo. Masson.	" Hugh Black.
57	Harmony	Binbrook	Monday after full moon..... "	" William Brown.	" John Brown, jr.
58	Doric	Ottawa	First Wednesday ..... "	" W. McL. Moore.	" Thos. Beamer.
59	Corinthian	Ottawa	Third Thursday..... "	" Fred. Marett...	" Geo. B. Phillip.
60	Hoyle	LaColle	Second Tuesday ..... "	" T. S. Haynes.	" T. Kemp.
61	Acacia	Hamilton	Third Friday..... "	" F. J. Rastrick.	" Thos. B. Harris.
62	St. Andrew's	Caledonia	Wednesday on or before full moon "	" J. B. Holden.	" Robert G. Pole.
63	Simcoe	Simcoe	Tuesday on or before full moon.. "	" C. W. Matheson	" P. Carnochar.
64	Kilwinning	London	Third Thursday..... "	" John Harrison.	" W. G. Chambers
65	Behoboam	Toronto	First Thursday..... "	" D. Thurson.	" .....
66	Durham	Newcastle	Tuesday on or before full moon. "	* Samuel Wilmot.	" L. S. Hodges.
67	St. Francis	Richmond	First Thursday..... "	" Wm. C. Tait.	" Jno. S. Graham.
68	St. John's	Ingersoll	First Thursday..... "	" Jno. Galliford.	" Henry Hearn.
69	Stirling	Stirling	Thursday after the full moon... "	" W.C. Brownson.	" Henry Brown.
70	King	King	Friday on or before full moon... "	" Joseph Smelser.	" James Tinline.
71	Victoria	Sherbrooke	Second Monday ..... "	" G. H. Borlase.	" A. DeBeaumont
72	Alma	Galt	Third Tuesday ..... "	" A. T. H. Ball.	" Thos. S. Fisher.
73	St. James'	St. Mary's	First Monday ..... "	" L. A. McIntyre.	" W. G. Tomkins.
74	St. James'	Maitland	Monday on or after full moon ... "	" G C. Longley.	" Robt. F. Harris.

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5860.—(Continued.)

74	St. James'	Maitland	Monday on or after full moon		

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5860.—(Continued.)

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
75	St. John's	Toronto	First Monday of every month	W.Br. Joseph Jackes	Bro. J. D. Thomson.
76	Oxford	Woodstock	Second Wednesday "	" Jordan Charles.	" Wm. Dorgan.
77	Faithful Brethren	Oakwood	Wednesday before full moon "	" Andrew Smith.	" S. C. Wood.
78	King Hiram	Tilsonburgh	Wednesday on or before full moon "	" Peter Taylor.	" E. J. Croly.
79	Simcoe	Bradford	Thursday after the full moon "	" S. D. Mishaw.	" Don'ld McNiven
80	Albion	Newbury	First Tuesday "	" C. J. Campbell.	" Andrew Wilson
81	St. John's	Delaware	First Tuesday "	" John Dutton.	" J. A. Lynam.
82	St. John's	Paris	First Tuesday "	" Wesley Howell.	" D. R. Dickson.
83	Beaver	Strathroy	First Friday after full moon "	" Joseph H. Blain	" Geo. B. Koyl.
84	Clinton	Clinton	Wednesday on or after full moon "	" Russel H. Read.	" George Brown.
85	Rising Sun	Farmersville	Thursday nearest the full moon "	" A.A.Chamberlin	" Hugh Mackay.
86	Wilson	Toronto	Third Tuesday "	" L. L. Levey.	" P. C. Learned.
87	Markham Union	Markham	Tuesday on or before full moon "	" HenryR. Corson	" W. H. Higgins.
88	St. George's	Owen Sound	Wednesday on or before full moon "	" Hy. McPherson.	" Sam'l J. Lane.
89	King Hiram	Lindsay	First Tuesday "	" H. McL. Fraser.	" John C. Rodden
90	Manito	Collingwood	Thursday on or after full moon "	" Thos. C. Prosser	" T. C. Musgrove.
91	Colborne	Colborne	Wednesday after full moon "	" James S. Strong	" Addison Vars
92	Cataraqui	Kingston	Second Wednesday "	" John V. Noel.	" W.Sommerville
93	Northern Light	Kincardine	Thursday on or after full moon "	" C. R. Barker.	" Alex. Shaw.
94	St. Mark's	Port Stanley	Second Tuesday "	" S. Shepard.	" H. M. Yerington
95	Ridout	Otterville	Thursday on or before full moon "	" John Wood.	" Robert Mann.
96	Corinthian	Barrie	Friday before the full moon "	" J. W. Hornsby.	" G. H. S. McVity.
97	Sharon	Sharon	First Tuesday "	" Wm. B. Terry.	" Wm. Simpson.
98	True Blue	Albion	Friday on or before full moon "	" Wm. Lynass.	" John Gilmour.
99	Tuscan	Newmarket	Second Wednesday "	" John Bentley.	" Thomas Pyne.

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5860.—(Continued.)

NO.	LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
100	Valley	Dundas	First Wednesday ..... of every month	W.Br. John King.	Br. J. F. Quackenbush
101	Corinthian	Peterboro'	Wednesday on or before full moon "	" C. J. Vizard.	" W. S. Conger.
102	Mount Brydges	Mt. Brydges.	Third Monday ..... "	" John Button.	" Edward Handy.
103	Maple Leaf	St. Catharines	Thursday on or after full moon. "	" Jas. Seymour.	" Wm. Andrews.
104	St. John's	Norwichville.	Wednesday on or before full moon "	" Geo. L. Beard.	" John B. Palmer.
105	St. Mark's	Drum'ndville	First Tuesday ..... "	" Thomas Evans.	" Wm. W. Wilson
106	Burford	Burford	Wednesday before full moon .... "	" Edw'd Hipkins.	" W. M. Whitehead
107	St. Paul's	Lambeth	Second Wednesday ..... "	" D. B. Burch.	" F. W. H. C. Jarvis
108	Blenheim	Drumbo	Wednesday on or before full moon "	" Alex. Murray.	" Jas. McKenzie.
109	Albion	Sydenham	Tuesday after full moon ..... "	" Joseph Watson.	" Ed. Uphorn.
110	Central	Prescott	Tuesday before full moon ..... "	" James Keeler.	" W. S. Northrup.
111	Morpeth	Morpeth	Second Thursday ..... "	" John Duck.	" I. B. Cornwall.
112	Maitland	Goderich	Second Tuesday ..... "	" William Story.	" J. S. Sinclair.
113	Wilson	Waterford	Wednesday on or before full moon "	" John Boyd.	" John W. Green.
114	Hope	Port Hope	First Thursday ..... "	" Thomas Ridout.	" Frank E. Gould.
115	Ivy	Smithville	Tuesday after full moon ..... "	" George Brant.	" C. T. Harris.
116	Cassia	Sylvan	Monday on or before full moon .. "	" John A. Scoon.	" Robert Burns.
117	Stanbridge	Stanbridge	Wednesday on or before full moon "	" H. O. Meigs.	" Hobart Butler.
118	Union	Lloydtown	Monday on or before full moon .. "	" Thos. Swinerton	" Andrew Sloan.
119	Maple Leaf	Bath	Monday before full moon ..... "	" B. C. Davy.	" J. A. Henderson.
120	Warren	Fingal	Second Thursday ..... "	" E. W. Gustin.	" .....
121	Doric	Brantford	Friday on or before full moon .... "	" M. W. Pruyn.	" R. Henwood.
122	Renfrew	Renfrew	Tuesday nearest full moon ..... "	" A. H. Dowswell	" A. Wheeler.
123	The Belleville	Belleville	First Thursday ..... "	" A. B. Elmer.	" D. Moodie.
124	Montreal Kilwinn'ng	Montreal	Second Monday ..... "	" John Boyd.	" .....

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5860.—(Continued.)

124	Montreal Kilwinn'g	Montreal....	Second Monday.....	"	" John Boyd.	" .....

Returns of Subordinate Lodges, rendered 24th June, 5860.—(Continued.)

NO.	LODGES.	WHERE HELD.	NIGHT OF MEETING.		W. MASTER.	SECRETARY.
125	Cornwall.....	Cornwall....	Monday after full moon....of every month.		W.Br. Jos. McLellan	Bro. C. Pool.
126	Golden Rule.....	Campbellsf'd.	Tuesday after full moon	"	" I. M. Lindsay.	" .....
127	Franck	Frankford...	Monday before full moon	"	" John B. Young.	" .....
128	Pembroke.....	Pembroke...	Tuesday before full moon.....	"	" Jas. P. Moffat.	" .....
129	The Rising Sun....	Aurora	Friday on or after full moon	"	" Robert Lyon.	" John W. Shauls
130	Yamaska.....	Granby	Wednesday before full moon	"	" Jacob M. Clark.	" Wm. L. West.
131	St. Lawrence	Southampton	Tuesday on or after full moon...	"	" F.H.L.Staunton	" .....
132	Sweet Home.....	N. Hamburgh	Thursday after full moon.....	"	" John P. Smith.	" Jno. Allchin.
133	Lebanon Forest....	Franceston..	Monday on or before full moon..	"	" Wm. Diamond.	" .....
134	Shawenegam	Three Rivers.	Second Wednesday.....	"	" A. G. Fenwick.	" G. W. Lawlor.
135	St. Clair	Milton.....	Second Thursday	"	" James Regan.	" Wm. Panton.
136	Richardson.....	Cashel	Wednesday on or before full moon	"	" James Bowman.	" John Bowman.
U.D.	Pythagoras.....	Meaford	Friday on or after full moon	"	" W.K.Henderson	" .....
U.D.	Aylmer	Almer.....	Second Thursday	"	" Levi R. Church.	" John DeLisle.
U.D.	Lebanon	Oshawa	.....		" J. B. Fairbanks.	" .....

Expulsions by Grand Lodge.

S. W. Barnes, reconfirmed; for unmasonic conduct.

Moses R. Cummings, of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 16, Toronto, for unmasonic conduct.

LIST OF GRAND OFFICERS FOR 1860–61.

M.W. Bro. Thomas Douglas Harington, Grand Master.
R. " " William B. Simpson, Deputy Grand Master.
" " " F. Wolferstan Thomas, D. D. G. M. London District.
" " " George W. Whitehead, " Wilson "
" " " Æmilius Irving, " Huron "
" " " Charles Magill, " Hamilton "
" " " Samuel B. Harman, " Toronto "
" " " Joseph B. Hall, " Ontario "
" " " A. A. Campbell, " P. Edward "
" " " George F. LaSerre, " Central "
" " " A. A. Stevenson, " Montreal "
" " " Michael Mitchell, " E.Townsh'ps "
" " " Richard Pope, " Quebec "
" " " Denis Gale, Grand Senior Warden.
" " " T. D. Warren, " Junior Warden.
" " " Rev. James A. Preston, " Chaplain.
" " " Henry Groff, " Treasurer.
" " " Edwin Heathfield, " Registrar.
" " " Thomas B. Harris, " Secretary.
V. " " P. P. Harris, " Senior Deacon.
" " " James Seymour, " Junior Deacon.
" " " William G. Storm, " Supt. of Works.
" " " Alfred DeGrassi, " Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " " Thomas McCraken, Asst. " Secretary.
" " " A. W. Ogilvie, " Sword Bearer.
" " " Thomas Mackie, Asst. " Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " " Alfred Boultbee, " Organist.
" " " James M. Rogerson, Asst. " Organist.
" " " Stanislaus Blondheim, " Pursuivant.
" John Morrison, " Tyler.

V. W. Bros. C. W. Matheson, John Davidson, Arthur Murray, Isaac Dennis, Benjamin C. Davy, Thos. Camm, E. Moss, William C. Tait,—Grand Stewards.

REPRESENTATIVES OF GRAND LODGES.

M.W.Bro. W.C. Stephens, of the U.G.L. of England, at the G. L. of Canada.
R. " " Kivas Tully, of the G. L. of Ireland, " "
M. " " A. Bernard, " Vermont, " "
R. " " Thomas B. Harris, " Kansas, " "
" " " Cyril Pearl, " Maine, " "
" " " Earl Ripon, " Canada, " U.G.L. England.
" " " Michael Furnell, " Canada, " G. L. of Ireland.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

In correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Canada, with the names and residences of the Grand Secretaries.

STATES.	NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
United G. L. of England.	Wm. Grey Clarke ..	London.
Grand Lodge of Ireland..	Jno. E. Hyndman..	Dublin.
Grand Lodge of Scotland.	Wm. A. Lawrie....	Edinburgh.
Alabama	Daniel Sayre	Montgomery.
Arkansas	Thomas D. Merrick.	Little Rock.
California	Alex G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Connecticut.....	E. G. Storer	New Haven.
Delaware	Wm. S. Haynes. ..	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	G. A. Schwarzman..	Washington.
Florida	John B. Taylor	Tallahassee.
Georgia	Simri Rose.....	Macon.
Illinois.....	H. G. Reynolds	Springfield.
Indiana.....	Francis King	Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	Theo. S. Parvin....	Iowa City.
Kansas.....	Charles Mundee ...	Fort Leavenworth.
Kentucky	J. S. McCorkle.....	Greensburg
Louisiana.....	Samuel G. Risk....	New Orleans.
Maine	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	Joseph Robinson...	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Chas. W. Moore....	Boston
Michigan.....	James Fenton	Detroit.
Minnesota.....	G. W. Prescott.....	Saint Paul's.
Mississippi	R. W. T. Daniel....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	A. O. Sullivan	St. Louis.
Nebraska	R. W. Furnass.....	Brownsville.
New York	James M. Austin...	New York.
New Jersey	Joseph H. Hough ..	Trenton.
New Hampshire.....	Horace Chase.....	Hopkinton.
North Carolina.....	W. T. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Ohio.....	John D. Caldwell ..	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	T. McF. Patton....	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Wm. H. Adams....	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Thomas A. Doyle ..	Providence.
South Carolina.....	A. G. Mackey.....	Charleston.
Tennessee	Chas. A. Fuller....	Nashville.
Texas.....	A. S. Ruthven	Galveston.
Virginia	John Dove	Richmond.
Vermont.....	John B. Hollenbeck.	Burlington.
Wisconsin	J. B. Kellogg.....	Milwaukee.
Washington Territory....	T. M. Reed.....	Olympia.

INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS,

A. L. 5855 to 5860.

ADDRESSES OF GRAND MASTERS.

	PAGE.
5856 M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson	16–21
5857 " " " " "	137–147
5858 " " " " "	187–195
5859 " " " " "	288–296
5860 " " " " "	477–483
Address G. L. of Canada to G. L. of England	169–174

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

Respecting Grand Officers	60–153
Alteration of date of meeting	60
Certain notice required	153–154
Sundry amendments adopted	156
Respecting Election of Grand Master	224
Various	392
Antiquity Lodge, Montreal, Letter from	209
Affiliating Lodges at Union	259
Appointed Officers of Grand Lodge, 5855	9–10
" " " " 5856	60–61
" " " " 5857	155
" " " " 5858	234
" " " " 5859	406
" " " " 5860	494
Brant Lodge, Visit of Grand Master	161
Convention at Hamilton, October, A. L., 5855	5–12
Constitution, Report of Committee on	23
Constitution, originally adopted	24–56
Committee to divide Province into Districts	57–235
" on numbering of Lodges	57
Cataraqui Lodge, report of Committee on	61
Committee on Ritual	65, 254, 277
" to present testimonial to R. W. Bro. W.C. Stephens	71
Committees, standing, 5856	71–72
" " 5858	183–235
" " 5860	446
Committee on Address of Grand Master	196, 306, 484
Correspondence	196, 197, 198, 237, 270, 274, 296, 320
Committee to prepare address on Union	240
" on alteration in Grand Lodge Clothing	254
" on publication of proceedings	254
" on correspondence with G. L. of England	273
" relating to St. John's Lodge, 209, I. R	486
" special, on Audit	495
Dedication at St. Thomas, 23rd January, 1856	159

Districts, Committee appointed to divide Province into..... 57
" Report of Committee on division of.....58, 391, 404, 405
District Deputy Grand Master, Election of..9, 60, 154, 234, 405, 414, 494
" " " " Reports of.....83, 87, 135, 136
Dispensations, Lodges under.....85, 195, 321, 484
Distinguished Visitors..... 187
Dual Membership..... 153
Election of Grand Officers, 5855..... 9
" " " 5856..... 57-60
" " " 5857..... 154
" " " 5858..... 233
" " " 5859..... 401
" " " 5860..... 493
Expulsions.....180-513
Exemplification of Ritual..... 394
Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead, visit of G. M..... 165
Grievances, report of Committee on..... 78
" resolution respecting report on..... 79
" report of Special Committee on.....148-149
" Isaacson vs. Bernard.....199-224
Honorary Members of Grand Lodge..... 151
Index..... 517
Jacques Cartier Lodge, No. 34, Montreal, summoned to shew cause..... 250
King Hiram Lodge, Ingersoll..... 276
List of Grand Lodges and Secretaries.....420-515
List of Grand Officers..... 514
List of Grand Lodges.....179, 420, 515
" " Officers..... 514
Lodges represented at Convention, October, 5855..... 5-6
" " First Annual Communication, 1856..... 14
Memorial from W. Bro. Joseph Cornick..... 199
" " St. Mark's Lodge, Drummondville.....223-236
" " Bro. John Scholfield..... 236
" " " J. W. Kermott.....255-269
" " " Lothrop.....273-277
" " " S. W. Barnes.....321-458
" " W. " Rev. T. W. Street.....321-461
" V. " " W. H. Weller..... 394
" " St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto.....409-484
" " Bro. E. R. Owen..... 484
" " Brockville Lodge to R.W. Bro. Sir A. N. McNab 487

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

That Annual Communication be held Second Wednesday in July..... 58
To amend Section 8 of the Constitution relating to G. L. Officers..... 58
Respecting dual membership..... 61
To expunge Section 2 of the Constitution..... 80
Amendments to Constitution proposed by Norfolk Lodge 80-81
" " " Brant Lodge.. 81-82
" " relating to G. L. Officers... 148
Respecting Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, Montreal 249
" an Act to incorporate Grand Lodge..... 149

Relating to the conferring of rank on R.W.Bro. Furnell. 151
Relating to alterations in the Constitution 153
Amendment to Constitution, relating to the Banquet... 153
" " " " ... 153
" " " " officers of private Lodges..... 237
Amendment to Constitution, relating to the election of Wardens..... 241
Amendment to Constitution, relating to the admission of Candidates..... 243
Respecting acknowledgement of services of M. W. Bro. Wilson 274
Amendment to Constitution, "of Proposing Members.". 276
" " Election of G.M. and D.G. Master 401
Amendment to Constitution, Election of Grand Officers. 403
" " "of Proposing Members."... 414
To confer rank of P. G. M. on R. W. Bro. Bernard..... 484
Amendment to Constitution, 'Election of Grand Officers.' 487
That Annual Communication of 5862 be held at St. Catharines 491
Amendment to Constitution, "Fees." 492
" " "Deputy Grand Master... 492
Relating to term of office of "Grand Master." 495
Amendment to Constitution, "Committees."..... 498
Respecting Money Grants..... 498
Amendment to Constitution, "Election of Officers."..... 498
" " "of Proposing Members."... 498
That a Board of General Purposes be appointed..... 498
Numbers of Lodges, Committee to arrange 57
" " Report of Committee..... 59
Proceedings at Convention A. L. 5855..... 5-12
" First Annual Communication..... 13-72
" Second " 73-180
" Third " 181-260
" Fourth " 279-420
" Fifth " 437-515
Presentation by M. W. Bro. Bernard to Grand Lodge..... 488

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Resolutions at Convention 7
" " on Rules and Regulations..... 8-23
" Deputation respecting Installation of Grand Master.. 11
" Committee on Credentials.....14, 74, 134, 193, 263, 281, 439
" " Division of Province into Districts. 58, 391, 404
" " numbering of Lodges.....59, 273, 411
" " formation of Cataraqui Lodge 61
" " Address of the G. M..61, 149, 151, 237, 388, 488
" the Grand Secretary.....65, 251, 395, 499
" the Grand Treasurer.....66, 67, 253, 399, 502
" Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....
.....67, 70, 88, 134, 244, 250, 322, 358
" " Audit and Finance.....77, 250, 402, 504
" " Grievances.....78, 224, 242, 490

" District Deputy Grand Masters.....
.....83, 87, 88, 134, 135, 136, 200, 209, 306, 319, 447, 477
" Special Committee on Grievances.....148, 149, 412, 486, 492
" Committee on Constitution.....152, 392, 408, 485, 495
" " Warrants.....156, 394, 400, 408, 491
" " Union 210-223
" " petition of St. Mark's Lodge, Drummondville..... 236
" " Condition of Masonry..... 243
" " Medal Commemorating Union..... 269
" " Grand Lodge Clothing..... 270
" " Correspondence with G. L. of England. 275
" " Uniformity of Work 276

RESOLUTIONS.
To hold a Convention at Hamilton in October, 5855..... 5
To invite Lodges to be represented at above..... 5
Adopting Regulations for the government of the same.... 6
That each Lodge represented at Convention have their votes 6
Committee to prepare resolutions to be submitted at above..... 6
To adopt report of Committee on resolutions at above... 8
To form the Grand Lodge of Canada..... 8
Committee on Regulations for government of Grand Lodge 8
To adopt the Constitution..... 8
That the Convention proceed to elect Grand Officers.... 8
Respecting returns to parent Grand Lodges..... 9
Committee to revise and amend Rules and Regulations. 9
Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Regalia, etc.... 9
Thanks to Hamilton Brethren..... 10
Respecting the Seal of Grand Lodge..... 10
Respecting numbers of Warrants and dates of formation. 10
Respecting the Installation of the Grand Master..... 10
Thanks to M. W. Bro. H. T. Backus of Detroit..... 12
Adopting report of Committee on Credentials.....16, 76, 135
To appoint Committee on Address of Grand Master..... 21-147
Respecting formation of Cataraqui Lodge, Kingston.... 22
Respecting Regalia worn by St. John's Lodges, London and Ingersoll..... 57
Adopting Report of Committee on Districts..... 58
That Annual Communication of 5857 be held at Montreal 58
Altering date of meeting of Grand lodge 60
Amendment to Constitution, respecting Grand Officers.. 60
Adopting Report of Committee on Cataraqui Lodge.... 61
" " " on Grand Masters Address 65
Thanks to R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris, Grand Secretary.... 66
" " " W. Bellhouse, Grand Treasurer.... 67
Adopting Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence..... 70-135
Thanks to W. Bro. F. J. Bigg, of London, England..... 70
Respecting a representative at G. L. of Ireland..... 70
" " " Vermont..... 71
Thanks to R. W. Bro. W. C. Stephans..... 71-224
" M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, G. M..... 71

" R. W. Bro. A. Bernard, D. G. M..... 71–224
To appoint Special Committee on grievances..... 79
Respecting report of Committee on grievances..... 79
Thanks to Grand Trunk Railway 83
Granting certain Warrants 85–198
Thanks to various Grand Bodies..... 135
Referring proposed amendments to Constitution to Committee 148
That Annual Communication of 5858 be held at Toronto 151
Respecting dual membership 153
To amend Constitution relating to G. L. Officers..... 153
That notice be given of amendments or alterations in the Constitution.....153–154
To confer rank of D. D. G. M. on R.W. Bro. M. Furnell. 154
Interpreting clause 2 of the Regulations respecting Past Masters..... 154
That notice be given of application for Act of Incorporation 154–155
Committee to negotiate a union with Provincial Grand Lodge 155
To publish proceedings of Communications 155
Adopting report of Committee on Constitution..... 156
Respecting Lodge of Antiquity, Montreal 156
Relating to the sureties of the Grand Treasurer 157
Referring memorial of W. Bro. Cornick to Finance Committee 199
Respecting report of Committee on Union..... 223
To amend Constitution relating to election of Grand Master..... 224
Adopting Articles of Union..... 225
Conferring rank of P. G.M. on R.W. Bro. T.D.Harington 235
" " " " W. C. Stephens 235
Relating to re-division of Districts 235
That Annual Communication of 5859 be held at Kingston 236
Thanks to M.W.Bro. Tucker and R.W.Bro.Rob. Morris.. 236
Referring petition of St. Mark's Lodge to Committee on Constitution and regulations..... 236
Referring memorial of Bro. Scholfield to D. D. G. M., Hamilton 236
Referring to Correspondence Grand Lodge of England... 237
Respecting jurisdictional rights of G. L. of Canada 240
Appointing Committee to prepare Address on Union.... 240
Respecting rights of Entered Apprentice Masons 241
Respecting the " Spirit of Union "..... 241
Conferring rank of P.D.G.M. on R. W. Bro. Rob. Morris.
To strike a Medal commemorative of Union 241
Respecting charges against Bro. M. R. Cummings..... 242
Thanks to M. W. Bro. Harington for presentation of copy of proceedings to 14th July, 1858..... 254
Thanks to G. L. of Ohio for copy of proceedings..... 254
To publish the Constitution of G. L..... 254
A Committee to prepare proceedings for publication.... 254
Granting petition of Bro. J. W. Kermott 255
To complete unfinished business at Special Communication..... 255

Adopting report of Committee on Union Medal..... 269
Restoring Bro. J. W. Kermott to good Masonic standing 270
Respecting correspondence with G. L. of England..... 273
To re-investigate the charges against Bro. Dewson..... 274
Thanks to Great Western Railway 275
To reprint opinions on rights of Entered Apprentices.. 276
Respecting Uniformity of Work..... 277
Committee on presentation to M. W. Bro. Wilson 277
Thanks to various Grand Lodges..... 321
Referring back report on re-division of Districts..... 391
Adopting a certain Ritual..... 395
Thanks to Committee on "work"..... 395
Declaring nominations for office irregular..... 401
That Annual Communication of 5860 be held at Ottawa. 405
Conferring rank of P.G.M. upon R.W. Bro. T. G. Ridout. 407
That a new edition of Constitution be printed..... 409
Appointing a Committee respecting "Masonic Asylum". 410
Granting $100 to widow of late Bro. L. M. Phillips..... 411
" " Committee on Foreign Correspondence. 411
Prevost Lodge, No. 1, and St. John's Lodge, No. 3, to wear gold jewels 412
Respecting District Secretaries and Chaplains 414
Thanks to Angus Cameron, Esq., Warden, and others... 414
Respecting report of D. D. G. M. Bros. Barnes and Cummings 462
Respecting memorial of St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto... 484
Thanks to Railway and Steamboat Companies..... 485
Respecting distribution of Proceedings 485
Conferring rank of P. G. M. on R. W. Bro. A. Bernard... 487
Attaching Dorchester Lodge, No. 4, to Eastern Township District..... 487
That Annual Communication of 5861 be held at London. 490
Expulsion of Bro. Moses R. Cummings..... 493
Relating to Election of Wardens and Secretary in private Lodges..... 495
Relating to expenses, re "Union Medals"..... 478
Grand Secretary to prepare agenda of business..... 498
Relating to Masonic Asylum..... 498
To pay expenses of Hall at Ottawa 498
Committee to prepare Model Code of By-Laws..... 499
Thanks to Chairman of Committee on Finance..... 506
Representatives at 1st Annual Communication 5856..... 14–16
" 2nd " 5857....73–76, 134–135
" 3rd " 5858.....183–187
" Special " 5859.....263–268
" 4th " 5859.....281–287
" 5th " 5860.....439–446
Returns of Subordinate Lodges.....177, 256, 415, 508
Resignation of R. W. Bro. Cumberland, D. D. G. M 270
Representatives at and from Grand Lodges. 16, 199, 406, 434, 488, 489, 499
Representatives 514
Ritual, Committee on 65, 254, 277

Special Communications of Grand Lodge.
Brantford, October 14th, 5856..... 76–175

Niagara Falls..... 77
Toronto, General Business 261
London, 9th September, 5859..... 421
Toronto, 25th October, 5859..... 425
Hamilton, 24th May, 5860..... 430
Ottawa, 1st September, 5860..... 517
Special Communication of Ancient Grand Lodge..... 227
Testimonial to R. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson 495
Title..... 3
Union of Grand Lodges in Canada..... 225
Union, Committee to prepare Address 240
Warrants issued.....21, 22, 85
Zetland Lodge, Montreal, visit of G. M..... 163